
Gender Assessment

FP054: Implementation Project of the Integral Management Plan of the Lujan River Basin

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**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

Integrated Management Plan for the Lujan River Basin
Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina
Gender Analysis

<i>Name of the Operation</i>	Integrated Management Plan for the Lujan River Basin
<i>Country</i>	Argentina
<i>Evaluation Date</i>	May 2016

Executive Summary

The project has as its objective preventing floods, managing in a controlled manner flows, moderating the effect of floods on the Lujan River Basin, which recently have been of greater magnitude and frequency, and as such increasing the resilience of the population and the environment in the face of extreme climate events. This goal is pursued through the execution of works and activities defined in the “Integrated Plan and Works Project for Regulation and Sanitation on the Lujan River”, which encompasses the counties of: Campana, Chacabuco, Escobar, Exaltación de la Cruz, Gral. Rodríguez, José C. Paz, Luján, Malvinas Argentina, Mercedes, Moreno, Pilar, San Andrés de Giles, San Fernando, Suipacha and Tigre in the Province of Buenos Aires.

The execution of the structural and nonstructural actions foreseen in the Integrated Management Plan of the Lujan River Basin has a total estimated cost of USD 313.8MM. The Province of Buenos Aires has included this project within the investment priorities however, there exist budgetary and financing constraints. These constraints led the PBA to divide the project in two stages (I and II).

Stage I comes to USD 158.37MM. From this amount, USD 100 MM correspond to the CAF loan (63%) and USD 58.37 MM are local counterparty resources (37%). The local counterparty will be paid out by the provincial government. For its part, stage II comes to a total amount of USD 155MM.

The borrower of this credit operation is the Province of Buenos Aires, with the Republic of Argentina acting as its guarantor. The budget for environmental management during the implementation phase approaches USD 1.2M for the Stage I and is estimated at a similar amount for Stage II.

The project has been divided in 8 components. Components 1, 2, 3 and 4 seek to solve the physical factors of the basin, component 5 focuses on the solution for the human factors that are affecting the basin and component 6 seeks to monitor the problem of almost immediate occurrence of the floods. Component 7 includes the aspects of strengthening, supervision and auditing.

- **Component 1: Engineering and other Studies.** Includes the elaboration of the executive projects and the bidding documents for all the project works.

- **Component 2: Conveyance and Enlargement Works for the channel.** Will permit the improvement of the conveyance capacity of the Lujan River, through the implementation of complementary canals, the enlargement and shaping of the natural channels and the enlargement of the crossing works.

- The Santa María canal, which connects the Lujan River with the Parana de las Palmas River,

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and which will have an sectional increase along its 7.1 km length.

- The channel of the Lujan River, from provincial route (RP) N° 6 to the bridge on national route (RN) N° 8 in Pilar, which will be expanded with trapezoidal sections along 12 km.
- The channel of the Lujan River, from RN N° 8 to the railway bridge to the Belgrano North line, which will be expanded also with trapezoidal sections placed along 9,5 km.
- The improvement of the channel's capacity through the enlargement of its section in: the locale of Mercedes, in the Olivera zone and in the corresponding stretch in the Lujan locales (15.5 km).

● **Component 3: Water retention and lock gates replacement works.** Will permit the construction of temporary overflow retention areas (TORA).

- Temporary Overflow Retention Areas (TORA), in each one of the following streams: Los Leones, Moyano, Leguizamón, Grande, del Oro and two over the Lujan River.
- Replacement of the lock gates with inflatable dams in Lujan and Mercedes.

● **Component 4: Bridge Replacement and Enlargement Works.** Contemplates bridge replacement and enlargement works that will allow for improving the current conditions of runoff, unobstructing the restrictions the river has, and will complement the conveyance works.

15 bridges will be worked on throughout the entire basin. In general, the bridges will be expanded or replaced in function of the enlargement needs and their structural condition.

