

# *Colombia: Country WID Profile*

November, 1998

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# Country WID Profile (Colombia)

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**Abbreviation  
(Colombia)**

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>DAC</b>      | <b>Development Assistance Committee</b>                                  |
| <b>DPT</b>      | <b>Diftheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus</b>                                 |
| <b>GDP</b>      | <b>Gross Domestic Product</b>  |
| <b>GNP</b>      | <b>Gross National Product</b>  |
| <b>GTZ</b>      | <b>German Agency for Technical Cooperation</b>                           |
| <b>HIV/AIDS</b> | <b>Human-Immunodeficiency Virus /Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome</b> |
| <b>NGO</b>      | <b>Non-Governmental Organization</b>                                     |
| <b>SIDA</b>     | <b>Swedish International Development Agency</b>                          |
| <b>STD</b>      | <b>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</b>                                     |
| <b>UNDP</b>     | <b>United Nations Development Programme</b>                              |
| <b>UNESCO</b>   | <b>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</b>  |
| <b>UNICEF</b>   | <b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>                                    |
| <b>UNIFEM</b>   | <b>United Nations Development Fund for Women</b>                         |
| <b>UNFPA</b>    | <b>United Nations Population Fund</b>                                    |
| <b>WID</b>      | <b>Women in Development</b>  |

## 1. Basic Profile

### 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

| Socio-Economic Profile   |   |   |  |                                 | Ref.              |      |      |
|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|------|------|
| Economic indicators<br>(1998)  | GNP per capita                            | Growth rate of real GDP (1996)              |  | Inflation rate*                 | Gini coefficient* |      |      |
|  | US\$2,280                                 | 3.06%                                       |  | 17.68%                          | 0.572             | 1)2) |      |
| Public sector ('91-'95)  | Health                                    | Education                                   | Social Welfare                                     | Defense                         | Others            |      |      |
| Expenditure to each sector   | 8.9%                                      | 12.9%                                       | NA   | 5.6%                            | NA                | 1)   |      |
| Population (Mid of 1996)   | Total                                     | % of urban population                       |  | Population growth rate('97-'98) |                   |      |      |
|  | Total                                     | 39.5 million                                | 71%  |                                 | 1.99%             |      | 1)   |
|  | Women                                     | 20.2 million                                | 29%  |                                 |                   |      |      |
| Industry/GDP<br>(1997)   | Agriculture                               | Industry                                    | Service  | Manufacture/Industries          |                   |      |      |
|  | 14%                                       | 32%   | 54%  | 18%                             |                   | 3)   |      |
| Proportion of workers  | Agriculture                               | Industry                                    | Service  | Aid/GNP('94)                    |                   |      |      |
|  | Total                                     | 67.1%                                       | 5.1%   | 12.1%                           | 0.3%              |      | 1)3) |
|  | Women                                     | 31.7%                                       | 18.0%  | 28.0%                           |                   |      | 2)   |
| Labor Indicators   | Total No.                                 | Unemployment Rate                           | Minimum wage                                       | Women's income/Total income*    |                   |      |      |
|  | Total                                     | 29.11 million                               | 11.4%  | NA                              | 33.5%             |      | 1)4) |
|  | Women's workers/women                     | 45%   | NA   | NA                              |                   |      | 4)   |
| Participation in decision-making   | Women/Total                               |   | Women/Total(1991)                                  |                                 |                   |      |      |
|  | Member of parliament                      | 9.8%  |  | Managers                        | 31.0%             | 4)   |      |
|  | Ministries (1995)                         | 11%   |  | Technical experts               | 44.0%             | 4)   |      |
|  | Deputy ministries (1995)                  | 29%   |  |                                 |                   | 4)   |      |
| Law for women  |   |   | Details  |                                 |                   |      |      |
|  | Law 2820 (Marital Legal Authority)        | 1974  | Judicial equality between men and women            |                                 |                   | 1)   |      |
|  | Law 160 (Women's access to land property) | 1994  | Women's right to get access to land property       |                                 |                   | 5)   |      |
|  | Violence against women                    | 1995  | Prevention, and sanction to violence against women |                                 |                   | 5)   |      |
| Ratification and signature of international law for women                  |   |   |  | Ratification                    | Year              |      |      |
| Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |   |   |  | Yes                             | 1980              | 1)   |      |
| Policy of WID  |   |   |  |                                 |                   |      |      |
| No specific policy, but one is included in the 4-year National Plan        |   |   |  |                                 |                   | 1)   |      |
| Governmental organization of WID   |   |   |  |                                 |                   |      |      |
| National machinery   |   | National Directorate for Equality for Women |  |                                 |                   | 1)   |      |
| Position   |   | Under the presidential office               |  |                                 |                   | 1)   |      |

#### References

- 1) JICA, Country Profile Study on Women in Development; Colombia, 1998
- 2) World Bank, World Development Report 1998, 1998
- 3) World Bank, World Development Report 1997, 1997
- 4) UNDP, Human Development Report 1998, 1998
- 5) FLASCO, Latin American Women, 1995

\*Refer to 7. Definitions (P.29)

## 1-2 Health Profile

| Health Profile                                      |  |           |                                     |   | Ref.  |
|---|--|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|-------|
| Life expectancy (1995)                              | Total 70.3                                 | Male 67.7 | Female 73.1                         | Population growth rate (1997) 1.99%               | 1)    |
| Expansion of health services                        | Population per Doctor                      |           | 2,669                               | Population per Nurse and Midwife                  | 1,852 |
| Government expenditure to health (% of GDP '91-'95) |  |           | 5.4%                                |   | 1)    |
| Infant mortality rate* (per 1,000)                  |  |           | % of infants with low birth weight* | % of the vaccinated ('90-'95) 1-year-old children |       |
| Total   | 26 persons (1996)                          |           | 9% ('90-'94)                        | BCG   | 99%   |
| Female  | NA   |           |                                     | DPT   | 92%   |
| Under-5 mortality rate* (per 1,000)                 |  |           |                                     | Polio   | 93%   |
| Total   | 6.8 persons (1998)                         |           |                                     | Measles   | 95%   |
| Family planning                                     | Contraceptive prevalence rate (1997) 68.5% |           | Total fertility rate* (1996)        | 3.02  | 1)    |
| % of births attended by trained health personnel*   | 85%  |           | Age at first marriage               | 21  | 2)    |
| Maternal anemia rate*                               | 8%   |           |                                     |   | 3)    |
| Maternal mortality rate                             | 78.2 persons per 100,000                   |           |                                     |   | 1)    |
| Nutrition   |  |           | Oral rehydration therapy use rate*  | 53%   | 2)    |
| Iodine deficiency                                   | % of households consuming iodized salt 90% |           | Malnutrition                        | Under-five 8%                                     | 2)3)  |
| Community health service (1990-96)                  |  |           |                                     |   |       |
| Access to safe water                                | 85%  |           | Access to adequate sanitation       | 85%   | 2)    |
| HIV/AIDS  | HIV infected                               |           | AIDS cases                          | Cause   | 2)    |
| Statistics (1998)                                   | 1.3(male)/0.2(female) per 100,000          |           | 2.9 per 100,000                     | by sexual intercourse                             | 1)2)  |

