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**Responses to the list of issues and questions for
consideration of the combined fifth and sixth
periodic reports**

Colombia

them of their civil, social, economic, political and cultural rights, and helped them to benefit from government policies and with CPEM programmes, projects and strategies for the advancement of women. Work with women's social organizations has made it possible to identify and prioritize key issues that formed the basis for preparation of the periodic report.

The Government prepared and approved the report in consultation with the various bodies mentioned above and with their participation. As already explained, civil society organizations had an opportunity to read it before it was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for submission to the Committee through the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations in New York. No procedure has as yet been developed for interaction with Parliament in the process of preparing international reports and substantiating the information contained in them.

2. In considering the fourth periodic report, the Committee recommended that the State party should strengthen the role of the national mechanism for the advancement of women by means of a national law raising its status to that of an autonomous body with all the requisite powers and resources (A/54/38, para. 366). Please explain whether the status of "P

functions of the Advisory Office, in accordance with Decree 519 of 2003. The chief international agencies providing support have been the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI).

Expenditure from these resources has amounted to 18,724,000,000 pesos, including 12,117,000,000 pesos in loans from the Agrarian Bank (see annex 1, CPEM: Sources of Funding).

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informs it from time to time of progress in the debate on draft legislation relating to women. In addition, the Advisory Office has a direct link with Congress and is represented on the Commission of Women Parliamentarians, recently established by Congress to discuss draft laws from a gender perspective.

Human and financial resources: The Observatory's Inter-institutional Committee consists of: the Presidential Adviser on Women's Equality, who presides over its meetings; the Minister for Social Protection, the Ministers of the Interior and Justice, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Director of the National Planning Department (DNP), the Director of the National Statistics Department (DANE), the Director of the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), the Ombudsman for Minors and the Family, the Ombudsman for the Rights of Children, Youth and Women; one representative of the academic community and a director or deputy from any organization or association representing women which has wide coverage and enjoys national and international recognition.

The Observatory works in the CPEM offices and has five work stations, equipped with computers and with access to the Internet. In accordance with the plan of work and the topics given priority ranking, CPEM regularly arranges for research and consultancy, both internal and external, in connection with specific topics and the preparation of the Bulletins. For information on its financial resources, reference should be made to annex I, which contains an itemized budget for the Observatory, in response to question 2. The Observatory is the only institution of its kind in the Latin American region, and Colombia has even been invited to turn it into a regional observatory. However, it would not have the power to require entities in other countries to supply information as it does in Colombia under Act 1009 of 2006. There are some other observatories in the region, but each of them deals with only one topic relating to women. None is working in several thematic areas at once.

Results: The findings of the Observatory's follow-up exercises are shown below:

OBSERVATORY FOR GENDER ISSUES PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

7 Publications	<p>Bulletin 1: Political Participation</p> <p>Bulletin 2: Family issues, Domestic and Gender Violence</p> <p>Bulletin 3: 10 years since Beijing: Progress achieved and challenges for Colombia</p> <p>Bulletin 4: Colombian women in the workforce</p> <p>Special Bulletin: Progress and management report, December 2005</p> <p>Special Bulletin: The Constitutional Court and the rights of women: a review of its judgements</p>
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	Bulletin 7: Human Trafficking in Colombia (to be published shortly). Handbook of legal advice on the prevention of domestic violence
	Bulletin 8: Situation of indigenous women in Colombia: a case study of three areas (in preparation)
	Special Bulletin: The Supreme Court of Justice and women's rights (in preparation). <i>*Dissemination country-wide of these publications over the past three years has provided instruction for over 100,000 women, public officials, academics and sectors of civil society.</i>
5 Research	Update on the situation of indigenous women's rights in Colombia
	Gender and ethnic groups
	Quality of employment among women in Colombia
	Participation of women in the private sector workforce by comparison with men
	A gender analysis of the decisions of the Constitutional Court in matters relating to women, 1998-2004
Follow-up to the Policy for Social Re-integration	Periodic compilation of information for 2003-2005 relating to 17 indicators for the four Equality Tools
Inter-institutional Committee for the Observatory	15 August 2006: adoption of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-institutional Committee of the Observatory

Observatory for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law/President's Programme for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law

The Observatory for the President's Programme for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law was set up in 1999 with a view to following up the human rights situation in the country through a public information system which would act as a tool for the formulation or adaptation of public policies in this area. The gender perspective was included from 2004, and gender-disaggregated indicators on the victims of massacres, kidnappings, victims of anti-personnel mines, and homicides, categorized according to homicides of journalists, trade unionists, mayors, members of local councils, teachers (union and non-union), appear on the webpage of the President's Programme for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.

Violence against women

4. *According to the report, some agents of the justice system "have not used the concept of conciliation adequately, misunderstanding it to mean 'reconciliation', which gives priority to preserving an ill-conceived 'family unity' and disregards*

the protection of the victim” (p. 96). Please indicate what measures are envisaged to ensure that the agents of the national justice system correctly interpret the legal framework of conciliation, the cases in which it should be applied, and the issues that lend themselves to conciliation in cases of crimes involving domestic violence.

The Department of Social Welfare (Capital District) has taken steps to minimize the effects of conciliation pursued without regard to the risk factors for the victims. The following measures have been taken to protect domestic violence victims and to modify the conciliation clause in the procedures for protecting the victims:

- Compilation of a list of situations defined as “intolerable” because of the grave risk for victims, who in such cases will always qualify for protective measures: victims of serious physical injury, violence in connection with the consumption of alcohol or psychoactive substances, severe psychological abuse, recurring violence, highly vulnerable victims such as children and adolescents, or adults with disabilities.
- As the law requires the Family Commissions to encourage conciliation in situations of domestic violence, a variety of approaches have been recommended. In cases where conciliation is used, the protective measures include giving a warning that if the conciliation agreement is not complied with, a fine will be imposed, and non-payment of the fine will result in arrest.

As a consequence of these agreements, Family Commissions in Bogotá increased their use of protective measures by 153 per cent between 2002 and 2005. They no longer use written agreements (*actas de compromiso*), as was done in the first few years that Act 575 of 2000 was in force.

With regard to conciliation hearings in criminal cases, it is important to distinguish between group awareness hearings (*audiencias de sensibilización grupal*) and actual conciliation hearings, two different procedures which are approached from two different perspectives in the Centres for Investigation of Domestic Violence and Treatment of its Victims (CAVIF).

The group awareness hearings are voluntary, and are designed to define the crime of domestic violence for the parties to criminal proceedings, and to give them an idea of the penalties for it and of their options from a legal point of view in order to enable them to go into the conciliation process fully informed and make their own decisions. Both victim and aggressor are given an explanation of the legislation, the rights of the victims and of the alleged perpetrators, the conduct of the criminal proceedings and the legal mechanisms involved. The victims are also told which authorities they can turn to for help.

The conciliation hearings, which are conducted by a public prosecutor, are a compulsory procedure under Article 522 of Act 906 of 2004 (the new Code of Criminal Procedure). Each case is considered on its individual merits. The parties are heard, their settlement offers are considered and the particular problems of the victim and the alleged perpetrator are discussed. If agreement is reached, a document to that effect is signed, and the case is kept on file for a specified period while compliance with the agreement is monitored.