● **Component 5: Environmental and land-use aspects.** The demarcation of riverbank lines is foreseen with the goal of defining effectively the public domain from the private, and determining precisely the floodable areas that will be subject to administrative or easement restrictions. This component is going to permit generating the necessary tools for the delimitation of the floodplain and contributing to the strategic land-use and development plans of each municipality.

● **Component 6: Early Warning System.** The EWS will be integrated into the the Provincial Early Warning System, which is being driven by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Works of the province, through the Provincial Office of Hydro-environmental Monitoring which reports to the Sub-secretariat of Water Infrastructure. The EWS implement within the framework of the Project entails, at the same time, four systems:

- Monitoring and Surveillance System that will consolidate the information related to: weather and rainfall forecasts; measurement and transmission network; and information processing and coverage of extraordinary events.
- Warning and Alarm System, which has as its aim setting the warning level thresholds and the actions to be undertaken for each of the same, notifying the authorities and the community.
- Communications System, which include communication with the National Meteorological Service, the measurement and transmission network, and the organizations and stakeholders linked to warning and evacuation.
- Evacuation System, which involves the effectiveness of the EWS operator for communicating to spokespeople or responsible parties in case of extreme alert; the capacities of those responsible for putting into effect the Evacuation Plan; and the knowledge the community may

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have about the courses of action to follow in the case of an evacuation.

● **Component 7: Strengthening, supervision and auditing.** The component includes the institutional strengthening of the stakeholders intervening in the execution of the Project and, in particular, of the COMILU, through the contracting of consultants, computer and furniture provision, and operating expenses. Likewise, it also entails the contracting of technical, social and environmental supervision of the work and of the external auditing of the Project.

● **Component 8: Financing Costs.** Includes assessment expenses and the financing commission for the CAF loan.

The “Integrated Management Plan for the Lujan River Basin” project does not yet have an approved Environmental License, however, the Province of Buenos Aires, through a consultant, has developed a detailed study of the Environmental Diagnosis of the Lujan River Basin, which is found within the “Lujan River Integrated Plan and Regulation and Sanitation Works Project” Study - File N°2406-2391/11/DIPSOH, dated August 2015, which serves as the basis for the development of the Environmental Impact Study. In this sense, the project contemplates the elaboration of an EIS, the attainment of the Environmental License and the establishment of the Environmental and Social Management Plan that considers, not only the results of the EIS and the Environmental conditions that may be mandatory according to the respective License, but also the Environmental and Social Safeguards of the CAF and the results of the consultation with the COMILU; all of this in a prior manner at the start of the works.

I. Description of the social structure of the population in the area of influence

The PBA has identified two types of beneficiaries of the project: (i) direct ones, who will benefit from the channel conveyance and enlargement works and the bridge replacement and expansion works; and (ii) indirect ones, who will enjoy the benefits derived from strengthening activities of the basin’s management entities and the implementation of the Early Warning System (EWS). The first ones have been quantified by the PBA in 1,42 MM inhabitants and the second ones in 1.37 MM people. Jointly, the population in the project’s area of influence constitutes 16.8 % of the total inhabitants in the province (16.6 MM).

Figure 1. Direct Beneficiaries of the project

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Source: PBA (Total Inhabitants of the Lujan River Basin according to 2010 INDEC Census)

This population is located in the following counties: Campana, Escobar, Exaltación de la Cruz, José C. Paz, General Rodríguez, Malvinas Argentinas, Moreno, Pilar, San Fernando, Tigre, Chacabuco, Lujan, Mercedes, San Andrés de Giles and Suipacha.

A preliminary analysis of the population residing in the project's area of influence confirms that 11.1% of the households have Unsatisfied Basic Needs¹ (UBN). The households with UBN are those that present at least one of the following privation indicators: (i) inconvenient housing (rented room, precarious housing or other kinds, which excludes a house, apartment and shack); (ii) sanitary conditions (housing without indoor plumbing); (iii) overcrowding (more than three people per room); (iv) school attendance (any child of school age school); and subsistence capacity (there are four or more persons per employed member and, additionally, the head of household has not completed third grade of elementary school).