## 1-3 Education Profile

| Education Profile               |   |                 |   |                 | Ref. |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|------|
| Education system                | Compulsory education 5 years, Primary education 5 years |                 |   |                 | 4)   |
| Public expenditure on education |   |                 |   |                 |      |
| /GDP                            | 18.3% ('91-'95)   |                 |   |                 | 1)   |
| Adult literacy rate (1995)      | Total 91.9%   |                 | Female 91.8%, Male 92.0%                    |                 | 1)   |
| by region                       | NA  |                 |   |                 |      |
| Primary education ('93-'97)     | Net enrolment ratio*                                    | % of completion | % of drop out (Day time class)              | (Evening class) |      |
| Male                            | 90.0%   | NA              | NA  | NA              | 4)   |
| Female                          | 91.0%   | NA              | NA  | NA              | 4)   |
| Secondary education (1993)      | Net enrolment ratio*                                    | % of completion | % of drop out (Day time class)              | (Evening class) |      |
| Male                            | 47.0%   | NA              | NA  | NA              | 4)   |
| Female                          | 53.0%   | NA              | NA  | NA              | 4)   |
| Higher education (1993)         | Enrolment ratio   |                 | Technical and professional higher education |                 |      |
| Total                           | NA  |                 | % of female                                 |                 | 1)   |
| Female                          | NA  |                 |   |                 | 1)   |

### References

- 1) JICA, Country Profile Study on Women in Development; Colombia, 1998
- 2) UNICEF, the State of the World's Children, 1998
- 3) UNDP, Human Development Report 1998, 1998
- 4) UNESCO, World Education Report 1998, 1998
- 5) World Bank, World Development Report 1997, 1997

\*Refer to 7. Definitions (P.29)

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

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

#### General Situation of Women in Colombia

- Compared to Latin American and Caribbean countries, the level of education is higher, while there is remarkable regional gap between urban and rural areas.
- The contraceptive rate is higher than that of other neighboring countries, since the government has launched family planning program since the 1960s. On the other hand, the total fertility rate is 3.02. The reasons are that the women's age of first marriage is relatively lower (21 years old) and women are likely to give birth at younger age
- Women have been engaged in economic activities from earlier period: female working population occupies 37 % in total, although the number of women in managerial positions is smaller than that of men.

Colombia is classified as lower-middle income country and GNP per capita is US\$ 2280 per year (World Bank, 1998). Colombia has achieved a stable economic growth for the last 50 years, which results from the fact that 1) the government had adopted a stable and consistent economic policy, 2) the Colombian economy recorded high economic growth in the 1980s when most of the Latin American countries were in a serious economic crisis (the growth rate was 40% for 10 years), and 3) Colombia neither rescheduled a debt nor experienced a hyper-inflation. Economic growth in 1996 was 3.0%. The reasons are thought mainly as, 1) economic fundamentals were continuously satisfactory, and 2) oil-production led to the economic growth (Colombian Embassy, 1998).

Colombian society has still remained a social stratum succeeded since the colonial period by Spain in the 16 century. Particularly, most rural areas have kept traditional social order. However, in recent years, the number of middle class has gradually increased along with the expansion of economy and industry, and the achievement of stable economic growth. As seen in Gini index (0.572) (World Bank, 1998), there is a big gap between the poor and the rich, and the poor constitute 75% of the total population. The majority of the poor are mainly Indian and black who are neither well-educated nor well-skilled (JICA, 1998).

In 1994, Mr. Samper was inaugurated as a new President, and the first government selected under a new constitution revised in 1991, was organized. A new administration made it clear to prioritize social policy to protect the vulnerable such as farmers and low-income groups. In August, 1994, Colombia adopted the national development plan for 1994-1998, called "El Salto Social (Social Progress)" and addressed a



commitment for sustainable human development. The Plan includes not only environmental consideration but also a strong will of the government to share the benefits of economic development among the entire nation.

Total population is 39.5 millions in 1996, and the population growth rate is 1.99% in 1997-1998 (JICA, 1998). As a result of implementing family planning since the 1960s, 99% of women have knowledge of contraception, and this percentage is higher than other Latin American countries. Despite the high levels of education as a whole, the higher the levels of education get, the more the gender gap of education enrolment expands. In addition, there is a remarkable regional gap between the urban and rural areas (where 69% of total population live). Women have actively been involved in economic activities and women workers occupy 37% of the total working population (JICA, 1998). On the other hand, the number of women at management level is limited, which is thought as partly caused by cultural background emphasizing on male-superiority. The sexual division of labor that while men work outside, women do housework at home, has been traditionally succeeded (JICA, 1998).

Though the indigenous are culturally influenced by the Inca-civilization, it is viewed that the cultural influence on the present Colombian society is not strong. Colombian culture has been developed on their own terms with a strong influence of Catholicism, mixing with Spanish, indigenous, and African culture (Kokusai Kyoryoku Suishin Kyokai, 1997). In terms of ethnic group, there exists mixed blood such as meztiso and mulatto, white, and black. White and meztiso, living in higher lands, are relatively moderate and unsociable. On the other hand, more black and mulatto, living in the coastal areas in Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean, are likely to be open and optimistic. The composition of ethnic group is 43% of meztiso; 30% of White; 18% of mulatto; 8% of Black; and 2% of Indian (Kokusai Kyoryoku Suishin Kyokai , 1997).

## 2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

### Government Policy on WID/Gender

- Though no systematic policy formulation on WID/Gender is made, each ministry and governmental organization has implemented programs and projects related to improving women's status.

#### [Development Plan]

In August, 1994, the Colombian government adopted the national development plan "El Salto Social". The Plan is committed to sustainable human development, considering environmental issue in order that the entire nation can be beneficiaries from economic development. The basic concept of this plan is as follows (UNDP, 1995).

1. Justice and solidarity are the basic objectives of economy and social policy and the principles of social peace, and stability.
2. Economic growth does not achieve through investment of individual organizations, rather, by the accumulation of social capital.
3. Since the competitiveness does not naturally bring about, rather, it is created, the economic dynamism is not caused by the free market.
4. Society as a whole has to mobilize in order to achieve the plan.

#### [Policy Related to WID/Gender]

At present, the government has not formulated a comprehensive plan on WID/Gender. However, the national development plan addressed above, includes the basic objective of policy. Although each ministry has policy related to WID/Gender issues, the policies are not coordinated among them (JICA Colombian Office, 1999).