Monitoring compliance with conciliation agreements:

- In most cases, when the period specified by law has elapsed, the complainant and/or the victim are summoned by means of a telegram to ascertain whether the accused person has complied with the agreement signed under the conciliation procedure. If it is found that the agreement has been breached, the procedure is reopened and the criminal investigation is continued. If, on the other hand, the perpetrator has complied with the agreement, the investigation is closed.
- In some police districts, the Attorney-General's Office has worked with the Family Commissions to arrange psychological treatment for domestic violence victims.
- Some local offices of the Attorney-General meet with their unit coordinators to help ensure that the conciliation hearings serve as an effective and credible means of settling disputes, and not merely a mechanism for reducing the caseload of the courts.
- The Attorney-General's Office informs victims that they have the option of applying to other bodies such as the police, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) and the Family Commissions for a protective measure.
- When incidents of violence recur, the police can order protective measures to help the victims.
- In some cases, when the situation warrants it, personnel trained in psychology from the Expedited Processing Services (SAU) make home visits, accompanied by a representative of the Attorney-General's Office, to ensure that the conciliation arrangement is being complied with.
- In police districts that have Investigation and Treatment Centres, conciliation agreements are followed up and monitored, especially when they contain provisions on, inter alia, special therapies, family members, alcoholism or drug addiction.

The National Justice Centres (*casas de justicia*), which are coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, have also played an essential role in enabling the public to gain access to formal and informal justice services for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

There is also a "Strategic Plan for the Defence of Women's Rights in the Colombian Justice System". Published by CPEM in August 2006, the Plan derives from the Framework Protocol which was signed in June 2005 by the Colombian Government with the Madrid Autonomous Community, and from the Cooperation Agreement reached with the Madrid Bar Association in December 2005. The Framework Protocol was drawn up by a team of Colombian and Spanish experts who made a thoroughgoing and realistic study of women's lives in Colombia. The Plan consists mainly of 116 measures, devised by the experts as a result of their study and falling into three categories: (i) the rights of women in situations of domestic violence; (ii) a woman's rights when her marriage has broken down; (iii) protecting women from employment discrimination.

The following medium-term measures, to be implemented under the strategic plan, are directly aimed at solving the problem referred to in this question:

– Concluding inter-institutional agreements for the incorporation of teams of

psychologists, who provide back-up for the Commissioners and the basic teams. Since some of the country's municipalities are experiencing difficulties in staffing the interdisciplinary teams in the form prescribed by the regulations, draft Act 215, which promulgates the Children's and Adolescents' Code and is awaiting the President's approval, stipulates that an interdisciplinary team is mandatory in municipalities of medium and heavy population density and that in other municipalities which cannot provide the basic team, the Family Commissions are to be supported by professionals specializing in work with children and families, such as teachers, school psychologists, hospital doctors and nurses, and ICBF personnel. It also provides that municipalities may combine to establish a Family Commission.

In the Strategic Plan for the Protection of Women's Rights in the Colombian Justice System, in particular, in the chapter on the rights of women in situations of domestic violence, CPEM recommends the following measures for dealing with this problem:

- Creation of multidisciplinary teams to provide counselling for victims, which will take action in situations of domestic violence by attending to the needs of the victims themselves and members of their families; implementation of this measure is a priority for the 2006-2007 period;
- Promotion of an amendment to Act 294 (1996) to establish clearly in which cases, and on what grounds, Family Commissioners must report instances of domestic violence coming to their notice to the competent prosecution unit and to specify the civil actions that the Family Commissioners are authorized to institute.

These measures will be implemented under the Strategic Plan during the Government's four-year term of office, which began in August 2006.

The Justice Centres (coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior and Justice) have also played a fundamental role in facilitating public access to formal and informal judicial services concerned with the peaceful settlement of disputes.

6. *The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences called on the State Party to increase funding for the Human Rights Unit of the Office of the Prosecutor-General and to appoint a high-ranking legal adviser on sexual and gender-based violence (E/CN.4/2002/83/Add.3, paras. 113 and 114). Please indicate what measures have been taken in that regard.*

It is important to mention that the problem of impunity in Colombia is more attributable to the structure of the judicial system than to discrimination against women. Document 3411 of the Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES) entitled "*Policy for combating impunity in cases of violation of human rights and international humanitarian law by strengthening the capacity of the Colombian State to investigate, prosecute and punish*" was approved in March 2006 with a view

violations. Furthermore, in order to ensure that the measures included in the policy are coordinated with the related strategies and action plans, prevent overlapping and duplication of effort, and encourage joint work by the bodies concerned, the policy is being coordinated with the following government plans, projects, policies and regulations: (a) the National Development Plan 2002-2006, in particular, its human rights strategy; (b) document CONPES 3172 of 15 July 2002, which sets out measures for strengthening government policy on human rights and violations of international humanitarian law; (c) the National Plan of Action for human rights and international humanitarian law; (d) the project entitled "Strengthening the justice sector in order to reduce impunity in Colombia" financed by the European Union's office for Colombia and Ecuador; and (e) Act 975 (2005) and its regulations.

Implementation of this policy is important because of the need for the State to have an explicit proposal for strengthening the capacity to investigate, prosecute and punish violations of human rights and international humanitarian law to complement the efforts of the public authorities and the officials of the justice system, for example, the Council of State, which, pursuant to constitutional and legal mandates, is responsible for determining the State's liability for these violations.

The policy presents an analysis of the factors associated with the problem of impunity in cases of this kind and spells out the measures needed to remedy the situation. Such measures are proposed for each of the following strategic areas: (i) institutional and organizational development; (ii) resource management, especially human resources development; (iii) protection of victims and witnesses; and (iv) specific operating conditions for investigation and prosecution.

It is also important to point out, in the light of the Special Rapporteur's recommendation, that both the special unit on offences against sexual liberty and integrity

Pursuant to the memorandum of understanding signed with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Office of the Procurator-General has been carrying out measures to encourage gender mainstreaming and respect for women's rights and to promote compliance with the relevant international legislation. To this end, it published the paper entitled "Increased attention to the protection of women's rights".

The Office also issued Directive 0009 dated 15 August 2006, which urges national, departmental and municipal authorities to act together to ensure the effective application of the principle of equality and non-discrimination, to review their knowledge of the national and international legislation, to disseminate this legislation and to take the necessary steps to secure its comprehensive application.

With regard to the training of the military in matters of gender-based violence and the human rights of women, the Ministry of Defence, with assistance from UNFPA and on the basis of the theoretical framework formulated in conjunction with the Procurator-General's Office, has been carrying out a project dealing with the main problems and needs identified in the military and the police in the areas of gender equity and sexual and reproductive health. One of the strategies is to offer training courses to leaders and programme providers and directors in the military and the police in the design and management of programmes on sexual and reproductive rights and sexual and reproductive health.