The rate observed for the project's population of influence, that is to say, for the 15 direct or indirect beneficiary municipalities, is greater than the provincial average (8.1%) and national (9.1%)², just as is presented in the following table:

Table 1. Households in the project's area of influence with UBN

	Total Households	Households with UBN	%
Campana	28,111	2,433	8.7%
Escobar	59,981	6,962	11.6%
Exaltation de la Cruz	9,101	771	8.5%
José C. Paz	71,722	8,641	12.0%

¹ This methodology has been defined by the INDEC in its report "Poverty in Argentina" (Studies Series: INDEC. N° 1, Buenos Aires, 1984)

² INDEC, Census 2010

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General Rodríguez	24,296	3,469	14.3%
Malvinas Argentinas	89,338	10,837	12.1%
Moreno	124,016	16,025	12.9%
Pilar	82,671	10,776	13.0%
San Fernando	49,384	4,239	8.6%
Tigre	108,558	11,982	11.0%
Chacabuco	16,496	676	4.1%
Luján	32,524	1,977	6.1%
Mercedes	20,214	1,031	5.1%
San Andrés de Giles	7,284	416	5.7%
Suipacha	3,204	149	4.7%
Total	726,900	80,384	11.1%

Source: Elaboration by CAF done based on data from PBA

According to data from the CEPAL³, in the urban area of Argentina, the rate of households in indigent conditions or poverty is greater when the leadership of household falls on a woman: 2.6% and 6.7% respectively; than when it falls on a man (with 1.3% of the households in an indigent situation and 3.2% in a situation of poverty).

In a preliminary manner, these data seem to indicate that the situation of vulnerability of the residents in the project's area of influence is slightly more appropriate than for the rest of the provincial and national population, in particular, in the case of women.

II. Socioeconomic analysis of gender

This section has been elaborated starting from the information provided by the Province of Buenos Aires (PBA), as well as from indicators and data from the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC, for its acronym in Spanish) and from the Provincial Office of Statistics of the PBA's Ministry of Economy (DPE-MEPBA, for its acronym in Spanish).

The indicators employed reflect the situation of women in the province of Buenos Aires, with the exception of some cases where national numbers have been used due to the lack of disaggregated data at the provincial level.

In general, a lesser insertion of women in the labor market is noted, which weakens their economic independence, even though there may be social protection systems that compensate this situation: retirement programs, pensions and health coverage. The sexual division of labor is not reflected solely in the low workforce participation, but also in the dedication of time on a daily basis to uncompensated work: the time directed by women at these activities doubles that of the men. This contrasts with the higher levels of education achieved by women, given that the completion percentages are greater for all educational segments. With regard to women's physical autonomy, analyzed health data reflect a greater life expectancy for women and present positive advances in the reduction of maternal mortality, however, the topic of gender violence presents opportunities for improvement. Lastly, women's political participation is, making manifest the need for advancement in order to reach fully women's political autonomy.

³ CEPALSTAT, indicator: Population in situation de indigence and poverty according to age and gender of head of household and geographic area

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a. Health

Life expectancy among women in the province of Buenos Aires is 78.7 years, as opposed to 71.9 years for men, as of 2010.

Table 2. Population in individual residences by health coverage type, by gender, year 2010

Sex	Type of health coverage				Does not have assistance, copay or state plan
	Social Assistance	Copay through social assistance	Copay only by voluntary contracting	State health programs and plans	
Women	53.1%	49.7%	50.8%	54.8%	49.5%
Men	46.9%	50.3%	49.2%	45.2%	50.5%

Source: DPE-MEPBA

The proportion of women and men that do not have health coverage at the provincial level is similar, just as can be observed in Table 2. However, 53.1% of the population that depends on social assistance in order to access health services are women. At the same time, their participation is greater in state health programs.

If indeed the maternal mortality rate is lower at the provincial than the national level, a downward trend has presented itself with less pronounced inter-annual decreases.

Table 3. Evolution of the maternal mortality rate, PBA

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
National	5.5	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.2
Provincial	4.0	4.4	3.2	3.0	3.0

Source: elaboration by CAF based on data from the INDEC.