## 2-3 National Machinery

### National Directorate for Equality for Women (NDEW)

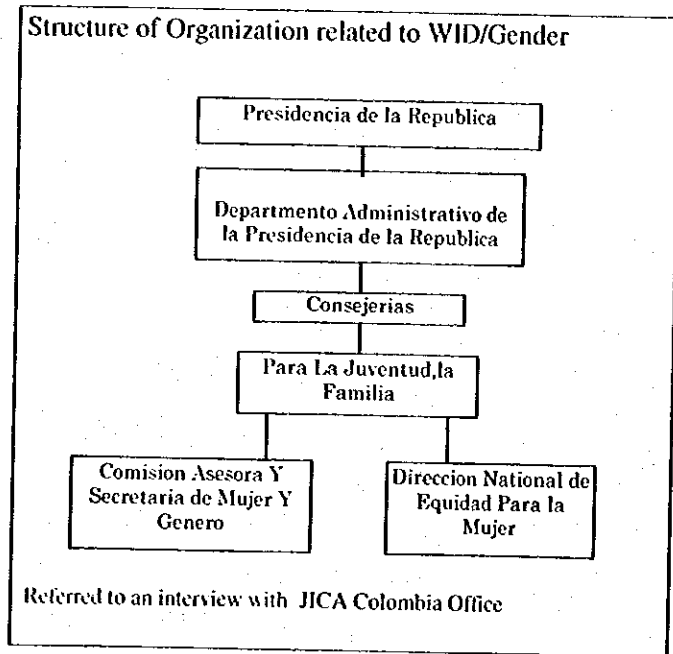
- Colombia ratified CEDAW in 1981.
- In 1995, National Directorate for Equality for Women was established for the purpose of improving women's status.

#### [Background]

Background of the establishment of the National Directorate for Equality for Women is that human rights issue was reconsidered, by revising the Constitution in 1991 and addressed in the national development plan in 1994-1998 (JICA, 1998).

#### [Structure of NDEW]

NDEW was established in August, 1995, having the first lady as an honorary director. NDEW, located under the presidential office, coordinates each administrative organization for the purpose of promoting women's status (JICA Colombian Office, 1999). The presidential office has an administrative department of the president. There are 11 administrative committees according to the administrative theme, one of which is in charge of the committee of Young, Women and Family issue. NDEW is under this committee.



Advisory Commission and Secretariat for Women and Gender issue a draft for policy formulation, and advises National Council for Social Policy (Consejo Nacional para la Politica Nacional) and National Council for Socio-Economy and Politics (CONPES – Consejo Nacional de Politica Economica y Social). The constituent members are the President, the Minister of National Development or the Deputy, person in charge of National Council for Social Policy, the Director of Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, and 3 members of relevant experience or academic fields (JICA Colombian Office, 1999).

NDEW has offices in 12 cities in 12 provinces and sets up information system with statistics on living conditions classified by gender. The activities of this office are to grasp needs for training and education in

public sector and to make a draft to revise a law needed in order to improve the gender-discriminative situation(WEDO, 1998).

#### {Objectives and Activities}

In order to construct a fair, democratic, participatory, generous society, the objective of NDEW is to set up administration, and to implement policy for gender equity. The details are as follows: (JICA Colombian Office, 1999)

1. To promote proper allocation of fund to implement policy related to gender issues, in particular, socio-economic, cultural, ethnic, regional discrimination
2. To provide technical advice to organizations collaborating with NGO, women's groups, public organizations
3. To promote human resource development and welfare towards the nation and civil society in active, democratic, transparent, and participatory ways

The detailed activities of NDEW are as follows: (JICA Colombian Office, 1999)

1. To promote cultural reform to make gender relations equal through social activities
2. To activate the integration of gender issues into development policy, plan, programs, project formulation and implementation in administrative organization in the country and local areas
3. To activate in order to ensure, utilize, and manage financial resource under gender equal conditions at the implementing stage of national plan
4. To formulate plan and implement it in order to improve living condition of poor women suffering from being discriminated by socio-economic situations, race, and the place of birth
5. To assist women's organizations and women's participation, in particular, in order that women can be at the managerial positions
6. To research necessary laws and regulations for gender equality and to examine concrete methods to put into practice
7. To coordinate funding resources among donors on the issue of improving women's status.

NEDW has supported NGOs on women's issues, and implemented advocacy activities for women's rights. In 1997, NGO started a lobby activity to revise laws on women's protection. In addition, NEDW collaborates with NGOs in order to achieve goals adopted at UN Women's conference in Beijing. These NGOs have taken action on education, reproductive health, labor and political participation, women's right (WEDO, 1998).

For the purpose of protecting women's rights, NEDW holds seminars, and workshop, and publishes

books on this issue. In agricultural sector, NEDW issues identity cards to rural women and strengthens women's participation in Rural Planning Municipal Councils. In addition, there are other governmental organizations related to WID/Gender (JICA, 1998).

#### Governmental Organizations Related to WID/Gender

| Name of Organizations   | Contents of Activities  |
|---|---|
| Colombian Institute for Familiar Welfare                                    | To protect human rights, in collaboration with Delegated Attorney for Minor and Family Defense  |
| Presidential Advisor Board for Human Rights                                 | To research the situation on human rights and advise to governmental organizations.<br>To ensure women's rights                       |
| Ministry of Education   | To implement training courses for teachers in minor communities (Department of Ethical Education is in charge)                        |
| Public Defense Attorney   | To implement advocacy activities on human rights through revising and publishing laws on women's rights                               |
| School for Democracy  | To strengthen democracy and human rights protection (This is managed by the Ministry of Education, and the Committee of Human Rights) |
| Advisor Commission and Secretariat for Women and Gender                     | To coordinate, follow up and develop policies on women's issue in order to promote women's participation in development process       |
| Rural Women Office of the Agricultural and Rural Development Ministry       | To make a plan on policy and program in order to improve living-condition of rural women.   |
| National Institute for Land Adaptation                                      | To promote women's participation in project on land reform, and implement training programs on irrigation technology.                 |
| Colombian Institute for Agrarian Reform                                     | To promote land reform (Beneficiaries include women, 11% of whom are head of households)  |
| Fishing and Aquacultural Institute  | To promote aquacultural projects accompanied by women's participation   |
| Public Agrarian Bank  | To loan to small-scale producers (5.5% of all women are loaned)   |
| Municipal Office of Technical Assistance for Agriculture and Cattle-raising | To provide technical advice to women engaged in agriculture.  |
| Integrated Rural Development Fund   | To implement income-generating projects towards women engaged in agriculture  |
| Colombian Institute of Agriculture and Cattle-raising                       | To implement projects for women, collaborating with Integrated Rural Development Fund   |

(Referred to : JICA, Country Profile Study on Women in Development; Colombia, 1998)

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

#### 3-1 Education

##### Education

- Compared to other Latin American countries, the levels of education for both male and female in Columbia are higher, and net enrolment rates at primary education are 90% for male; 91% for female. In the same way, the rates at secondary school are 47% for male; 53% for female.
- Although women's access to education increases, there is still a regional gap between those living in urban and rural areas.