The General Command of the Military Forces is carrying out through the Directorate-General for Military Health a programme on sexual and reproductive health, sexual and reproductive law, and equality of rights for men and women (gender equity) in the State security bodies. With a view to the implementation of this programme, the Ministry of Defence, the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces, the Director-General of the National Police, the Director-General for Military Health, the Director-General for Police Health, the Rector of the Military University and the representative of UNFPA signed a memorandum of intent on 31 May 2005. The purpose of this programme is to implement the sexual and reproductive health policy, with gender equity, in the military and the police in order to enhance respect for rights and fulfilment of the duty to

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The Supreme Court of Justice has made it clear that offences against sexual freedom and integrity shall be subject to formal investigation, in which the consent of the victim in cases of rape cannot constitute a legal argument. This position was clearly stated by the Court in its rulings of 18 October 2000,³ 29 September 2000⁴ and 31 March 2004.⁵ The Court has also stated categorically that a person who has committed a sexual offence against a child under 14 years of age may never use the argument that the victim gave his or her consent to the act. The Court handed down its *landmark* decision in this matter on 26 September 2000⁶ and reiterated its position in several other rulings (4 February 2003,⁷ 26 November 2003⁸ and 7 September 2005⁹). The incapacity to give consent in these cases is an *irrebuttable presumption*, which may not be overruled during the proceedings.

The Observatory on Gender Matters is currently researching and preparing the publication of a bulletin on decisions of the Supreme Court in the period 1994-2006 relating to women's rights. This bulletin, which is intended for widespread circulation, will make it possible for concepts such as the ones described above to be used by officials responsible for such matters.

ICBF is currently operating a model of comprehensive treatment of victims of sexual violence which was designed and tested in five pilot municipalities; this model is also being introduced in 19 districts of Bogotá and initial preparations are being made for its introduction in more than 60 of the country's municipalities.

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Programme on the basis of a comprehensive approach to the promotion of good citizenship and the exercise of human, sexual and reproductive rights.

11. ***Please indicate whether an impact assessment has been carried out to identify the main achievements and difficulties of the Ten-Year Education Plan 1996-2005 (p. 52), and whether any remedial action has been taken. In particular, please indicate the specific measures that have been implemented to eliminate stereotypes from school textbooks, which was one of the aims of this Plan, and the results achieved in that regard.***

Preschool, basic and secondary education coverage

As part of the policy of expanding the coverage of the Education Plan 2002-2006 the “Education revolution” set the target of creating 1.5 million new places in primary and secondary schools in order to increase the gross coverage from 82 to 92 per cent. The success of the strategies for expanding the coverage during the term of office of President Alvaro Uribe Vélez is reflected in the new places created in preschool, basic and secondary education. A total of 1,419,427 new places have been created (95 per cent of the four-year target): 717,462 by recruiting more staff and 701,965 by formulating and introducing flexible models of education and investing in school infrastructure. As a result, the total of 8 anenntro92 d

equity in the distribution of the physical, human and financial resources and optimum utilization of the installed capacity.

The local authorities have been supported by the Ministry through the education secretariats in promoting the processes of reorganization, teacher allocation, and coordination of the numerous activities.

women is higher than for men, remaining above 51 per cent.¹⁸ Comparative

There are currently 462 community radio stations in Colombia, some of which are run either by or jointly with women's organizations. In 2004, a total of 224 civil society organizations with women members, in 224 towns, were authorized to provide this service. Also, on 14 September 2006, a national public conference was held in another 290 towns, and was widely publicized in order to encourage the participation of civil society organizations, including women's organizations, which are given an opportunity to apply to be franchisees and to serve on the programming boards established by Decree 1981 of 2003.

The Ministry of Communications is currently implementing a training plan entitled "Municipios al Dial" ("Towns on the Air") for civil society organizations that have been authorized to provide community radio services. Programme participants are given broad training on the social and cultural sustainability of community radio. The module on radio production includes a specific component on gender perspective in radio.

Under the policy on preventing and addressing domestic violence, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) has conducted awareness-raising programmes through the media on issues relating to domestic violence, child abuse and sexual abuse.

In 2005 CPEM conducted a radio campaign to sensitize various sectors of society to these issues and also collaborated with the national and local written media for the same purpose. Moreover, the strategic plan for the protection of women's legal rights in Colombia provides for the following measures:

- Establishing a joint programme of work for CPEM and the media aimed at fostering egalitarian values and promoting a balanced, non-stereotyped image of women which respects the country's ethnic and cultural diversity. (Priority will be given to the implementation of this programme of work during the

As a result of the agreement between the Office of the Procurator-General and IOM, training was provided to male and female officials of the Office of the Procurator-General and to staff of the institutions responsible for preventing, addressing and prosecuting trafficking in persons. Also, with IOM support and within the scope of its prevention and administrative oversight functions, the Office has introduced the following strategies for prevention and prosecution and for the treatment of victims:

- Monitoring compliance with international treaties ratified by Colombia and with domestic legislation on the matter;
- Sensitization on the issue, involving private enterprise and the financial sector;
- Collaboration with the Information and Financial Analysis Unit (UIAF) to define typologies for the prosecution of money-laundering relating to the crime of trafficking in persons, focusing on mechanisms for communicating with and alerting the banking sector.

Colombia has also been implementing a system for monitoring all State entities that are required by law to intervene in cases of trafficking in persons, under the auspices of the Office of the Procurator-General. Under this monitoring system it is possible to perform the surveillance necessary to ensure that the minimum action provided in the law for the crime of trafficking is taken, to treat each case individually and effect the necessary follow-up, and to gather information for the purposes of coordination, institutional strengthening, a better understanding of the phenomenon, and the design and formulation of public policies on the issue.

This approach has been shared with the Office of the Procurator-General of the Dominican Republic and other public officials of that country, through training workshops given by male and female officials of the Ombudsman for Children and Women in the cities of Santo Domingo, Santiago, Barahona and Juan Dolio, within the framework of the Letter of Intent signed by the Office of the Procurator-General of the Republic of Colombia, the Office of the Procurator-General of the Dominican Republic and IOM with a view to pooling their efforts to combat trafficking in persons. Training has also been given to male and female public officials and to non-governmental organizations in four countries: Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Mexico, through workshops taught by male and female officials of the Office of the Procurator-General under the auspices of IOM, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Embassy of France.

Furthermore, by adopting Act 985 of 2005, “on measures to combat trafficking in persons and norms for the care and protection of its victims”, Colombia made significant strides in the fight against trafficking in persons, and particularly against criminals belonging to transnational networks.

It is important to stress that the offence of trafficking in persons provided for in the Act is innovative in penalizing the entire cycle or operation of trafficking in persons, eliminating consent as grounds for exemption from responsibility, and

this problem. The Committee, which is headed by the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, has the status of a consultative organ of the National Government. It fulfils important functions such as the formulation of the national strategy against trafficking in persons and has been allocated certain resources which are administered by the Ministry of the Interior and Justice in its capacity as a technical secretariat, in accordance with the guidelines and programmes set out in the national strategy.

With regard to protecting and assisting the victims of trafficking in persons, article 7 of the Act stipulates that the national strategy must include assistance programmes for the physical, psychological and social recuperation of victims, which must, at the very least, provide direct and indirect assistance.

The entities that make up the Committee, especially those that have direct contact with the victims, such as the National Police, the Attorney-General's Office and the Administrative Department of Security (DAS), are thus responsible for receiving the victims, caring for them, and advising them about their rights and about the legal procedures that they must follow.