The five main causes of death among women in the PBA are, in this order: (i) heart disease; (ii) tumors; (iii) infectious diseases; (iv) cerebrovascular diseases; and (v) urinary tract diseases. Men share the order for first three causes of death, however, they vary in the last two, which are: external causes and cerebrovascular diseases.

b. Education

The Province of Buenos Aires presents an similar illiteracy⁴ rate among men and women, which approached 1.4% in 2010. These figures do not present biases due to gender and, in addition, are lower than those recorded at the national level, where the level of illiteracy among men is 2%, is greater than that of women, at 1.9%.

Women present greater rates of completed education, for all levels, with similar data at the provincial and national levels, just as the following table shows:

Table 4. Education Level Reached, by gender, 2010

	National	Provincial

⁴ Population older than 10 years. Source: INDEC, National Population, Household and Housing Census 2010.

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Level completed	Women	Men	Women	Men
Primary	50.5%	49.5%	50.7%	49.3%
High School	51.8%	48.2%	51.8%	48.2%
Associate Degree	70.5%	29.5%	71.1%	28.9%
College	54.7%	45.3%	54.1%	45.9%
Post-graduate	49.2%	50.8%	46.8%	53.2%

Source: elaboration by CAF based on data from the INDEC.

According to provincial⁵ data, more women than men, between 20 and 54 years, have college degrees, a trend that reverts for populations older than 55 years, where it is the men who exceed the number of women with college degrees.

C. Labor Market

With the economically active population (EAP) of 12.5 MM inhabitants, the national employment rate is 68.8%, the level of unemployment is 9.3% and the rate of underemployment⁶ is 11.2%, as of the second quarter⁷ of 2016. For the Greater Buenos Aires region these figures are 42.7%, 10.6% and 12.7%, respectively, with an EAP of 7 MM people.

The available data segregated by gender can only be found for the national level, shown in the following table:

Table 5. Principal disaggregated labor indicators, 2016

	Women	Men
Employment rate	42.2%	63.7%
Unemployment rate	10.5%	8.5%
Underemployment rate	13.9%	9.2%

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Census – INDEC

Women present a lower rate of employment, a reflection of a weaker insertion in the labor market than that of men, despite the higher rates of educational completion among women, which results in higher unemployment for them. It is necessary to point out, nevertheless, that women are willing to work more, just as their underemployment indicates.

Table 6. Uncompensated Domestic Work, 2013

Hours, daily average	National		Provincial	
	Women	Men	Mujeres	Hombres
Total	6.4	3.4	6.9	3.6
Domestics tasks	3.9	2.4	4.3	2.5
Help w/ homework	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.9

⁵ Ministry of Economy, Provincial Office of Statistics.

⁶ Calculated as a ratio between underemployed population and economically active population. Underemployed population is understood as that which is willing to work more hours, be it due to lack of hours, visible or scheduled and comprises the employed that work fewer than 35 hours per week due to involuntary causes.

⁷ Labor market: leading indicators; INDEC; August 2016

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Care of others	6.0	3.8	6.2	3.7
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Source: INDEC

Additionally, an analysis of the average daily time dedicated to uncompensated domestic work shows gender inequalities, which are more acute at the provincial level.

d. Systems of social protection

Despite women presenting lower levels of labor participation in the province of Buenos Aires, they do participate in the state social protection systems. The proportion of women who receive monetary assistance for retirement or through a pension is greater than that of men.

Table 7. Population in individual housing by type of benefit, by gender, 2010

	Total Province	Men	Women	Men	Women
Only retirement	1,394,311	648,167	746,144	46.5	53.5
Only pension	248,608	31,185	217,423	12.5	87.5
Retirement and pension	291,218	36,929	254,289	12.7	87.3
Only non-contributing pension	410,861	145,826	265,035	35.5	64.5

Source: DPE-MEPBA

This trend holds at the national level, where 49.3% of the people who do not receive any kind of retirement or pension are women, as opposed to 50.7% of men.

e. Violence against women⁸

With respect to complaints for Domestic Violence carried out in the Women and Family Precincts, it is reported that a total of 162,204 were received in 2014, that is, an average of 445 complaints per day in the whole province, increasing by 43% with respect to 2012. 67% of these complaints were due to psychological abuse, 22% for physical violence, 10% for economic violence and 1% for sexual violence.

f. Political participation

For the first time in its history, the governance of the Province of Buenos Aires is held by a woman, María Eugenia Vidal. However, in her cabinet there is only one woman, Zulma Ortiz, as Health Minister.