#### **[Laws and Policies on Women]**

General Education Law enacted on February 8, 1994 is based on the principle that the entire nation has the right to get education. Article 4 of Law 115 addresses the improvement of education quality, as stated "The State, Society, and the Family are responsible for keeping watch over the education quality and promoting the access to educate public service". The government implements training courses for teacher, researches, and promotes professional education in order to improve quality of education.

The 10 Yearly Education Plan addresses policies on providing teaching materials and facilities such as library, and identifies support for educational institutes as a priority issue. The objectives are to improve teacher's capabilities to provide education along with meeting student's educational needs, to promote higher educational institutions, and to diversify teaching materials (JICA, 1998).

#### **[Literacy Education]**

Adult illiteracy rates are 8.0% for male; 8.2% for female in 1995 (JICA, 1998). Illiteracy rate for rural women in 1992 is 17.4%. While the rate on national average was 9.6%, the functional illiteracy rate reaches 50% as in La Guajira. The reasons are: that 1) students have difficulties in going to school, because they live in remote areas, and 2) their first language is not Spanish (JICA, 1998).

Rural Women Office implements literacy education, targeting adult rural women in coordination with Solidarity Network and National Direction for Women Equality. This project carries out advocacy activity on women's rights and political participation. The Ministry of Education promotes non-formal adult education for women in rural and remote areas in cooperation with public and private educational institutions.

### **【Primary and Secondary Education】**

The net enrolment rates at primary school are 90% for male; 91% for female (UNESCO, 1998) and the drop-out rate for female is 7.6%(JICA, 1998). The net-enrolment rates at secondary school are 47% for male; 53% for female (UNESCO, 1998).

### **【Access to Education】**

Women's access to education has increased, while the regional gap is remarkable. In 1990, women who do not have any education occupy 8.5% in rural areas; those at primary level do 67.7%; those at secondary or above at secondary levels do 23.7%. On the other hand, in urban areas, women without having any education occupy 2.7%, those at primary level do 32.2%; those at secondary or above at secondary levels do 65.1% (JICA, 1998).

There is regional gap at higher educational level and gender gap in major. While many women are likely to major in arts, humanities, and education, men major in agriculture, medical science, economics, and mathematics (JICA, 1998).

### **【Religious and Cultural Influence on Education】**

Both men and women have right to choose any religion freely at present. Along with this belief, parents can have free choice of whether to send their children to religious school (JICA, 1998).

### **【Activities of Donor】**

The Ministry of Education realizes the necessity of advocacy activity to raise awareness of gender equality and has carried out the activities to eliminate gender discriminative expression from textbooks in cooperation with UNICEF(JICA, 1998).

1. To set up the Non-Sexist Education Committee (In 1996, it was established by the National Directorate for Equality for Women, the Ministry of Education, UNICEF)
2. To provide training courses on non-sexist expression for textbook editors
3. To make a guideline with follow-up for girl's education and teaching methods
4. To provide technical advice for the Committee of Rural Education in the Ministry of Education.

## 3-2 Health

### Health

- Malnutrition rate under 5 years old is 8%, which is lower than the average rate in the Latin and Caribbean countries.
- The campaign for family planning, having implemented since the 1960s, results in the high awareness of contraception (99%) and the high contraceptive rate (72% in 1995).
- In spite of the high contraceptive rate, total fertility rate is high (3.02), because the age of first marriage is younger (21 years old on average), and the birth rate among the young is higher.

#### [Policies and Budget]

The General Social Security System for Health, was set up by Law 100 in 1993 in order to ensure access to health for all people. In 1997, Agreement 77 approved by the National Council for Social Security for Health prioritizes on female-headed household for access to health service and 1,250 of them received the service (JICA, 1998).

In 1992, the Ministry of Health announced the "Health Policy for Women" for the purpose of promoting women's health and reproductive health, and preventing domestic violence, and has implemented projects to promote good health for teen-agers and children. Since the Basic Health Attention Plan was enacted in 1993, the Ministry of Health has carried out health education program on promoting women's health and preventing illness (JICA, 1998).

In November, 1998, it is planned to enact a law related to women's rights, maternal health, and reproductive health. This law addresses prevention of unwilling pregnancy, reduction of high risk pregnancy process, maternal mortality, regulation of fertility and family planning services, promotion of sexual health of population, and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

#### [Reproductive Health Service]

57% of the population (61% of urban population: 48% of rural population) utilize social health insurance system. Women's access to health service is lower than that of men, and health service and projects on women's health are limited in reproductive health. The percentages of women at the age of 15-24 who receive prenatal checkup are 23% in rural areas; 30% in urban areas. Those at the age of 24-44 are 30% in rural areas; 39% in urban areas (JICA, 1998). 76.4% of all women receive health service for reproductive health (JICA, 1998). In 1995, 80% of women in total and 70% of rural women received medical care on average four



times year. The medical attendance for rural working women was 50% in 1990, which is lower than that of urban women (80%) (JICA, 1998).

#### **{Nutrition}**

The National Food and Nutrition Plan 1996-2005 reported that the average malnutrition rate in Colombia is lower than other Latin-American and Caribbean countries. According to UNICEF, the malnutrition rate of children under 5 years old in 1980-1993 was 11%; the chronic malnutrition rate of the entire population was 21%, which has decreased in the last 30 years (JICA, 1998).

#### **{Women's Sickness}**

Women's main sickness is uterine cancer. The brain-cardiovascular, and tumoral illnesses constitute the main causes of death for rural women, which represent 43% of total death cause. Less than 56% of rural women die of the diseases mentioned above. The homicides and accidents have more relative weight in the rural population, 5.4% and 7.0%, against 2.8% and 4.1% in urban areas (JICA, 1998).

#### **{HIV/AIDS}**

The Ministry of Health sets up the Essential Medicament Fund with high social impact in order to provide necessary medical service for HIV/AIDS. It is intended to improve the conditions of availability, supply and distribution of medicaments used for AIDS for those who are not able to join social health insurance system. The number of HIV infected has increased, and until June, 1998, the infected were 1.3 per 100,000 person for men; 0.2 person for women. Most AIDS cases are found in urban areas; there are 340 cases in Bogota; 128 cases in Antioquia (JICA, 1998). In 1983-1998 (June), 8,099 death cases were reported. The transmission is through sexual contact (255 cases) (JICA, 1998).