Moreover, in coordination with the full Committee, they carry out actions with various international and non-governmental organizations with a view to complementing State actions and providing victims with more comprehensive assistance services, including suitable accommodation, medical and psychological care and material support. Thus, IOM helps find emergency reception centres to provide the victims with timely assistance and assists the national authorities of other countries to arrange for the repatriation of victims from abroad.

It should also be noted that article 8 of Act 985 of 2005 provides that victims are to be associated with the victim and witness protection and assistance programme of the Attorney-General's Office. Through this programme, comprehensive protection is provided, in accordance with the procedures of the Office, to witnesses and victims of trafficking in persons and their family members to the first degree of consanguinity, the first degree of affinity and the first civil degree, and to the spouse or male or female partner, throughout the criminal proceedings, or as long as it remains justified by the risks involved.

With respect to the protection of victims of minor age, article 9 of the Act provides that ICBF shall be the agency responsible for providing the requisite care and assistance and in doing so shall take into account their degree of vulnerability, their rights and their special needs.

ICBF thus provides assistance in cases where a boy or girl is the victim of a dangerous situation. It takes over the case and takes protective action in accordance with procedures set out in the Minors' Code, always giving priority to the right of the boy or the girl to be with his or her family, provided that this is in the child's best interests. This is an administrative protection process which is headed by a family procurator and an interdisciplinary team that provides legal, social, psychological and nutritional assistance to the boy or girl and his or her family and ensures that all their rights are restored, involving actors from the national family welfare system which are constitutionally required to take part in the process.

Similarly, when ICBF assumes the protection of a male or female minor it coordinates its actions with the health sector with regard to care of boys or girls,

assuming the costs arising from that care where necessary, provided that it falls within the purview of the social security system.

In September 2006, within the framework of the comprehensive national strategy against trafficking in persons, the Inter-institutional Committee reached an inter-institutional agreement on public policy with respect to trafficking in persons in the Republic of Colombia. Key components of the strategy include prevention and training, criminal prosecution, international cooperation, protection of and assistance to victims and witnesses and the information, legislation and regulation system.

14. *Please provide detailed information on the situation of women involved in drug trafficking and the factors that led to it, the extent of the problem and its causes and consequences.*

According to data showing arrests made by the National Police, the number of women involved in drug trafficking has been falling since 2004, when 6,867 women were involved. The total fell by 7 per cent in 2005 and, based on the 4,015 arrests made so far this year, it is expected that the total for 2006 will be about 5,353 women, which would represent a decline of 16 per cent from the 2005 level, and 22 per cent from the 2004 level.²³

According to data provided by the Criminal Investigation Service, the departments in which the highest number of women were arrested between 2003 and October 2006 were Antioquia, Cundinamarca and Valle, with 5,101, 4,635 and 3,233 arrests, respectively. It should also be noted that the cities with the highest number of arrests were Medellín, Bogotá and Cali, which play a large role in drug trafficking and also include the country's main air and sea terminals. However, in these regions the number of arrests made in 2006 up to the month of October has fallen from the level for the same period in 2005: in Antioquia the number of arrests fell from 1,791 to 708, in Cundinamarca from 760 to 551, and in Valle from 867 to 525, with significant declines occurring in Medellín, Bogotá and Cali.

Causes and factors

Firstly, it is important to state that the drug trade is multinational and transnational in nature, and worth billions of pesos. All involved States share the responsibility for this trade, so it cannot be said that the problem is exclusively internal to Colombia. Women are in a vulnerable and disadvantaged situation, which makes them easy prey for the criminal networks that are involved in the trade. The lone efforts made by Colombia have received little recognition at the international level, notably from those countries that are responsible for the consumption of these substances.

There are many different causes and factors influencing women's participation in drug trafficking and associated crimes, and they may be seen within the context of the relationship between women and violence in Colombia. They include the following:

Employment and poverty: Women see that they are unemployed, and identify

The violent situation: Criminal organizations have involved thousands of Colombian families in the production, distribution and sale of drugs, involving women as minor dealers, then as drug associates abroad and then, according to the most recent extradition requests, as overseers of large quantities of illegal drugs, acting as the visible heads of these criminal organizations. Forced displacement in the context of the current violent situation is another reason why women take part in this type of crime.

Political and public life

15. *Please indicate whether there are any initiatives to offer leadership courses for women to ensure that those in public office as a result of the implementation of Act 581 (2000) have access to training courses to help them perform their duties effectively; if so, please provide detailed information.*

Women's Community Councils

The Women's Community Councils have made it possible to engage in dialogue with social and community leaders from more than 2,000 Colombian women's social organizations; to determine the women's current situation (weaknesses and strengths); and to train them in job skills and entrepreneurship, domestic violence, and political participation, through meetings organized under the heading "Women: builders of peace and development".

During the period from January 2003 to 31 August 2006, 323 Women's Community Councils were established in 323 towns located in 30 departments, and many meetings were held under the heading "Women: builders of peace and development" in order to teach women about political processes (including the threshold, the "quotient" system (*cifra repartidora*), single lists and Congressional campaigns). Since 2003, a total of 255 such meetings have been held, in more than 25 departments, attended by 22,033 women.

Agreement for the effective inclusion of women in politics

CPEM promoted the signing of an agreement for the effective inclusion of women in politics, which seeks to initiate a process of integration into the political debate which will enable Colombia to benefit from the enriching perspective of women.

The political agreement was signed on 5 October 2005 by the representatives of 16 political parties and movements at an academic forum, held at the seat of the Congress of the Republic, which included statements by the directors or representatives of the country's various political parties [(C o n g

follow up on the political agreement within the framework of its preventive functions.

The agenda being prepared by CPEM and the Congress of the Republic includes the dissemination of the political agreement and collaboration with local women leaders at the regional level.

16. Please provide updated statistical information on women, including indigenous women and Afro-Colombian women, in the civil service, and on their participation in political life, for example, as local authorities in rural and urban areas, and in Parliament. Please describe this trend since the last periodic report.

Despite the difficulties that continue to exist in Colombia with respect to achieving the adequate participation of women in decision-making, the introduction of the Quota Act (Act 581 of 2000), combined with other government initiatives, brought a notable increase in women's participation in all public offices during 2005.

Executive branch: In the executive branch, women's participation rose by 3.57 per cent, within agencies by 5.53 per cent, and in the National Registry of Civil Status there was a significant jump of 10.91 per cent.²⁴ Similarly, at the department level, more than 33 per cent of director-level positions in public administration are held by women.²⁵ Of the country's 13 ministries, 8 are held by men and 4 by women.²⁶ At the local level, there are fewer female governors and mayors than male; men hold about 90 per cent of all such positions.²⁷ However, the current mayor of Bogotá appointed 20 women as local mayors (for a total of 20 local mayoralties), thereby giving full recognition to women's right to govern the capital city. He also issued a compliance order to force the local councils of the towns of Rafael Uribe Uribe and Antonio Nariño to apply the provisions of the Quota Act.