Of the 135 municipalities that make up politically the province of Buenos Aires, only 4 are governed by women: Baradero, General Arenales, La Matanza and Monte.

III. Description of the institutional framework

In the provincial milieu there are diverse mechanisms that promote gender equality and the defense of women's rights. This makes manifest the importance that the subject matter has for provincial authorities, as well as the mainstreaming which has been carried out institutionally.

⁸ 1 Data obtained from the 2014 / 2015 Report: Monitoring of Public policies and gender violence, elaborated by the Gender Violence Observatory of the Public Defender, PBA.

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Likewise, there is a broad fan of legislation, both provincial and national, that seeks to promote equal rights between women and men, to protect women in cases of domestic and obstetric violence, and to encourage their inclusion in the political sphere, through the establishment of quotas.

However, just as the presented data demonstrate in the previous section, legal or regulatory equality has not translated into de facto equality. Therefore, there are opportunities to expand the incorporation of women in the instances of public decision-making.

a. Provincial Institutions

The provincial government has a Sub-secretariat of Gender and Sexual Diversity, reporting to the Secretariat of Human Rights, for the promotion of gender equality. Specifically, the actions of the Sub-secretariat are:

1. Promote and implement policies that contribute to full juridical, social, economic, labor, political and cultural equality between people under the jurisdiction of the Province of Buenos Aires, without distinction as regards their condition as women or gender identity or sexual orientation.
2. Project measures that incorporate the gender perspective in government policy and the identification of prioritized intervention spaces.
3. Propose regulations and programs that keep in view the achievement of gender equality, in coordination with the Office of Juridical Issues in Matters of Human Rights.
4. Prevent and contribute to the eradication of all kinds of violence and mistreatment against women or for reasons of gender identity or sexual orientation.
5. Promote the underwriting of collaboration and participation covenants and agreements and that of the Sub-secretariat in plans, programs and projects in keeping with the objectives entrusted to it.
6. Plan the necessary actions for the coordinated and joint development of awareness and prevention policies in the gender subject matter with Government and Non-governmental Organizations, Civil Associations and whatever other organization that may have objectives in accord with those assigned to the Sub-secretariat.
7. Promote equal conditions of insertion and development of women and people belonging to the LGTBI community in the workplace.
8. Propose measures to public powers tending to guarantee the sexual and reproductive rights and the effective compliance with the Reproductive and Responsible Procreation Health Law.
9. Develop the Equality of Opportunities Plan (EOP), with the intention of counteracting discrimination and situations of violence that women or others suffer due to their gender identity or sexual orientation sexual in different areas of local and provincial government.
10. Bring together an Experts Committee, of an *ad honorem* character, comprised of technical advisors, and representatives from academic spheres that have a background in the subject matter, who will advise the Sub-secretariat at its request.
11. Act as an authority in the application of Law 14.603.

In 2007, the Attention for Women Victims of Violence Program was created in the Secretariat of Human Rights, established by Decree N° 806/07 and Resolution N° 137/08, in order to offer prevention of and attention to violence against women in entire territory of Buenos Aires.

In the Ministry of Public Safety of the PBA there is the General Office of Gender Policy Coordination, whose

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objective is to design and implement prevention and attention policies for victims of gender violence. The principal device at its disposal to move this work forward are the Women and Family Police Precincts.

The Gender Violence Observatory (GVO) of the Public Defender's Office of the province of Buenos Aires has among its functions the monitoring of the provincial public policy, the survey, systemization and analysis of statistical data and the definition of overlap strategy in public policy that tend to an integral approach to gender violence.