#### **{Family Planning}**

The campaigns for family planning were launched in the 1960s. The Colombian Medical School Teaching Council started paying attention to increasing population problem. In 1964, the section for researching population problem was set up and started its activity in 1965, researching family planning and carrying out educational program for doctors. In 1968, the Council established the program for caring after childbirth, collaborating with hospitals and medical centers (JICA, 1998). At present, it is reported that 99% of women have knowledge of contraception. The contraceptive prevalence in 1995 was 72%; that in 1990 was 66.9% and the methods are as follows (JICA, 1998),

Contraceptive Prevalence by Method in 1990 (%)

| Methods              | %    |
|----------------------|------|
| Female sterilization | 20.9 |
| Pills                | 14.1 |
| IUD                  | 12.4 |
| Rhythm method        | 6.1  |
| Injection            | 3.9  |
| Withdrawal           | 2.9  |
| Condom               | 1.4  |
| Male sterilization   | 0.5  |
| Others               | 0.5  |

(Source: FLACSO, Latin American Women, 1995)

The family planning program has contributed to prevailing contraceptive methods. In particular, the prevalence to sterilization results largely from the activities done by private organizations such as Pro-Familier. There are similar situations among Latin American countries where the ratio of male sterilization is less than that of female sterilization (JICA, 1998). The contraceptive prevalence is more or less equal to developed countries, while the fertility rate is high (3.02). The reasons are that the women's age of first marriage is relatively lower (21 years old) and women are likely to give birth at younger age (JICA, 1998).

### 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- Rural Women Office formulates programs and projects integrating gender perspective, taking action for enhancing capacity of rural organizations.
- National Directorate for Equality for Women implements the project for female-headed families through training and credit in order to improve living conditions
- 5 million women live in rural areas; 1.5 million women are involved in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and the working condition for rural women is harder than that of urban women.

#### **[Policy and Budget]**

No. 23 in "National Council for Economic and Social Policy" adopted in 1994 addresses the importance of women's role in rural development. The policy aims to: 1) improve the quality of living conditions for rural women. 2) provide equal opportunities between men and women to participate in politics and community, and 3) enhance women's access to and control of good production (JICA, 1998).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development was restructured by Law 1279 enacted in 1994, which led to establishing the Office of Rural Women. This office formulates programs and projects integrating gender perspective, and implements activities to enhance capacities in rural organizations (JICA, 1998).

#### **[Rural Women's Situation]**

About 5 million women (24% of all women) live in rural areas, while 1.5 million women are engaged in productive activities in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector, particularly, in food-production. In 1995, working population in this sector was 5.8 million, 1.7 million of whom were women; the percentage of working population in this sector increased to 31.7%. The working condition and living condition of rural women are relatively harder than those in urban areas. While women are involved in housework, they also have to participate in productive activities, moreover, they have neither social security nor access to training, technical assistance, credit, and ownership to land (JICA, 1998).

#### **[Land Ownership]**

Law 160 enacted in 1994 addresses women's ownership of land, prioritizing female-headed and social and economic vulnerable groups. Law 160 in 1993, called Agrarian Reform Law, mentions assistance for farmers including women through credit and subsidy. The assistance related to land has been implemented

by the Colombian Institute for Agrarian Reform, and irrigation districts of National Institute for Land adaptation (JICA, 1998).

#### **[Fishing Right]**

Fishing community is composed of culturally different groups of people (Black: 32%, White: 27%, Mixed: 41%). 65% of Women engaged in fisheries neither have neither got education through public organization nor completed primary education. This low level of education is related to the issues of domestic violence and large number of children : domestic violence against women is often seen in those engaged in fisheries (JICA, 1998). Although women participate in all agricultural activities such as catching, processing, producing, and marketing, the number of women who own instruments for production is small (14%) (JICA, 1998).

#### **[Women's Organizations in Rural Community]**

National Directorate for Equality for Women has implemented project for female-headed families, which is funded by the Social Solidarity Network, and Foundation for Higher Education, and implemented by 26 NGOs. The objective is to improve the living conditions for female-headed families through training and credit system. There were 54,500 women who had participated in it in 1992-1995 (JICA, 1998).

#### **[Assistance to Micro-finance]**

Law 82 adopted in 1993 ensures affirmative action to protect female-headed families, including access to housing, micro-finance, medical service, education, and credit. National Plan points out to implement training program for micro-finance and small-enterprise. The credit program for rural women has been carried out by agricultural cooperatives in cooperation with the Agricultural Financing Fund (JICA, 1998)

### 3-4 Economic Activities

#### Economic Activities

- The number of women workers increased from 18.6% to 37% of the total working population.
- Women have been involved in economic activities earlier. While women participated in both public and private sectors, they are not in high positions.

#### [Policy]

#### Laws Related to Labor

| Laws                    | Contents  |
|-------------------------|---|
| Labor Law Article 10    | All employees are equal under law with equal protection and security  |
| Labor Law Article 143   | With respect to wage, all employees are not discriminated by age, gender, nationality, race, religion, political and philosophical belief.                              |
| Constitution Article 13 | All people are free and equal under law, and protected equally regardless of gender, race, nationality, family, language, religion, political and philosophical belief. |
| Constitution Article 25 | Working is right for people with special protection by the state, and social obligation   |
| Constitution Article 27 | All laborers receive wage-remuneration  |
| Constitution Article 53 | All laborers receive wage-remuneration according to quality and quantity of work.   |
| Law 360                 | There is penalty by regulation in case that these laws are not ensured.   |
| Law 1974                | All people do not receive torture and de-humanized treatment  |
| Law 2820                | Both men and women have equal rights and obligation.  |

(Source: Country Profile Study on Women in Development Colombia, JICA, 1998)

#### [Women's workers]

Women have been involved in economic activities earlier. The percentage of women in working population increased from 18.6% in 1951 to 45% in 1995, which is higher than other Latin and Caribbean countries (UNDP, 1998). The reasons of increasing women's working rate are 1) economic factor (decreasing family income), 2) growth of commercial, manufacturing, textile, finance, service sectors, 3) high interest among young women towards working participation along with increasing educational level (JICA, 1998).

#### [Women Workers in Public and Private Sector]

While women are largely engaged in public sector, women are not in higher positions as can be seen below (JICA, 1998).

### Working Status by Gender in 1995

| Positions      | Female<br>(person) | Rate<br>(%) | Male<br>(person) | Rate<br>(%) | Total<br>(person) |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Directive      | 362                | 19          | 1497             | 81          | 1859              |
| Advisor        | 386                | 43          | 512              | 57          | 898               |
| Executive      | 1692               | 26          | 4713             | 74          | 6405              |
| Professional   | 7556               | 39          | 11707            | 61          | 19263             |
| Technician     | 5204               | 34          | 10012            | 66          | 15216             |
| Administrative | 19251              | 63          | 11084            | 37          | 30335             |
| Operative      | 7973               | 26          | 22532            | 74          | 30505             |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>42424</b>       | <b>41</b>   | <b>62057</b>     | <b>59</b>   | <b>104481</b>     |

(Source: Melba Arias London, Women, Children and Teenager Human Rights, 1996, cited in JICA, Country Profile Study on Women in Development; Colombia, 1998)

This tendency is seen in private sector: women in a directive position are 22% of total.