The effect of the Quota Act and the significant participation of women in the executive branch are contrasted by the low participation of women in the legislative and judicial branches, as described below:

Legislative branch: A total of 26 women (12 senators and 14 representatives) were elected to Congress in the March elections.²⁸

Judicial branch: In the judicial branch, women hold one out of nine magistrate positions on the Constitutional Court, 3 out of 23 magistrate positions on the Supreme Court of Justice, 6 out of 27 magistrate positions in the Council of State and 2 out of 13 magistrate positions in the High Council of the Judiciary.²⁹

Participation in elections: Women account for 51.9 per cent of the total vote and men 48.06 per cent. In the most recent elections, held on 28 May 2006, a total of 6,161,817 women and 5,700,547 men voted. The total number of validated votes was 11,864,470.

Participation by rural women at the decision-making level

As far as the participation of rural women in decision-making bodies is concerned, the National Association of Rural and Indigenous Women of Colombia (ANMUCIC) currently sits on the Management Boards of the Agricultural Financing Fund (FINAGRO) and the Colombian Institute for Rural Development (INCODER). They also participate as observers in the Development Fund for Rural Women (FOMMUR).

In preparing the fourth report of the Observatory for Gender Issues, entitled “Colombian women in the labour force”, and formulating the Strategic Plan for the Protection of Women’s Rights in the Colombian Justice System, the situation of Colombian women in the labour force was analysed. Two research projects were commissioned and recommendations were made on action that the Colombian Government should take in order to bring about change in the situations identified by the research.

A recent study found that, between 2001 and 2004, women earned, on average, 75 per cent of the income earned by men, representing a gap of 25 per cent. The gap was higher in the informal (31 per cent) than in the formal sector (17 per cent),³⁰ as a result of which “many women consider it preferable for themselves and their families to engage in their own businesses, which allow them to create their own working conditions”.³¹

For the situation of women in the private sector, see the reply to question 20.

The Strategic Plan for the Protection of Women’s Rights in the Colombian Justice System provides for the following measures in the medium term:

The Ministry of Social Protection is in the process of conducting more detailed studies and analyses of the behaviour of the labour market, highlighting women's

2005, an increase of 68 per cent. In July 2006, 1,956 jobs for women were generated.

Government Employment Service

Thanks to the work of the Government Employment Service, jobs were found for 20,306 women in 2002, out of a total of 125,195 that were registered. In 2005, 33,121 women out of the 198,669 registered found employment, which represents a 61 per cent increase in the job placement rate.

Contacts between SENA and the financial system, governors' offices and municipalities and equalization funds, among others, in order to gain access to microcredit

Over the period 2006-2010, SENA will assist mothers who are heads of household selected from the Families in Action programme to establish or improve businesses through self-employment, helping them with strategies for training, follow-up and obtaining financial grants. Launched as a pilot project in Bogotá DC in 2006, this scheme provided 300 loans; as from 2007, its coverage will be extended to Barranquilla, Cali and Bucaramanga. Eventually another six Colombian cities will be selected.

Lastly, the Strategic Plan for the Protection of Women's Rights in the Colombian Justice System recommends various medium-term measures that will help to improve the situation of women. These include action to (i) identify specific activities and pilot programmes aimed at rural women or women who have been forcibly displaced; (ii) set up programmes to promote the reintegration into the labour market of female professionals and technical staff who have been forced to give up their jobs; (iii) extend training programmes and employment programmes to rural areas and marginal sectors, tailored to women's needs; (iv) take into account gender-disaggregated data on the employment situation, including precise indicators of wages, social security and working hours, in analysing the chains of production, with a view to developing equal opportunity and other policies and programmes.

20. *There is no information about the presence of women in the private sector in this report. Please include this information, describing the presence of women in senior administrative and decision-making positions. Please describe the trend in recent years and changes in administrative and decision-making spheres.*

Although Colombia does not possess official information relating to the number of women or men in decision-making positions in the private sector (the Administrative Department of the Civil Service does not deal with data relating to the private sector of the economy), we hereby attach information compiled by the Observatory for Gender Issues from the media concerning women's participat*0.0169 Tdeciseccion3nnd-18.852t

in every case, they were less well represented than men. The study showed that 76 per cent of all managerial posts were held by men.

Table 1
Distribution by organizational level (%)

<i>Organizational level</i>	<i>Number of staff members</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Senior management	263	84	16
Middle management	1 641	68	32
Professional staff	4 986	57	43
Technical/technology staff	4 478	60	40
Support staff	8 043	54	46

Source: Research on the employment situation of women in the private sector conducted by the Hay Group.

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With regard to wage gaps, the study confirms that women's wages are lower than those of men within a range of 6 to 9 per cent, depending on the organizational level — at every level, especially in managerial posts, in which the wage gap is higher than at other levels (10 per cent).

The Observatory for Gender Issues has drawn up the following table showing

<i>Trade or business association</i>	<i>President/Chairman</i>
National Federation of Merchants	Guillermo Botero
Family Equalization Fund	María Claudia García
Colombian Association for the Graphic Communications Industry	María Isabel Laserna
National Newspaper Association	Nora Sanín
Leasing Federation	Maristella Sanín
Colombian Pig Breeders' Association	Claudia Velasco
Colombian Milk Federation	María Isabel Hidalgo
Colombian Savings and Housing Institute	María Mercedes Cuellar

Health

21. *According to the report, abortion is “considered a criminal offence” and “the judge may set aside a penalty” when certain requirements are met (p. 70). The latest developments concerning the decriminalization of abortion in Colombia indicate that, in May 2006, the Constitutional Court of Colombia ruled in favour of an application requesting the decriminalization of abortion in three circumstances: when the life or health of the woman is in danger; when the pregnancy is the result of rape and/or when the foetus is so severely deformed that extra-uterine life would not be feasible. Please indicate what measures have been taken or are planned to ensure that judges in lower courts take into account the ruling of the Constitutional Court in their decisions. Also, please indicate whether the Constitutional Court’s ruling could have an impact on the possible reform of abortion laws.*

Under the Colombian legal system, judgements of the Constitutional Court, such as C-355 (2006), have an *erga omnes* effect; they are of a universally binding nature and thus apply both to individuals and to public authorities. That was the understanding of the High Constitutional Court, when it stated: “A ruling by the Constitutional Court on the enforceability or unenforceability, in whole or in part, of provisions submitted for its consideration has the force of a final judgement, *with erga omnes effects and a universally binding nature, applying to all individuals and public authorities, without exception* [our italics]”.³³ The Supreme Court of Justice³⁴ confirmed the binding nature of Constitutional Court decisions, when it stated that compliance with such decisions was obligatory, that the operative part of such a decision had *erga omnes* effects and that the operative part must include the basic ruling, namely whether the provision under consideration was constitutional or not.

It follows that judges in lower courts are obliged to take into account rulings by the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court of Justice such as those given above and to implement rulings issued by the Courts with regard to constitutionality. Moreover, if a judge does not comply with legal precedents, a person who is disadvantaged by his ruling may, by virtue of the second hearing principle, appeal to a higher court.