The PBA's Ministry of Health has at its disposal (i) a Provincial Women, Child and Teen Health Office, with the goal of attending in an integral manner to women's health and the aspects linked to maternity and infancy, under the Sub-secretariat of Health Care for People; and (ii) the Family and Gender Violence Prevention and Attention Office, reporting to the Sub-secretariat of social determinants of health and physical, mental and addiction illness.

This last one has as its objective the proposal of policies, call to cooperation, design and execution, in the health field, training actions for workers, prevention, care and support actions for those people involved in family and gender violence incidents, contributing in this way to improving the population's quality of life from the defense of their rights. It possesses protocols for the child abuse, abuse of women, family violence and sexual violence for violation.

From 2013, there has been a strengthening of the oversight committees for child and maternal mortality, a new impetus was given to the provincial committee and committees were created in all the Sanitary Regions. The national online monitoring of maternal mortality instrument was adopted.

The Provincial Program for Implementation of Gender and Diversity Policies for Health, which reports to the Sub-secretariat of People's Health Care, works jointly with the Provincial Program for Sexual and Reproductive Health, The Office of Prevention and Care for Family and Gender Violence, and the Office of HIV and STD, and Viral Hepatitis. This initiative seeks to strengthen the prevention strategies and to optimize the integral sanitary care in the processes of care/attention in order to provide quality care to all people, promoting the overcoming of mechanisms that create stigma, discrimination, violence and social inequality.

The Provincial Council on Women has as its objectives: (i) eliminate all forms of discrimination toward women and all kinds of violence and abuse against women; (ii) ensure and promote equal treatment and opportunities in all institutional and social spaces; (iii) assure compliance with labor rights and the improvement of conditions for workplace insertion, (iv) assure women's and girl's access to Justice in order to guarantee the fulfillment of their rights; and (v) promote sexual and reproductive rights and the effective enforcement of the Reproductive and Procreation Health Law.

b. Provincial legislation

The PBA Law N° 14.603 of the Uniform Registry of Cases of Gender Violence in the Province of Buenos Aires creates a registry that will gather, contain and systematize the information on incidences, types and modalities of gender violence regulated under National Law N° 26.485.

Decree 692/13 of the PBA approves the Collaboration and Adhesion Agreement Model for the implementation of the Integral Plan "BAWomen for Peace – ZERO Abuse", which has as its objective the promotion of equal opportunities and treatment in all institutional and social spaces, as well as the fulfillment of all constitutional rights, starting with a mainstream, integral and strategy conception of gender perspective.

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Law 11.733 of Women's Electoral Quota modifies article 32 of the provincial Elections Law (5.109) adding as a requirement that the lists of candidates have "a minimum of thirty (30) percent women and an equal percentage of men, among the candidates for the offices to be elected, in all the categories and proportions with a chance to be elected. This percentage will be applicable to the entirety of the List. No List will be ratified that does not fulfill these requirements."

Law 12.539 of Equality of Rights, Opportunities and Treatment of Women creates within the legislature of the province of Buenos Aires the Bicameral Commission for Equality of Rights, Opportunities and Treatment of Women.

Law 12.569 of Family Violence creates a registry of specialized non-governmental organizations.

Law 12.764 Sexual Harassment establishes that every functionary and/or employee of the Province of Buenos Aires, is prohibited from exercising over another person conduct that this law specifies as sexual harassment.

Decree N° 780/07 declares of provincial interest actions directed at reaffirming gender equity and equality of opportunities and treatment among men and women and creates the Provincial Council on Women.

Law 13.066 creates the provincial program of responsible reproductive and procreation health.

Decree 938/2003 promulgates, with observations, Law 13.066 of the Creation of the Provincial Program for Responsible Reproductive and Procreation Health.

Decree 2.327/2003 regulates Law 13.066 of the Creation of the Provincial Program for Responsible Reproductive and Procreation Health.