39% of all employees are women: women occupy 55% of the poor. Female-headed households constitute 25% of those under poverty line, most of whom are characterized as being illiterate, under high unemployment, paid lower wage than men (JICA, 1998). Even in case that both men and women are in the same educational standards, women's wage is 15.2% lower than men's (JICA, 1998). The wage gap by gender and sector in urban area is seen below.

Women are likely to be engaged in non-waged labor: 34% for men; 66% for women. Women engaged in domestic work occupy 97% of working women (JICA, 1998). 37.3% of working population are women and unemployment rates are 5.3% for men; 11.4% for women. The unemployment rates are 9.3% in urban areas; 5% in rural areas (JICA, 1998).

### Wage Gap in Urban Areas by Gender and Sector (US\$)

|                | Male  | Female |
|----------------|-------|--------|
| Public sector  | 446.4 | 387.2  |
| Private sector | 288.4 | 237.0  |

(Source: JICA, Country Profile Study on Women in Development; Colombia, 1998)

#### [Vocational Training]

10.6% of population aged over 12 participate in vocational training. The National Learning Service sets up special technical educational program for young women with aim to promote equal opportunities of working position between men and women. This program was implemented in 1995-1996, providing training for agriculture, industry, trading, and service (JICA, 1998).

#### [Assistance to Small Enterprise]

Rural Women Office provides assistant project towards female-operated small enterprise in cooperation with UNIFEM. There were 2085 female participants who received technical training (JICA, 1998).

**[Supporting System for Women Workers]**

16 projects for women workers are funded by the Colombian Institute of Investigation for Agriculture and Cattle-raising, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. At present, there are 1716 rural women in this project (JICA, 1998).

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

| Title   | Implementing Agency   | Dono  | Duration     | Content   |
|---|---|---|--------------|---|
| <b>&lt;General&gt;</b>  |   |   |              |   |
| Support of the Coordination and Implantation of the Policy for Development of the Rural Women | Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural – Oficina de Mujer Rural | Convenio con el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) | 1994-1998    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Institutional building to the perspective of gender</li> <li>▪ Old age generation and new opportunities of the rural employment</li> <li>▪ Strengthening of the demand of work for the rural women</li> <li>▪ Prevention and attention to the rural women and families affected by the armed conflict</li> </ul> |
| Implantation of the Policy of the Women and Gender  | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para la Mujer                           | Ley de Inversiones del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo                        | 12 (1995/96) | To start the process of establishing an institution of policy of women and gender.  |
| Education and Divulgence for the Construction of the Relations of Equity between the Genders  | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para la Mujer                           | Presupuesto General de la Nación  | 12 (1997)    | To promote the culture of equity in the different state institutions and the civil society, for the purpose of obtaining the presence of women in the decisions as subjects of right that lack in the mechanism of development.   |
| Convention of Cooperation and Support to promote human, technical and economic resources      | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para la Mujer                           | GTZ, PNUD, BID, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA y OEA                       |              |   |
| <b>&lt;Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Industry&gt;</b>                          |   |   |              |   |
| "Gaviotas": A New Woman for a New Coffee Culture  | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para la Mujer                           |   |              | To educate rural women in the 42 municipalities in the Department of Antioquia, in the aspects of enterprise to qualify as managers of coffee farm  |
| <b>&lt;Economic Activities&gt;</b>  |   |   |              |   |
| Projects of Production in the Micro Enterprises of Commerce and Agricultural industries       | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para la Mujer                           | Adición presupuestal aprobada por el Congreso de la República             | 1997         | To Attend to the women population which is in the particular condition of social vulnerability and political violence.  |
| Analysis of Information System for Employment   | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para la Mujer, SENA y UNESCO            |   |              | To improve the information services of supplying employment and vocational training, with special interest in the woman leaders of home of strata one and two   |
| Program of Development of Families with Female  | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para la                                 | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para la                                     | 60 (2000/05) | Technical training and Counseling to the administration of micro enterprises, to strengthen the identity of woman   |



|  |   |       |  |   |
|--|---|-------|--|---|
| Leader   | Mujer   | Mujer |  | leaders of home, and to bring up self-esteem, capacity of leader and social participation.  |
| Support Program for Women and Enterprise Development | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para la Mujer y DNP | BID   |  | Program for women so that they can accede to job with quality, and so that small and medium enterprises with feminine managers and high percentage of women workers can obtain competence in the economic aperture. |

## 5. WID/Gender Information Sources

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

#### [International Organization]

| Name  | Main Activities | Contact Address  |
|---|-----------------|--|
| UNICEF<br>Oficina de Area para Colombia y Venezuela |                 | Tr. 38, N°100-25, P3, Bogotá<br>Tel: 635-7066<br>FAX: 635-7323 |

#### [Governmental Organization]

| Name   | Main Activities  | Contact Address   |
|--|--|---|
| Dirección Nacional de Equidad para las Mujeres<br>ELSA GLADYS CIFUENTES<br>ARANZAZU<br>Directora                                 |  | Calle 10, N° 1-15, Bogotá<br>Tels: 283-2252 / 336-1540 / 342-1956<br>FAX: 286-9536  |
| Policía Nacional   |  | CAN, Tr. 45,<br>No. 40-11, Bogotá<br>Tel: 222-7988  |
| Instituto Nacional de Salud<br>Doctor<br>CASTRO DE NAVARRO L.  |  | Avenida El Dorado, Carrera 50,<br>CAN, Zona 6, Bogotá<br>Tel: 222-0577  |
| ANMUCIC<br>LEONORA CASTAÑO<br>Doctora  |  | Carrera 8, N° 13-31, Piso 5,<br>Bogotá  |
| Ministerio de Salud<br>JENNY TRUJILLO<br>Psicóloga<br>Asesora Programa de Prevención y Control del SIDA                          |  | Carrera 13,<br>N° 32-76, Edificio Urano<br>Tels: 336-5066<br>ext. 2104 / 2110<br>E-mail: <a href="http://www.minsalud.gov.co">www.minsalud.gov.co</a> |
| Departamento Nacional de Planeación -DNP-  |  | Calle 26, N°13-19, Bogotá<br>Tel: 336-1600<br>FAXs: 281-3348 / 282-7820   |
| Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística -DANE-<br>EDGARDO ALBERTO<br>SANTIAGO MOLINA<br>Director                     |  | Avenida El Dorado, CAN,<br>Bogotá<br>Tels:222-1100 / 222-1750 / 222-4892<br>FAX: 222-2305   |
| Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural<br>Oficina de Mujer Rural<br>BLANCA LILIA CARO<br>MAURICIO GÓMEZ<br>LUISA MANOSALVA | A specific diagnosis of the social and demographical aspects and the characteristics of health, education, labor participation, income and poverty of women of the rural sector. | Avenida Jimenez, N°7-65, piso 4°,<br>Bogotá<br>Tel:281-6560<br>E-mail:<br><a href="http://www.minagricultura.gov.co">www.minagricultura.gov.co</a>    |

[NGO]

| Name   | Main Activities | Contact Address  |
|--|-----------------|--|
| PROFAMILIA   |                 | Calle 34, N°14-52, Bogotá<br>Tel. 287-2100<br>FAXs: 287-5530 / 338-3159<br>E-mail <a href="http://www.profamilia.com.co">www.profamilia.com.co</a> |
| RED NACIONAL MUJERES BOGOTA  |                 | Calle 62, No.34-72, Bogotá   |
| CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE GENERO, MUJER Y SOCIEDAD NORA CABALLERO<br>Doctora                     |                 | Edificio Murillo Toro Oficina 20-07, Bogotá  |
| ASOCIACION DE MUJERES SOLIDARIAS PARA EL DESARROLLO SOCIAL ALEXANDRA BARIO GARCIA<br>Doctora |                 | Carrera 18*, N°13-51, Santiago de Cali, Valle  |
| RED DE EDUCACION POPULAR ENTRE MUJERES FANNY GOMEZ<br>Doctora                                |                 | Carrera 8, N°47-86, Bogotá   |
| PROMUJER MARGARITA ESCOBAR<br>Doctora  |                 | Avenida 39, N°19-23, Bogotá  |
| FUNDACION MUJERES SOLIDARIAS LILIAN TRUJILLO PEREZ<br>Doctora                                |                 | Calle 12, N°5-86, Casa 3, Leticia, Amazonas  |
| FUNDACION CINE MUJER PATRICIA ALVEAR<br>Doctora  |                 | Avenida 25C, N°4*-24, Oficina 202, Bogotá  |
| CORPORACION PARA LA VIDA MUJERES QUE CREAN ARCELLY BERRIO A.<br>Doctora                      |                 | Carrera 48, N°63*-60, Medellín, Antioquia  |
| CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y EDUCACION POPULAR -CINEP- GABRIEL IZQUIERDO<br>Doctor              |                 | Carrera 5, N°33* - 08, Bogotá  |
| CORPORACION ECOMUJER NORMA VILLAREAL MENDEZ<br>Doctora                                       |                 | Calle 59*, N°8-83, Bogotá  |
| CENTRO DE DOCUMENTACION MUJER Y FUTURO CECAN LILIANA LADINO<br>Doctora                       |                 | Carrera 39D, N°39-40, Santiago de Cali, Valle  |
| CASA DE LA MUJER TRABAJADORA   |                 | Avenida (Calle) 32, N°16-23, Bogotá  |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| ROSARIO CALLE BERNAL<br>Doctora                |  |   |
| CASA DE LA MADRE SOLTERA<br>FUNDACION PISINGOS |  | Calle 119A,<br>N°9-35, Bogotá                   |
| CASA DE LA MUJER<br>NORMA ENRIQUEZ<br>Doctora  |  | Carrera 28,<br>N°51-22, Bogotá<br>Tel: 312-5078 |

**[Research Institute]**

| Name   | Main Activities | Contact Address   |
|--|-----------------|---|
| Universidad de los Andes<br>Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias<br>Sociales<br>ELSY BONILLA |                 | Carrera 1, N°18-10, Bogotá<br>Tels: 286-9211 / 352-0466 /<br>284-9911 |

**[Consultant]**

| Name  | Main Activities | Contact Address  |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Grupo Verde Ltda.<br>NOBORU KAWASHIMA<br>Vice-president<br>VLADIMIR ASTERBLANCO<br>Researcher |                 | Transv. 26,<br>No.120-12,<br>Zona 10, Bogotá<br>Tels: 213-0848, 620-0750,<br>620-0790<br>FAX: 620-0849<br>E-mail: grupover@latino.net.co |

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

### [Socio/Gener Analysis]

| Title  | Author   | Year | Publisher   |
|--|--|------|---|
| Derechos Humanos de la Mujer, del Niño y del Adolescente.                              | Arias Londoño, Melba                           | 1996 | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para las Mujeres          |
| Institucionalidad de la Política de Equidad y Participación para las Mujeres 1994-1998 | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para las Mujeres | 1998 | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para las Mujeres          |
| Ley 294 Violencia Intrafamiliar. Ley 311 Protección Familiar.                          | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para las Mujeres | 1997 | Presidencia de la República. Oficina de la Primera Dama |
| Los Derechos de la Mujer.  | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para las Mujeres | 1997 | Presidencia de la República. Oficina de la Primera Dama |
| Una Gestión hacia la Equidad para las Mujeres.   | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para las Mujeres | 1997 | Presidencia de la República. Oficina de la Primera Dama |

### [Women in General]

| Title  | Author   | Year | Publisher   |
|--|--|------|---|
| Colombia. Proyecciones Quinquenales de Población por Sexo y Edad, 1950 - 2050  | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística  | 1998 | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE  |
| El Derecho y la Paz, el Niño y la Mujer por Colombia.  | Srouss de Samper Jacquin                             | 1998 | Presidencia de la República. Oficina de la Primera Dama     |
| Boletín de Prensa. Encuesta Nacional de Calidad de Vida 1997.  | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística  | 1998 | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE  |
| Colombia. Proyecciones Anuales de Población por Sexo y Edad, 1985-2015   | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística  | 1998 | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE  |
| Boletín de Estadística- Cuentas Nacionales - 1990-1996   | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística  | 1997 | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE  |
| Sistema de Indicadores Socio demográficos, con base en el Censo de Población Ajustado 1993 y en encuestas de Hogares de 1995 | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas | 1996 | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas - DANE |

**(Education)**

| <b>Title</b>   | <b>Author</b>   | <b>Year</b> | <b>Publisher</b>  |
|--|---|-------------|---|
| La Mujer Colombiana en la Universidad y en el Mundo del Trabajo                                | Bonilla, Elsy   | 1994        | UNIANDES  |
| Estadísticas C-600, sobre Población y Educación  | Ministerio de Educación Nacional, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas, Instituto Colombiano para el Fomento de la Educación Superior | 1994        | Ministerio de Educación Nacional, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas, Instituto Colombiano para el Fomento de la Educación Superior |
| Brechas de Género identificadas en el sistema educativo formal de Colombia. Informe preliminar | Turbay, Catalina  | 1994        | UNICEF  |

**(Health)**

| <b>Title</b>  | <b>Author</b>  | <b>Year</b> | <b>Publisher</b>   |
|---|--|-------------|--|
| Encuesta Nacional sobre Conocimientos, Actitudes y Prácticas en 1986 - 89, situación nutricional y patrones de alimentación en menores de 5 años. | Castro de Navarro L. Acosta F.                                       | 1990        | Instituto Nacional de Salud                                |
| Investigación Nacional de Medicina, evidencia clínica.  | Ministerio de Salud, Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina | 1997        | Instituto Nacional de Salud                                |
| ABC del Régimen Subsidiado de Seguridad Social en Salud.  | Ministerio de Salud  | 1996        | Ministerio de Salud  |
| Colombia. Estimaciones Departamentales de la Mortalidad Infantil. 1985 - 1993. Perspectivas para Mediano Plazo. 1995 - 2005                       | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística                  | 1998        | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE |
| Estudio Nacional de Demografía y Salud  | PROFAMILIA   | 1995        | PROFAMILIA   |

**[Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries]**

| Title   | Author   | Year | Publisher  |
|---|--|------|--|
| Elementos para la Formulación de Políticas de Desarrollo para las Mujeres Vinculadas a la Actividad Pesquera en Colombia. Proyecto. | Medellín Fernando  | 1996 | PROEQUIDAD. Borrador para discusión interna                          |
| Mujer Rural – Realidades  | Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural                       | 1997 | Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural                         |
| Política de Modernización Agropecuaria y Rural 1994-1998. La Mujer y el Desarrollo Rural  | Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural                       | 1996 | Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural                         |
| Documento Conpes Social UDA –DNP-. Política para el Desarrollo de la Mujer Rural. Cálculos Centro Regional de Población             | Ministerio de Agricultura  | 1994 | Ministerio de Agricultura  |
| Campo para la Mujer   | Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural                       | 1997 | Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural                         |
| Mujer Rural en Cifras   | Caro A. Blanca L., Gómez Mauricio & Manosalva Luisa                | 1997 | Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural. Oficina de Mujer Rural |
| Informe de ejecución 1994 – 1998. Julio de 1998   | Viceministerio de Desarrollo Rural Campesino – Oficina Mujer Rural | 1998 | Viceministerio de Desarrollo Rural Campesino – Oficina Mujer Rural   |

**[Economic Activities]**

| Title  | Author   | Year | Publisher   |
|--|--|------|---|
| Principales indicadores laborales según sexo. Total Siete Areas metropolitanas a Diciembre, Cifras 1991 – 1997 | Departamento Nacional De Planeación – Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares | 1998 | Departamento Nacional de Planeación - DNP Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE Encuesta Nacional de Hogares |
| El Trabajo Doméstico. Derechos y Deberes   | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para las Mujeres   | 1997 | Presidencia de la República. Oficina de la Primera Dama   |
| Diferencia de Ingreso y Acceso al Empleo entre Hombres y Mujeres.  | Tenjo, Jaime   | 1996 | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para las Mujeres  |

**[Social Development]**

| <b>Title</b>  | <b>Author</b>                               | <b>Year</b> | <b>Publisher</b>                               |
|---|---|-------------|--|
| Promoción Económica, Social y Política de la Mujer. Políticas Públicas y Desarrollos Legislativos | Delgado Gutiérrez, Adriana                  | 1996        | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para las Mujeres |
| Planes de desarrollo con equidad "Guía de orientaciones para incorporar la equidad de género".    | Equidad para las Mujeres, PROEQUIDAD y GTZ. | 1998        | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para las Mujeres |

**[Others]**

| <b>Title</b>   | <b>Author</b>   | <b>Year</b> | <b>Publisher</b>  |
|--|---|-------------|---|
| Algunas cifras sobre desplazamiento en Colombia                                    | Consejería para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento CODHES | 1995        | Consejería para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento CODHES |
| Compromisos de Colombia con sus Mujeres – Acuerdos en Conferencias Internacionales | Equidad para las Mujeres, UNICEF-Colombia                       | 1996        | Dirección Nacional de Equidad para las Mujeres                  |
| Víctimas y sobrevivientes de la guerra: tres miradas de género                     | Meertens Donny  | 1998        | Revista Trimestral de la Fundación Foro Nacional por Colombia   |
| Revista de Criminalidad  | Policía Nacional  | 1992        | Policía Nacional  |



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*Latin American Women*
- Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA), 1998a  
*Country Profile Study on Women in Development; Colombia*
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*The State of the World's Children 1998*
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 1998  
*Human Development Report 1998*
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 1995  
*Human Development Report 1995*
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 1998  
*World Education Report , UNESCO Publishing*
- World Bank, 1997  
*World Development Report 1997*
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*World Development Report 1998*
- Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), 1998  
*Mapping Progress; Assessing Implementation of the Beijing Platform 1998*
- (In Japanese)
- JICA Colombia Office, 1999  
*Interview for JICA Colombia Office*
- JICA, 1998b  
*Kunibetsu Data Sheet: Colombia*
- Kokusai Kyouryoku Suishin Kyokai, 1997  
*Colombia*
- Colombian Embassy  
Economy in Colombia, <http://embassy.kcom.ne.jp/colombia/econo-j.htm>

<References used by Local Consultant>

Refer to 5-2

## 7. Definition

### <Technical Terms>

#### Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social and cultural role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender varies from place to place, time to time, according to social norm and sense of values.

#### Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individuals or family firms that are not listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition by 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. Workers of the Informal Sector often have no jobs but unstable and less-paid jobs.

#### WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into every development process, 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 have safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom of choice on whether, when and how many children to deliver.

#### National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equality of men and women. It also promotes gender equal policies among other ministries. It plans and implements the national policies for gender equality.

#### Empowerment

To develop political, economic and social abilities of an individual or a group of individuals.

#### Affirmative action/Positive action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the gap between the discriminated group(s) and other group(s), when the discriminated have been placed in extremely unequal conditions to other group(s).

#### Access and control

"Access" means to be able to use resources(land, labor, fund, etc.) and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. "Control" means a right to manage resources and services or to own them.

#### Reproductive activity

Activity to reproduce next generation including bearing and rearing children, and to reproduce labor force by sustaining daily life, such as, washing and cooking for the family

#### <Indicators>

##### Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

##### Gini coefficient

Aggregate numerical measure of inequal income distribution ranging from 0 to 1. 0 means perfect equality, and 1 means 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

The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to bear children at each age in accord with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

##### Under-one mortality rate

The annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births. More specifically, the probability of dying between birth and exactly on year of age times, 1,000.

##### Under-five mortality rate

The annual number of deaths of infants under five years of age per thousand live births. More specifically, the probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age times, 1,000.



**Maternal mortality rate**

The annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births.

**Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel**

The percentage of births attended by physicians, nurses, midwives, trained primary health care workers or trained traditional birth attendants.

**Percentage of infants with low birth weight**

The percentage of babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams.

**Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate**

The percentage of all cases of diarrhoea in children under age five treated with oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution.

**Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school**

The gross enrolment ratio is the number of students enrolled in a level of education-whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level-as a percentage of the population in the relevant age group for that level. The net enrolment ratio is the number of students enrolled in a level of education who belong in the relevant age group, as a percentage of the population in that age group.