Lastly, with regard to the question of whether the Constitutional Court's ruling could have an impact on the possible reform of abortion laws, it should be noted that the following draft legislation is currently before the Congress of the Republic:

<i>Draft Act No.</i>	<i>Chamber</i>	<i>Content</i>
104/06	Chamber of Representatives	Establishes protection for women who are pregnant as a result of rape

adults benefited from social welfare programmes. In total, between 2002 and 2005, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) expanded its services by 60.7 per cent (3.7 million additional beneficiaries) in its various programmes and services, for a coverage of 9.9 million persons in 2005. In 2006 thus far, the Institute has provided assistance to 6.3 million beneficiaries.³⁵

Programmes implemented jointly with the Office of the Adviser for Special Programmes

Under the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy of the Ministry of Social Protection, the Presidential Advisory Office for Special Programmes (CPPE) has developed a programme on the promotion of rights and peacebuilding networks. The overall objective of the programme is to help prevent child and teen pregnancy and promote their right to sexual and reproductive health at the departmental and municipal levels, through social mobilization, institutional strengthening and improvement of living conditions. The specific objectives of the programme are:

- To promote, at the departmental and municipal levels, the design and implementation of municipal intervention plans to counteract the risks associated with high fertility rates among girls and adolescents and to promote their right to sexual and reproductive health;
- To improve civil and vital statistics registry systems in the departments and municipalities targeted by the programme;
- To create and build social support networks comprised of institutions, community workers and family members, who would be responsible for implementing the various components and strategies of the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy relating to the prevention of child and teen pregnancy;
- To train local and departmental multipliers to manage the basic conceptual frameworks for sexuality and sexual and reproductive health;
- To help local microenterprises generate income for families and young people through the social support networks, as a poverty reduction strategy.

This programme has several components, including social mobilization,

- Project Choco, in 6 municipalities, co-financed by the Sexual and Reproductive Health Fund for Choco and by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID);

- Changing myths and taboos and measuring the effect on the reduction of domestic and family violence;
- Managing resources and building strategic partnerships between municipalities;
- Involving law enforcement authorities in developing a response to the situations encountered;
- Involving representatives of neighbourhood stores (*tiendas de barrio*) and

contraceptives (p. 79). Please indicate what measures are planned to deal with this situation; if measures have been implemented, please describe the results.

Please refer to question 22, concerning the results of the sexual and reproductive health programme relating to the issue of high fertility rates among displaced adolescents and inequities in the provision of prenatal services for mothers in rural areas. The following actions have also been carried out to address the unmet demand for contraceptives:

Institutional mass media campaign entitled “Do you have it? Do you use it?” (2005), which provides specific content on HIV/AIDS and information on the safe blood strategy. The campaign focuses on the routine use of condoms as an effective tool for birth control and for safe and responsible sex, with a view to breaking down the social perception that AIDS is something that happens to other people. There are four TV spots, four radio spots, three posters and four brochures on HIV/AIDS prevention, and one TV spot, one radio spot, one poster and one brochure promoting blood donation for charitable purposes.

In the context of the project entitled “Social mobilization for safe sex in Bogotá”, a mass marketing campaign was designed and implemented to promote the use of condoms, provide information on sexual and reproductive rights and ensure free distribution of condoms, through counterparts in the sexual and reproductive

Some of the best practices in regard to HIV/AIDS in Colombia are listed below; these have to do with access to antiretroviral treatment, special care for pregnant women and care for displaced and indigent persons.

(A) The initiative entitled “Por una Gu

(F) Project Colombia: The project seeks to consolidate a multisectoral response in the area of sexual and reproductive health, with emphasis on STI/HIV/

In addition, the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, through the Office of Ethnic Affairs, is participating actively in consensus-building efforts currently under way with a view to drawing up the national plan of action on human rights and international humanitarian law, which includes a track focusing on the fight against discrimination and for the promotion of identity. In particular, this track targets the

the victims of this scourge. From August 2002 to June 2006, 28,534 families (118,323 people) returned to their places of origin after having been driven out either as part of a mass expulsion or individually. This meant that the rate of attainment of the goal of returning 30,000 families over the four-year period was 95.1 per cent. With regard to emergency assistance, kits to meet basic food, health and lodging needs were provided to 172,418 families who had been victims of displacement (86.2 per cent of the commitment for the period).

Together with this reduction, in response to decision T-025 (2004) of the Constitutional Court, the National Government in 2005 issued document 3400 of the Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES 3400) which strengthened the policy of a comprehensive approach to the whole issue of displacement, through harmonization of government efforts on three fronts: prevention and protection, emergency humanitarian assistance and socio-economic stabilization. As a result, between 2003 and 2006 such significant results were reached as the affiliation of 259,110 people with the subsidized health scheme, the addition of 164,425 children and young people to the educational system, the incorporation of 63,416 families into the Families in Action programme, the provision of 27,458 subsidies for low-income housing and support amounting to 5,059,000,000 pesos in production loans to families who had suffered, among other measures. To fund these achievements, it was necessary to increase the fiscal effort between the fiscal years 2003 and 2006. Investment during this period amounted to 1.7 trillion pesos in 2005 terms, three times the resources allocated between 1995 and 2002 (566 billion pesos in 2005 terms)."

Further, the Observatory for Gender Issues has monitored, from a gender perspective, the Equality Tools that form part of the Social Recovery Plan and are used to assist the displaced population. According to data from the National Register of Displaced Persons held by the Social Solidarity Network, in the period from 2003 to June of 2006 a total of 261,046 women were helped by the assistance programme for the displaced population.

Also, as part of the functions of the Presidential Advisory Office on Gender Equality (CPEM), a cooperation agreement was signed in August 2006 between the Administrative Department of the Office of the President of the Republic (DAPR), represented by CPEM, and the Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Colombia. The objectives of the agreement are on the one hand to develop activities for gender mainstreaming in the public policies on prevention of displacement, and assistance to and protection of displaced persons, and, on the other, to promote active participation by displaced women and men in the programmes, projects and strategies driven by the National System of Care for the Population Displaced by Violence (SNAIPDV), CPEM and UNHCR. In the context of this agreement, a consultant was hired to design gender-sensitive guidelines for the displaced population, that will be adopted and subsequently validated by the SNAIPDV.

Demobilizations

Presidential Decree 3043 of 7 September 2006 gave rise to the creation of the High Commission for the Social and Economic Reinstatement of Armed Insurgent Individuals and Groups. The Programme for Demobilization and Integration into Civil Society (which formerly held this responsibility) was able to guarantee

humanitarian assistance to more than 2,600 women, the partners of former

the ILO-Colombia framework agreement, the inter-institutional timetable agreed with the National Administrative Department for Mutual Economic Support (DANSOCIAL) and the Javeriana, Externado, Inpahu, Military and Antonio Nariño universities. The training is given in the form of free business clinics that also assist in laying the groundwork for targeted business operations that will prevent women-owned microenterprises from failing and disappearing in their first years of operation, as has traditionally happened in the country. Under this plan, 21,477 female heads of household who are microentrepreneurs have received training, which has been of indirect benefit to 85,908 people between 2003 and 2006.