Through Resolution N° 304/07 of the Ministry of Health of the Province of Buenos Aires the Provincial Health Program for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence and Assistance for Victims and its Detection and Assistance Protocols for Female Abuse Victims, Non punishable Abortion, and Action for Rape Victims is approved. The objective of the Program are to develop prevention actions with the goal of sensitizing the population in general in the theme of family and sexual violence and to raise awareness among women and children in the defense of their rights, to generate action and support for persons involved in family and sexual violence incidents and to propose the intersectorial approach of the problem, convoking other instances of public administration, public and private institutions and social organizations. Likewise, it postulates the protocols that must follow the provincial health system in the face of cases that come into attention units. For its part, the Resolution N° 1245/06 of the Institute of Assistential Medical Work (IOMA) of the Province of Buenos Aires approves the SER Plan of Reproductive and Sexual Health. The same consists of prevention, early diagnosis and timely treatment of sexually transmitted illnesses and genital and mammary cancer and seeks to guarantee access to information about sexual and reproductive health. Among the obligations issued in Law 13.066 is found one of the most innovative aspects which that now the IOMA covers birth control.

Decree N° 599/04 modifies the Regulatory Decree N° 7881/84 of the IOMA Law, permitting the indirect affiliation of the spouse to IOMA without distinction of gender (before it said "wife"), which grants equality of treatment to men and women directly affiliated with respect to their spouses. The modified regulation

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had been declared unconstitutional in reiterated opportunities by the Supreme Court of Justice for resulting discriminatory.

Law 14.208 of In vitro Fertilization recognizes human infertility as an illness in line with international criteria sustained by the World Health Organization. Resolution of the IOMA N° 8538/10 approves coverage for in vitro fertilization, its modalities of implementation and inclusion criteria and requirements for the aspiring affiliates to the services on the part of the IOMA.

C. National institutions

The National Council on Women is the lead entity for public policies in matters related to prevention, sanction and eradication of violence against women. These policies are directed at contributing to overcoming the diverse forms of discrimination toward women and promoting the adequate social conditions that guarantee them the full exercise of their rights. We work for a social transformation dedicated to making equity and equality effective among the sexes, an indispensable condition in order to live a life free of violence.

d. National legislation

In the Republic of Argentina there exists a broad regulatory framework that regulates gender equality and defense of women's rights.

The National Constitution establishes in its article 37 "the real equality of opportunities between men and women for access to elective and party office will be guaranteed by positive actions in the regulation of the party and electoral regimes". Also, the National Constitution has granted constitutional hierarchy to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, for its acronym in English), through article 75.

Law 26.791, Decree 2396/2012 typifies aggravated homicide of women.

Law N. 23.451 approved Agreement 156 of the International Labor Organization about equality of opportunities of treatment between male and female workers with family responsibilities.

Law N. 24.632 the Inter-American Agreement for Preventing, Sanctioning, and Eradicating Violence against Women was approved, in which the States are encouraged to promote achievement of and observance of women's right to a life free of violence, including the eradication of the practices of sexual harassment in the workplace, understanding that the same constitutes a violation of human rights.

Law N. 24.576 guarantees as a fundamental right of all the male and female workers professional promotion and training formation in the job in equal conditions of access and treatment.

Law N. 14.467, ratified the Decree-Ley 11.595/56, approving Agreement 100 of the International Organization of Labor, on compensation equality for work of equal value.

National Decree 254/98 establishes a plan for equality of opportunities between men and women in the working world, for the implementation of national policies that ensure women of equitable access to employment and to productive resources, and that safeguard the equality of opportunities and of treatment as regards working conditions and of remunerations, as well as their possibilities of development in the labor field.

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National Law 24.012 establishes the Women's National Electoral Quota Code, substitution of art. 60 of Decree 2135/83 and obliges that the lists presented have women among a minimum of 30% of the candidates to elective office and in proportions with the possibilities of becoming elected.

Law 26.485 of Violence against women - Prevention, sanction and eradication has as its goal promoting and guaranteeing: (a) the elimination of discrimination between women and men in all aspects of life; (b) the right of women to live a life free of violence; (c) the appropriate conditions for sensitizing and preventing, sanctioning and eradicating discrimination and violence against women in whichever of its manifestations and milieus; (d) the development of public policies of an inter-institutional character on violence against women;

(e) the removal of socio-cultural patterns that promote and sustain gender inequality and power relations over women; (f) access to justice for women who suffer violence; and (g) integral assistance integral for women who suffer violence in the state and private areas that realize programmatic activities dedicated to women and/or in specialized violence services.

Decree 936/2011 of Integral Protection for women, promotes the eradication of the dissemination of messages and images that stimulate or promote sexual exploitation.

Law 25.087 of Crimes against the sexual integrity eliminates the concept of honest woman and expands that of rape, recognizes distinct types of sexual aggressions and establishes the aggravating conditions of the sentence.

National Decree 235 that regulates Law 24.417 of Protection against family violence includes the General Office for the Women of the GCBA as the entity responsible for attending to women victims of domestic violence within the bounds of the city.

e. *Civil sociedad*

The Women in Equality Foundation was created in March 1990, with consultative status before the ECOSOC of the United Nations (2005), that has as its objectives fighting against gender violence and discrimination against women promoting their well-being and participation and empowerment in politics, economics, society and cultural. In W.E.F., women from different professions and militancies interact with the women's and human rights movement, in topics with human, civil and political rights of women, access to justice, gender violence, human trafficking, sexual and reproductive rights, corruption.

The Interdisciplinary Institute of Gender Studies has a critical mass of specialists in order to sustain and institutional project in line with a Doctorate in Philosophy and Letters, area in Gender Studies. From 28 August 2012 and by Resolution 4243/12 of CD it is possible obtain this title.

The work of research is developed in the heart of the Research Programs and Projects and Working Groups. The Programs and Working Groups organize day sessions and national and international congresses on various topics, conferences of invited specialists, thesis discussion cycles, closed and open symposia for the critical review of research work.

The Provincial Program for the Implementation of Gender and Diversity Health Policies have two ad-honorem Councils: a Consultative Council of the Civil Society and a Scientific Advisory Council.

IV. *Analysis of possible impacts and gender risks*

If in fact large vulnerabilities have not been observed in the socioeconomic conditions of the population

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residing in the project's area of influence, the implementation of the project presents opportunities in order to incorporate women in the diverse instances, which would facilitate their integration into the processes of decision-making and would contribute indirectly in their political and economic autonomy.

In this sense, it is necessary that the processes of participation and public consultation that the COMILU will carry out assure an adequate and active participation by women, above all if one keeps in mind that the formal instances of consultation and participation of the citizenship are limited⁹. Therefore, the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) must include mechanisms for consultation and citizen participation, with special attention on women, pursuant to current regulations.

Below are presented three points of entry for the the incorporation of the gender perspective in the project:

- Environmental Impact Study. It is recommended that the possibility of introducing gender considerations in this document be analyzed, which could lead to activities within the Environmental and Social Management Plan.
- Early Warning System. Studying the opportunity of incorporating the gender perspective in the design and execution of the system is recommended. Each group has distinct vulnerabilities in function of its culture, gender or other characteristics that affect their ability to prepare effectively in the face of disasters, preventing them and responding to them. The men and women perform different functions in the society and have a distinct level of access to information in disaster situations. Additionally, the groups of elderly, disabled and socially and economically underprivileged persons tend to be the most vulnerable.¹⁰
- Institutional strengthening. With the responsibilities of the COMILU is that of elaborating basin management tools, which can be open to incorporation of the gender perspective.

V. *Gender Action Plan of the Operation*

The project will have a Project Operation Manual (POM), whose presentation is required for the fulfillment of the conditions prior to the first disbursement.

For the scope of the project, it is considered that the POM is the appropriate tool for introducing the gender perspective. In this sense, working with the PBA is recommended in order to analyze the feasibility of incorporating these considerations and determining the suitability of elaborating a specific gender plan for the operation.

⁹ Environmental and Social Assessment Report, CAF

¹⁰ Development of Early Warning Systems: Verification List, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 2006