Expoempresaria — National Businesswomen's Fair programme

The programme has been executed over three consecutive years, on the basis of annual agreements between the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic, represented by CPEM, and the Colombian Confederation of Chambers

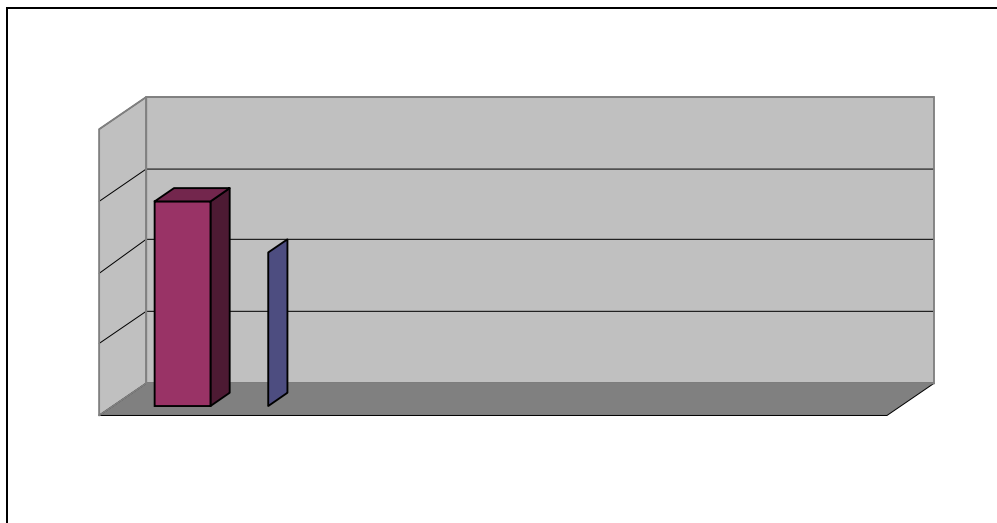
¹¹ PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY GENDER 2002-2006

<i>Gender</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2006 (*)</i>	<i>Increase</i>
Male	5 025 888	5 615 457	11.7
Female	4 968 516	5 558 419	11.9
Total	9 994 404	11 173 876	11.8

Source: Ministry of National Education, Planning and Finance Office.

(*) Projection based on enrolment reported as at 30 August 2006. Information under review.

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¹³ EDUCATIONAL MODELS PROMOTED BY THE NATIONAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

<i>Level</i>	<i>Model</i>	<i>Grades</i>	<i>Description</i>
Basic secondary	Remote secondary	Grades 6 to 9	The model uses television with pre-recorded videos as a teaching tool. One or two teachers are in charge of teaching all grades.

<i>Level</i>	<i>Model</i>	<i>Grades</i>	<i>Description</i>
	Post-primary	Grade 6 to 9	The model allows a number of neighbouring or related schools to form a network so that just one of them can offer the basic secondary curriculum. One or two teachers are in charge of teaching all grades.
Basic and lower secondary (young people and adults)	Rural Education Service	Cycle 1: Up to 3; Cycle 2: 4 to 5; Cycle 3: 6 to 7; Cycle 4: 8 to 9; Cycle 5 and 6: 10 and 11	Structures the curriculum based on special integrated teaching cycles of one fixed year's duration. Implemented based on the use of educational mediators, implementation of community development projects, the Institutional Education Project (PEI) framework and ongoing supervision processes.
	Tutorial learning system (SAT)	Cycle 1: 6 to 7 Cycle 2: 8 to 9 Cycle 3: 10 to 11	Methodology that allows education to be integrated with work and allows for fixed processes of social and community organization. Operates through groups with flexible timetables and schedules, within the Institutional Education Project (PEI) of an educational institution.
	Family Compensation Fund (CAFAM)	5 stages: initial, fundamental, complementary, basic areas of interest and advanced areas of interest.	This is a flexible educational model that is relevant to the needs of young people and adults. It is based on processes of self-teaching and collaborative learning. The model includes an initial diagnostic examination, the results of which indicate the stage at which each particular student should start. It lays stress on academic subjects and it takes place within the Institutional Education Project (PEI) of an educational institution.

¹⁴ SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY ETHNIC ORIGIN 2005

<i>Level</i>	<i>Male</i>				<i>Female</i>			
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Afro-Colombian</i>	<i>ROM</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Afro-Colombian</i>	<i>ROM</i>	<i>Other</i>
Preschool	20 469	18 840	0	83	19 441	17 649	0	73
Primary	123 253	115 063	2	371	114 028	110 992	4	352
Lower Secondary	32 981	41 175	1	182	31 493	46 553	1	155
Secondary	8 427	11 463	0	6	8 546	14 889	0	5
Total	185 130	186 541	3	642	173 508	190 083	5	585

Source: Ministry of National Education, Planning and Finance Office.

¹⁵ GENDER-DISAGGREGATED STATISTICS ON SCHOOL ENROLMENT, STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS 2005



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<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Cooperating Bodies</i>	<i>Number of Women Assisted</i>	<i>Number of Men Assisted</i>	<i>Total</i>
Literacy training, Basic Primary and job training for displaced female heads of household in Cartagena, Magangue and 4 municipalities in Bolívar	Madrid Autonomous Community, in conjunction with the Ministry of National Education, the District Education Authorities (SED), National Training Service (SENA and the Ibero-American Bureau of Education	5 235	768	6 000
Literacy training, Basic Primary and reconciliation training for demobilized persons in Chocó and Sucre	UNESCO — Ministry of National Education	6 300	2 700	9 000
Literacy training and Primary Education for Tolima, Cesar and Sucre	Andrés Bello Agreement — Ministry of National Education	5 740	2 460	8 200
Literacy training for prisoners	Agreement between Ministry of National Education and National Prison and Penitentiary Institute (INPEC)	4 000	8 000	12 000

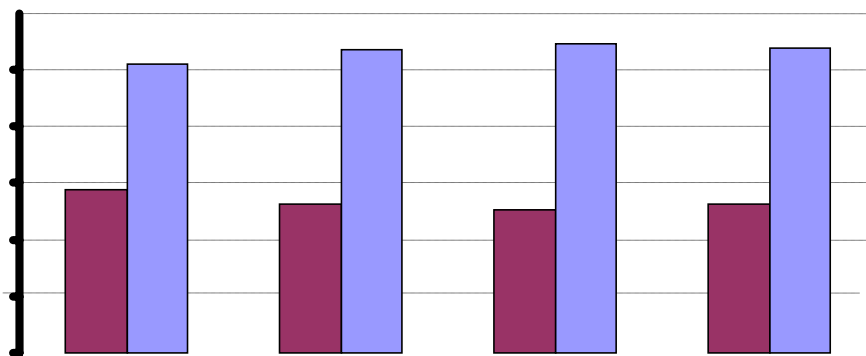
(1) A total of 392,560 persons have been assisted by these projects.

¹⁷ RATE OF ILLITERACY BY GENDER 2005

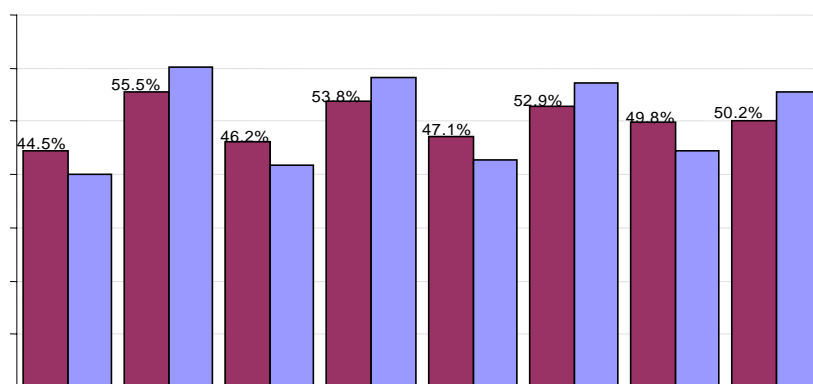
<i>Year</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Literacy</i>	<i>Illiteracy</i>	<i>Total</i>		
2002	Male	12 593 713	92.31	1 049 314	7.69	13 643 027
	Female	14 098 896	92.18	1 195 842	7.82	15 294 738
	Total	26 692 609	92.24	2 245 156	7.76	28 937 765
2003	Male	12 789 421	92.24	1 076 123	7.76	13 865 544
	Female	14 490 734	92.57	1 163 174	7.43	15 653 908
	Total	27 280 155	92.41	2 239 297	7.59	29 519 452
2004	Male	13 230 776	92.90	1 010 547	7.10	14 241 323
	Female	14 861 083	92.71	1 167 762	7.29	16 028 844
	Total	28 091 859	92.80	2 178 308	7.20	30 270 167
2005	Male	13 469 268	92.78	1 048 478	7.22	14 517 746
	Female	15 240 309	92.91	1 162 775	7.09	16 403 084
	Total	28 709 577	92.85	2 211 253	7.15	30 920 830

Source: National Statistics Department (DANE) — Household Survey.

¹⁸ GENDER-DISAGGREGATED STATISTICS ON HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENT — 2003-2006



¹⁹ GENDER-DISAGGREGATED STATISTICS ON ENROLMENT BY SECTOR



²⁰ GENDER-DISAGGREGATED STATISTICS ON EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION

Level	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Technical vocational	47.9%	52.1%	47.4%	52.6%	47.5%	52.5%	44.8%	55.2%
Technological	44.2%	55.8%	44.6%	55.4%	46.7%	53.3%	45.1%	54.9%
University	52.4%	47.6%	52.7%	47.3%	52.6%	47.4%	52.9%	47.1%
Specialized studies	51.7%	48.3%	52.6%	47.4%	52.1%	47.9%	52.4%	47.6%
Master's degree	44.0%	56.0%	42.6%	57.4%	41.9%	58.1%	45.0%	55.0%
Doctorate	33.8%	66.2%	36.9%	63.1%	37.9%	62.1%	37.2%	62.8%
Total	51.1%	48.9%	51.4%	48.6%	51.5%	48.5%	51.4%	48.6%

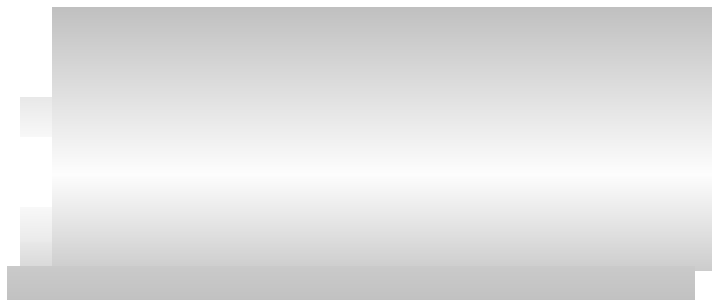
Level	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Technical vocational	22 837	24 885	24 151	26 790	25 659	28 338	29 289	36 143
Technological	55 316	69 922	59 396	73 918	71 928	82 255	74 209	90 223
University	423 094	383 863	455 917	409 208	495 140	446 013	534 859	476 636
Specialized studies	23 386	21 829	22 699	20 452	25 242	23 169	23 879	21 733
Master's degree	4 076	5 196	4 600	6 189	5 554	7 706	6 149	7 508
Doctorate	203	399	269	461	391	641	410	692
Total	528 912	506 094	567 033	537 018	623 914	588 123	668 794	632 934

²¹ GENDER-DISAGGREGATED STATISTICS ON EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT BY
SUBJECT AREAS

<i>Subject area</i>	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Agronomy, veterinary and related subjects	37.4%	62.6%	37.3%	62.7%	41.3%	58.7%	39.0%	61.0%
Fine arts	45.3%	54.7%	46.0%	54.0%	46.7%	53.3%	48.6%	51.4%
Educational sciences	62.1%	37.9%	62.7%	37.3%	63.3%	36.7%	62.1%	37.9%
Health sciences	70.6%	29.4%	71.3%	28.7%	71.0%	29.0%	70.8%	29.2%
Social sciences, law, political science	58.3%	41.7%	59.6%	40.4%	57.0%	43.0%	56.6%	43.4%
Economics, administration, accountancy, etc.	58.1%	41.9%	58.0%	42.0%	58.6%	41.4%	58.6%	41.4%
Humanities and religious studies	46.2%	53.8%	46.1%	53.9%	46.2%	53.8%	45.9%	54.1%
Engineering, architecture, town planning, etc.	32.2%	67.8%	32.0%	68.0%	33.1%	66.9%	33.4%	66.6%
Mathematics and natural sciences	51.3%	48.7%	52.0%	48.0%	51.5%	48.5%	51.4%	48.6%
Total	51.1%	48.9%	51.4%	48.6%	51.5%	48.5%	51.4%	48.6%

<i>Subject area</i>	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>

²³ This analysis included a projection of the fi



²⁶ *Source:* High Council of the Judiciary.

²⁷ *Source:* National Registry of Civil Status.

²⁸ *Source:* National Registry of Civil Status.

²⁹ *Source:* High Council of the Judiciary.

³⁰ Presidential Advisory Office on Gender Equality (2005), Bulletin No. 4, p. 20.

³¹ Presidential Advisory Office on Gender Equality, Madrid Autonomous Community and the Madrid Bar Association (2006). Strategic Plan for the Defence of Women's Rights within the Justice System in Colombia.

³² Information drawn from the 2006 Report of President Álvaro Uribe to Congress, 20 July 2006. Pp. 69-72.

³³ Decision C-600 (1998). Reporting judge: José Gregorio Hernández Galindo.

³⁴ Legal classification: Nullification. Date: 12 February 2002. Reporting judge: Luis Gonzalo Toro Correa. Issue 16523. Labourer Appellate Division.

³⁵ Report of the President of the Republic of Colombia to Congress, 2006, Pp. 125-129.

³⁶ PROGRAMME FOR FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD WHO ARE
MICROENTREPRENEURS MANAGEMENT INDICATORS
JANUARY 2002-JULY 2006

	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Women trained</i>	<i>Number of departments</i>
Phase 1	Urban	1 533	57.7%	2 027 234 989	43.9%	2 057	22
	Rural	1 123	42.3%	2 591 869 971	56.1%		
	Subtotal 1	2 656	100.0%	4 619 104 960	100.0%		

	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Women trained</i>	<i>Number of departments</i>
Phase 2	Urban	1 566	53.9%	1 998 397 001	32.6%	19 420	23 + Bogotá
	Rural	1 341	46.1%	4 130 809 829	67.4%		
	Subtotal 2	2 907	100.0%	6 129 206 830	100.0%		
Total	Urban	3 099	55.7%	3 926 334 990	36.5%	21 477	
	Rural	2 464	44.3%	6 112 910 471	56.9%		
	Grand total	5 563	100.0%	10 748 311 790	93.4%		

³⁷ Information from the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism