

REPORT
on **WOMEN** in
DEVELOPMENT

**Submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations,
United States Senate
and The Speaker of the House of Representatives**

*In fulfillment of Section 113(b) of the
Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, August 3, 1977*

*Office of Women in Development
Agency for International Development
Department of State - Room 3243
Washington, D.C. 20523*

August 1978

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Room 3243, New State Building
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON

THE ADMINISTRATOR

AUG 2 1978

Honorable John Sparkman
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, I am pleased to transmit herewith a Report on the impact of development programs, projects, and activities on the integration of women into the developing economies of countries receiving assistance.

The Report is submitted in five parts. A summary and evaluation section provides an overview for those who have limited time to study the Report. The body of the Report includes an introduction, a section listing projects particularly affecting women and a description of activities of the Agency in the area of women in development, followed by a section on data.

The Report will be a useful tool for the Agency. We intend to use it as a compendium of good ideas and as a base on which to build more and better projects to help move women into equal partnership with men in the process of development. We hope it will be a useful source of information to the Congress as well.

Sincerely yours,


John J. Gilligan

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON

THE ADMINISTRATOR

AUG 2 1978

Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Speaker
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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SUMMARY AND EVALUATION

In 1973, the U.S. Congress added the following provisions to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended:

In recognition of the fact that women in developing countries play a significant role in economic production, family support, and the overall development process, U.S. aid shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort.

Section 113, the "Percy Amendment"

In 1974 the Women in Development Office was established in A.I.D. and Policy Determination 60, which spelled out A.I.D.'s response to the Congressional mandate, was promulgated and sent to the field. Women in development officers were appointed in many missions and materials on integrating women were published and distributed.

Most of the projects and activities listed in this Report began after International Women's Year, 1975. With its subthemes of equality, development, and peace, International Women's Year and the World Plan of Action for the Decade for Women (1976-85), approved at the IWY Conference in Mexico City, focussed attention on women in development and laid out a five-year minimum program which complements at many points A.I.D.'s women in development goals.

There is a long lead time between development of an idea, its presentation to the Agency in a Project Identification Document and the time when that project is fully designed, formally approved and implemented in the host country. Therefore, it is not surprising that almost half (45%) of the projects listed in this Report are either only now getting started or are not yet underway. Many are scheduled for implementation in FY 1978 or later. Thus, an evaluation of the effectiveness of those projects is not yet possible.

As noted in the letter of transmittal, the four sections of the Report that follow include an introduction and separate sections on projects, activities and data. The data section is based on a report by Dr. Mary Blomquist of Biocentric, Inc. on women and data completed under contract to the Office of Women in Development.

Blomquist's report has been supplemented by information from the Agency's bureaus and offices. Her conclusions are presented at the end of this Summary.

The project section of this Report was more difficult. First, women in development project work at the mission level did not begin until after International Women's Year. Second, a definition of what constitutes a women in development project became necessary. Following the first draft of this document it became evident there was no consensus on what a "women in development project" is. A four-way distinction among activities has been adopted for purposes of this Report.

1. Impact Statements

The requirement that each project and activity be examined in terms of its effects on women can be, but often is not, an indication that consideration of women has been a major factor in designing the project. Unless it was evident that there had been a conscious concern to involve women and that women, in fact, were involved, projects were not included in this Report. Merely because the Project Paper contains an impact statement does not make the project a women in development project. We sometimes call this the "women walk on roads" syndrome. A road project does not become a women in development project simply because women walk on the roads. However, it might become one if special account were taken of women's needs for travel or transportation (see No. 3 below).

2. Women-Specific Projects

Women-specific projects are needed in certain places for certain periods to help women "catch up," to make them equal partners in the development process. Women-specific projects are designed to help close the gap between women and men--for example, to help women learn skills men already have or build up their capacity to act for their own or society's development. Women often are neglected if their specific needs--educational, economic, political--are not explicitly addressed.

For purposes of this Report, those projects which involve women as major participants are included as well as those which, unexpectedly, turned out to be "women-specific." Examples are the Yemen chicken and the Philippines rabbit and swine projects. The designers did not have women specifically in mind, but each turned into a women in

development project--in Yemen because chicken and egg production are female responsibilities in that country, and in the Philippines because most of the men worked in the cities during the week. This experience illustrates that projects can and do change their focus and explicitly expand their purpose in midstream.

3. Women's Components

In some projects a definite, deliberate women's component is included as an integral part of the project. For example, in an agricultural project, we may look at the women's role in food production or in cash cropping, and devise women's components to make sure that women who raise food are not displaced; that they benefit from training programs; that extension workers deal with women as well as men, and that appropriate technology, agricultural inputs and credit also reach women.

To use the road example again, a women's component in a road project might take the form of a deliberate action to make the project meet the needs of women in the community. For example, if the road is a new one from a rural area to market town or city, and if women traditionally have taken goods to market on foot (and probably will continue to do so after the road is built), then either the road should be widened to accommodate the walkers, or a path built beside the road to keep walkers out of vehicular traffic.

Another example might be specific attention to women's health needs and women's role in health education within the family as a component of a larger health project. It should be noted that women have dual health needs which may impact on development--general health needs much like men's and maternal health needs. Both need to be addressed.

4. Integrated Projects

In most of the countries where A.I.D. is active it is not yet possible to put together a large, integrated development project which would take into account all the roles women play and how their situation can be improved through several interrelated activities. Such projects take a long time to design and a long time to carry out. They require intimate knowledge of the political, social and economic factors in the country and the community and the delineation of a set of goals and criteria for evaluation.

In the long run, there appears to be fundamental agreement among most of the development community that the end goal is full incorporation of women as equal partners in the development process: in overall policymaking, in project design and implementation, and as beneficiaries of development. In the short run "women-specific" and "women's component" projects are required. These two kinds of women in development projects and activities form the bulk of this Report.

Included in the Projects Section are efforts already underway or expected to begin in the near future. A variety of activities is represented. For example, an \$8,000,000 integrated rural development project which includes training for six women may be placed next to a \$15,000 women-only project. It is neither possible nor useful to compare project funding levels. In this Report only for the women-specific projects (designated by ***) are funding totals provided. Dollar amounts are not assigned to projects with a women's component because only in rare cases have the costs of that component been identified by the designers of the project or by the regional bureaus or missions. Assigning a dollar value to that women's component, if it should be done at all, must await an on-site evaluation of the implemented project to determine the actual extent of women's participation or benefit and the amounts spent to obtain the results affecting women.

In the Activities Section of the Report we explain our view that smaller activities that interest and train people in the women in development concept must precede project design. Ideas stimulated through activities and interpersonal contact frequently develop into projects or components of projects. The sheer activity of International Women's Year is an example. As a result of the world meeting in Mexico City, its resulting World Plan of Action and participation in the Decade for Women there is now a growing recognition on the part of donors, host governments and international organizations that women are a factor in development and that their concerns and needs must be addressed.

The 1976 World Employment Conference report, Employment Growth and Basic Needs: A One-World Problem, includes women as an important factor in development and describes two tracks or two facets of a women in development strategy:

Even more than men, the great majority of women in developing countries are engaged in activities of a traditional nature, mainly in rural areas. Their contribution to the satisfaction of the basic needs of the household is as great as, if not greater than, that of men.... Their household activities are completely ignored in the statistics of national product....

There are thus two facets to a basic-needs strategy for women in developing countries. One is to enable them to contribute more effectively to the satisfaction of their families' basic needs, within the framework of their traditional responsibilities. The other, which is a fundamental need of the women themselves, is to ease their work burden while furthering their economic independence and their more equitable integration into the community, beyond the narrow circle of the family.

These two facets of a women in development strategy--looking at woman as wife and mother and as an individual human being who can and does contribute to development--are illustrated in this Report by the projects and activities described. At this stage in A.I.D.'s project development many of the cases cited still look at woman as wife and mother only, and too few consider her as an individual contributor to development.

Health and nutrition projects abound. Mothers are being taught how to raise and feed healthy children. They are encouraged to breast-feed which contributes to the children's health and their chances for survival, which in turn may convince the mother that she need not have so many children in order to have some of them survive to adulthood. Some women are being trained as midwives, nurses and health workers. Yet only when women are designing and managing health and nutrition projects and only when women's general health needs are being pursued as assiduously as their maternal health needs will we have maximum success in integrated health projects.

Population projects present similar challenges. As with health programs directed toward pregnant or lactating mothers and projects designed to encourage women to breastfeed their infants during the first crucial year of life, family planning services are important aspects of the Agency's total development effort, but they are not women in development projects in the strict sense of the term. The Report gives a resume of the A.I.D. population program's contributions toward fertility control, but highlights projects which include something extra beyond family planning as an important component.

A new effort underway in the Agency attempts to bridge the gap between women's roles as mother and as person. Section 104(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act enjoins A.I.D. to "give particular attention to the interrelationships between (a) population growth, and (b) development and overall improvements in living standards in developing countries, and to the impact of all programs, projects, and activities on population growth." Among the major factors which are believed to have a significant impact on fertility are those

having to do with women's opportunities and alternatives to early marriage and early and prolonged childbearing. These include such factors as access for girls to education, especially primary school education; opportunities for women to receive training that will lead to employment, as well as health and social services to assist women in the many tasks they assume in their dual identity as wife/mother and citizen. Section 104(d) provides a second important justification for giving priority attention to programs that seek to integrate women into their country's economy.

Designing development programs with a view to their likely impact on population growth requires a great deal of country-specific and sector-specific information which often is not available. For instance, is employment per se correlated with reduced fertility, or is smaller family size associated with only certain types of female employment? Is the amount of income a factor, either in absolute terms or relative to the total family income? What level or mix of formal and non-formal education programs are most likely to influence the number of children a couple wants? Research findings to date have not demonstrated conclusively the direction of the causal linkage between reduced fertility and increased opportunities for women. Since the relationships are admittedly complex, Section 104(d) calls for efforts to apply the current usable knowledge on determinants of fertility to the design of development programs, and to support studies that will more clearly and usefully define the causal relationships in ways that help A.I.D. to focus its programs in health, agriculture, education and rural development more effectively on fertility reduction.

Among the projects and activities listed, many are in education and training; however, when projects are judged for their expected impact on the literacy of women, they fall short. Most of the projects listed involve training for adult women, an important and valuable activity, but there seems to be little concern for the future of young girls. It should be noted, in this context, that the Agency currently is reviewing its education policy and efforts are being made to look seriously at the education of women and girls.

What seems to be lacking in general is a recognition that educating women is an essential ingredient of long-term development. Studies have shown that just a few years of schooling can make a difference in the number of children a woman has. Furthermore, an educated mother is more likely to see that her children are educated and will, in fact, be able to pass on to those children more useful information and training simply because her own horizons and expectations have been expanded. In addition, a literate, trained or informed person is more likely to be an active contributor to

economic, social and political development than an ignorant, illiterate person. Access to knowledge and information is a basic condition for growth both for nations and individuals. Denying access to education to certain segments of a population clearly was a mistake in this country and there is little to prove that it is a wise policy internationally. On the other hand, the education and training of children and youth is intimately associated with national, as well as with parental aspirations, and the influence or interference of outsiders often is resented or spurned. Thus, while assistance in education may be fraught with problems it is a vital aspect of development and deserves higher priority.

Attention to the needs of poor, rural women also is a high priority. The message that women are a force in the rural economy has been heard. However, what to do to assess and improve the situation of women and girls in rural areas and on farms is less clear. The Africa Bureau's interregional women's project may indicate one way to program relatively small amounts more quickly as part of a larger "umbrella" effort. Certainly some of the Upper Volta projects show great promise. Many rural development projects do consider women as integral to development. Evaluation of these projects as they proceed through the implementation process should provide the Agency with valuable lessons or models.

Income-generating projects such as those to promote handicrafts are important, but marketing, credit and quality controls are factors in their success. Women's unpaid labor in the production, storage and processing of food may, in the short run, prove more important to overall development than income-generation or employment projects for women. We are aware that if what women do is measured in terms of cash earned rather than in terms of productivity, we may not calculate accurately what a women's component would contribute to a rural development or agriculture project. Attention should be directed to women's role in meeting a family's basic human needs for food, clean water and education--and not only to cash incomes of individual family members. Access to land and credit also is a major concern to rural women as it affects their ability to function as individuals as well as heads or partners in a family situation.

Finally, insufficient attention has been paid to designing projects which aim directly at increasing women's participation as equal partners in the development process. This is a serious gap in the Agency's women in development activity because unless there are female role models and unless women are integrated at all levels, women cannot become equal partners in their national or community development. Also, while women may share common goals and objectives with men, only when both men and women participate can women's concerns and needs be adequately met. If women are left behind, bound by old cultural constraints, while men move into a modern economy, full development of the society will be held back.

Several steps can be taken. We can use female technical assistants drawn from among U.S. women with overseas experience and applicable expertise. Also needed are more linkages with women's organizations which can carry out projects and bring indigenous women into the mainstream of development. LDC indigenous and international women's organizations have historically played a role in development. However, too little attention has been paid to them as development resources either in LDCs, internationally or at A.I.D. When women work together, they learn that they have control over their own destinies and that there is support in groups. Capacity and confidence are built through work in organizations which have purpose, direction, leadership and resources. Some people learn occupational or other useful skills through participation in organizations. Others learn management and leadership skills. Some organizations have specific training programs for their members or program participants.

Organizations are also important vehicles for distribution or exchange of materials, information and project ideas. They can publish or distribute a variety of materials, including research and evaluation results. Many women's organizations are already doing small projects but they need either small amounts of money, goods or technical assistance for their projects to flourish.

Women also need to build networks on an organization-to-organization basis or through international institutions for cross-cultural exchanges which build knowledge and capacity to enhance development. International networks provide a training ground for leadership and professional development, a place for identification of talent and a forum for policy planning. International organizations and international networks also create systems which provide support for indigenous organization, for further training, research, publications and public policy formulation. They can also provide the nucleus and support for new and expanded institutions and networks, skills training, information dissemination and technical assistance.

At the 1980 Mid-Term World Conference of the UN Decade for Women meeting in Tehran to discuss women in development (especially in terms of education, employment and health) attention will be focussed on women's needs and concerns in the developing world. International agencies in the UN system as well as national governments will be asked to report on projects and activities related to the main and subthemes of the conference. This World Conference can be expected to provide new impetus for women in development programs.

So far as data on women are concerned, several key questions are posed at the beginning of the data section. They concern the progress made in the four years since the Agency set concrete goals for establishing an information and data base illuminating the role, status and economic contributions of women in developing countries.

In brief, in the improvement of national statistics on women in the developing countries a small beginning has been made with support for such exercises as the World Fertility Survey. In gathering better data on women for designing and evaluating A.I.D. programs and projects some progress has been made through efforts of A.I.D. regional bureaus to produce Profiles on Women in each A.I.D.-recipient country. These need to be regularly increased, expanded and updated.

There has been, however, little or no systematic effort to supply A.I.D./Washington with information about effective projects and general progress on integrating women into the development process. The Agency should pursue the potential benefits not only from gathering and cataloguing experience and lore concerning women in development but also in assessing or evaluating progress early in the project implementation stage to assure that women and women's concerns are included in all projects. The use of women technical assistants on project design teams might help to guarantee that women and women's concerns were included. Later, mid-term evaluations could assess whether the integration of women was, in fact, happening. If, somehow, the women's component was not effective, the evaluation could recommend steps to rectify the problem. Finally as evaluation of experience in women in development projects is fed into Agency data systems, integration of women in the development process should proceed at an accelerating rate.

National statistics on women in developing countries are still a problem. Enhancement of women's economic roles is not a major priority for development planners and as such does not receive the effort and resources needed to develop a useful data base for program planning and monitoring. The lack of information and analysis of the roles of target populations in A.I.D.-recipient countries frequently causes some programs to miss their mark. It is in the economic interest of both the host country and A.I.D. to identify clearly the respective participation of men and women in the economies of countries in order to design the most appropriate and effective technology transfer and development program. This is particularly true of agricultural and marketing systems.

International development organizations, as well as A.I.D., have developed data collection and monitoring systems to evaluate economic performance. Sources of data that may shed light on social and personal economic progress are frequently aggregated to relate only to the economic system and not the individual components.

To expect meaningful progress from women in development and human rights initiatives, special efforts must be undertaken to institute quantitative measures of social status equal in nature and content to economic statistics.

A.I.D. has established contact with international data collection and monitoring programs to insure the initiation and maintenance of a data program that clearly identifies the progress toward increased participation goals by women. The first steps have been taken to identify those key indicators which already are being measured and reported by various data collection programs, but aggregated to eliminate sex differentiation. Efforts are being made to expand the A.I.D. data base to include these parameters for men and women, as well as for the population as a whole.

Simultaneously, collaboration will continue on developing indicators for less common but sometimes more revealing and sensitive indicators of women's role in and contribution to the national economies leading to a program of multi-country measuring of these indicators.

A quantitative and qualitative data base on women must not only be available but it must be consistently used. Therefore, it is planned that information on women not be in a separate data file, to be called up only for designing women's projects. Just as women must finally be integrated into mainstream Agency projects, so data on women are to be fully integrated into Agency data systems.

In conclusion, we can point to some solid, if small, beginnings in our women in development effort. In comparison with most other international agencies, A.I.D. and the Congress have been leaders in the effort. In proportion to overall Agency programs, however, we honestly recognize that more attention and resources should be devoted to making women full participants in development.

This summary, and indeed, the entire exercise of putting together this Report has been instructive to us. While it may be too early to make any detailed evaluation of individual projects, we still need to come to some tentative conclusions about what we have learned from the past several years and the steps we intend to take to measure how we are doing in the next few years. Finally, it is appropriate to summarize the direction which we believe the Agency's women in development program should go.

Programmatically, it is most crucial to support those activities which improve women's capacity to participate in development and those which enhance women's already major contributions to productivity, particularly their predominant role in the production, marketing, processing and storage of food. Particularly promising avenues to pursue include training in life skills for adults; formal and non-formal education, especially primary education for girls, and particularly in rural areas; projects which enable women to earn income, whether or not this involves employment in the formal labor market; credit, agricultural inputs and extension services which benefit women as well as men, and opportunity to gain title to land if women are the principal providers for their families; full participation in shelter, credit, skills training and other development programs in the urban sector, especially for women who head their own households; the development of simple, labor-saving technologies for poor people which will directly benefit women--such as electric or solar-powered water pumps, grinding mills, ovens and cookers.

Closely allied to these efforts are support for women's organizations and community groups, formal and informal, which already function in many places to enable women to share work and child care. Such groups may also be used to extend credit and technical assistance through cooperative activity; to teach skills that improve income and enable women to manage their own enterprises and enhance the quality of life in their own households; and to instruct women about their legal rights, so that they may participate more actively as citizens in local and national political life.

Increasingly we will be giving our attention to an appraisal of A.I.D.'s effectiveness in helping bring women into the mainstream of their societies and economies. This means, first of all, special attention during the early stages of program design as well as better reporting from the field.

In order to carry out these and other programming emphases and their evaluation, the following steps appear essential. A vigorous program of information dissemination is needed, not only from A.I.D./Washington to the field, with general guidance, data, research results and materials, but also through generating a cross-fertilization among the four A.I.D. regions in sharing successes in their programming for women. A program to make available long- and short-term technical assistance to A.I.D. missions through providing women in development experts, both from the U.S. and from developing countries, appears especially promising because initial efforts in this direction have been successful. Also promising is the plan to support women's organizations in A.I.D.-recipient countries which have developmental goals, as well as

enabling U.S.-based women's groups to develop their potential for collaborative sharing and learning with counterpart women's groups in the LDCs.

We have begun a women in development program. We shall now move on with the knowledge that women already contribute greatly to the development enterprise. If their efforts are enhanced, then women will be a positive force in development and we will proceed that much more quickly towards the goal of more equitable, just and human societies in the third world.

TABLE I
 WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/FY 1978
 SUMMARY BY REGION

<u>REGION</u>	<u>TOTAL WID PROJECTS</u>	<u>WOMEN'S COMPONENT PROJECTS</u>	<u>WOMEN-SPECIFIC PROJECTS</u>	
			<u>PROJECTS</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>
Africa	36	18	18	4,856
Asia	27	21	6	723
Latin America	50	35	15	2,669
Near East	15	10	5	14,525*
TOTAL	128	84	44	21,773

*Several Near East projects are just getting underway in FY 1978-79.

TABLE I-A
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/FY 1978

AFRICA

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL WID PROJECTS</u>	<u>WOMEN'S COMPONENT PROJECTS</u>	<u>WOMEN-SPECIFIC PROJECTS</u>	
			<u>PROJECTS</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>
Africa Regional ^a	1 (8)		1 (8)	1,457
Benin				
Botswana				
Burundi				
Cameroon ^c	2	2		
Chad	7	3	4 (732)	
Djibouti				
Ethiopia ^b	3	3		
Gambia				
Ghana	3		3 (25)	800
Guinea				
Kenya	1	1		
Lesotho				
Liberia				
Malawi				
Mali	4	3	1	200
Mauritania	1	1		
Mozambique				
Niger				
Rwanda				

TABLE I-A (cont.)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL WID PROJECTS</u>	<u>WOMEN'S COMPONENT PROJECTS</u>	<u>WOMEN-SPECIFIC PROJECTS</u>	
			<u>PROJECTS</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>
Senegal	3		3 (405)	
Sierra Leone	1		1 (110)	
Somalia				
Sudan				
Swaziland				
Tanzania	1		1	38
Togo ^c	3	3		
Upper Volta	5	1	4	2,351
Zaire	1	1		
Zambia				
TOTAL	36	18	18	4,856

^aEconomic Commission for Africa, Training and Resource Center for Women. The 8 subprojects and funding for the Bureau's WID regional "umbrella" project are listed by country totals: 3 in Chad, 1 in Ghana, 3 in Senegal and 1 in Sierra Leone with the amount of funding in parenthesis.

^bOne general project with a women's component of \$1.2 million.

^cDescriptions not included.

TABLE I-B
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/FY 1978

ASIA

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL WID PROJECTS</u>	<u>WOMEN'S COMPONENT PROJECTS</u>	<u>WOMEN-SPECIFIC PROJECTS</u>	
			<u>PROJECTS</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>
Asia Regional ^a	1		1	50
Bangladesh	9	7	2	342
Indonesia	4	4		
Korea	2		2	276
Nepal	1	1		
New Guinea	1	1		
Pakistan				
Philippines	4	4		
Sri Lanka	1	1		
Thailand	4	3	1	55
TOTAL	27	21	6	723

^aEconomic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Centre for Women in Development. The 6 women-related subprojects are listed in country totals: 1 in Indonesia, 2 in Korea, and 1 each in New Guinea, the Philippines and Thailand.

TABLE I-C
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/FY 1978

LATIN AMERICA

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL WID PROJECTS</u>	<u>WOMEN'S COMPONENT PROJECTS</u>	<u>WOMEN-SPECIFIC PROJECTS</u>	
			<u>PROJECTS</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>
Latin America Regional	3		3	1,029
Bolivia	4	3	1	100
Colombia	6	5	1	113
Costa Rica	1		1	370
Dominican Republic	3	3		
Ecuador	1	1		
El Salvador	1		1	50
Guatemala				
Guyana				
Haiti	3	3		
Honduras	3	2	1	200
Jamaica	4	4		
Nicaragua	7	4	3	452
Panama	2	2		
Paraguay	7	6	1	120
Peru	5	2	3	235
TOTAL	50	35	15	2,669

TABLE I-D
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/FY 1978

NEAR EAST

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL WID PROJECTS</u>	<u>WOMEN'S COMPONENT PROJECTS</u>	<u>WOMEN-SPECIFIC PROJECTS</u>	
			<u>PROJECTS</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>
Near East Regional	1		1	4,000
Afghanistan	3	2	1	3,000
Egypt	1	1		
Jordan	1		1	25
Morocco	2		2	7,500
Tunisia	3	3		
Yemen	4	4		
TOTAL	15	10	5	14,525

TABLE II

EMPHASES* IN A.I.D.
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

*Some projects have more than one emphasis, i.e., the same project may stress health and training. Therefore, while the number of projects totals 128, the number of emphases totals 199.

<u>Bureau</u>	<u>Agriculture Rural Development</u>	<u>Education Training</u>	<u>Employment Income</u>	<u>Women's Orgs. Participation</u>	<u>Health Nutrition</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
Africa	9	13	6	6	7	14 ^a
Asia	13	9	5	3	8	8 ^b
Latin America	10	30	12	-	12	12 ^c
Near East	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTALS	33	59	27	13	33	34
(%) ^d	(17)	(30)	(13)	(7)	(17)	(17)

a) 2 handicrafts, 3 cooperatives, 2 technical assistance, 1 research, 4 appropriate technology, 1 credit, 1 home economics

b) 3 technical assistance, 2 cooperatives, 1 credit, 1 handicrafts, 1 research

c) 6 credit, 2 cooperatives, 3 handicrafts, 1 technical assistance

d) adds up to more than 100% because of rounding

INTRODUCTION

1. Women in Development at A.I.D.

THE PERCY AMENDMENT

In 1973, the Congress of the United States, recognizing the fact that "women in developing countries play a significant role in economic production, family support and the overall development process," called for United States bilateral assistance to "be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of foreign countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort." (Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, the "Percy Amendment.")

AGENCY RESPONSE: PD-60

In September 1974, the Agency for International Development directed all its central and regional bureaus, as well as its overseas missions, to incorporate a "conscious concern" for women in all programming processes from concept and design, through review, implementation and final evaluation. (Policy Determination 60, September 16, 1974. See Annex A.)

Among the principles included in the Agency's statement are the following:

- programs and activities responding to the Percy Amendment are to be a responsibility resting with field missions and with all offices and bureaus in A.I.D./Washington
- women are to be integrated as both agents and beneficiaries in the mainstream of Agency programming
- inclusion of women in development must be a conscious concern

CREATION OF AN
OFFICE FOR WOMEN
IN DEVELOPMENT

- the mandate affects all sectors and all activities within these sectors

In October 1974, the Agency established an Office for Women in Development. The Office was charged with the responsibility for implementing Agency policy on women in development and given the authority to plan and execute supporting activities in coordination with the geographic bureaus and other central offices (Progress Report to the Senior Operations Group, June 1976).

For the first 22 months of its existence, the Women in Development Office was part of the Agency's Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP) Office. In August 1976, the Office was bureaucratically separated from EOP with an acting coordinator. In April 1977, Arvonne Fraser became Coordinator, and the staff was physically separated from EOP and moved to its present location. Under the 1977 Agency reorganization, the Office became part of the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination.

2. Purpose and Scope of This Report

REAFFIRMATION OF
SECTION 113

In 1977, an amendment was added to Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, reaffirming that "A.I.D. give particular attention to implementing those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the economies of developing countries."

REPORT TO THE
CONGRESS

This amendment also added new subsection 113(b) to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, requiring the President to submit, within one year (by August 3, 1978) a "Report on the impact of development programs on the integration of women into the national economies of countries receiving assistance." The Congress intended this Report to provide comprehensive information on which legislators can more adequately review and evaluate

A.I.D.'s efforts and plans to implement the policy of revised Section 113.

It is in fulfillment of this requirement that the present Report is hereby respectfully submitted to the Speaker of the House and to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Following the legislation, the Report is divided into three main sections which contain detailed information in three broad categories:

- an evaluation of progress toward developing an adequate data base on the role of women in the national economies of recipient countries
- a specific description of programs, projects and activities undertaken by A.I.D. in its efforts to carry out the provisions of Section 113, and
- an evaluation of the effectiveness of these efforts, including but not limited to an evaluation of the impact of the programs, projects and activities described on the incomes, productivity, and literacy of women, and the level or extent of their participation in the development process.

This Report to the Congress is designed, as the Congressional mandate cited above directs, to describe and evaluate Agency programs undertaken to fulfill Section 113. However, the Percy Amendment responded to what was already a growing worldwide interest in the crucial role women could play in their own national development.

The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women had been instrumental in establishing 1975 as International Women's Year. In July 1975, a world conference on women was held in Mexico City with over 100 governments represented and over 6,000 women attending. At this World Conference on International Women's Year, a World Plan of Action for the Decade for Women was adopted unanimously (see page 27 below for details of the Plan).

In December 1975, the UN General Assembly proclaimed 1976-85 as the Decade for Women with three themes: equality, development and peace.

The realization of women's potential in development is growing in the donor community as well, evidenced by the proliferation of women in development offices, committees and programs initiated by national governments. Three donor meetings have been held--two sponsored by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and one by Canada. The UN system, the European Economic Community, private voluntary agencies and international development groups all are taking the women in development issue into account. A.I.D. can claim a modest share of credit in having been first in such an effort when it created its Office for Women in Development and in having set an example for others to follow.

3. Poor Women: What Do We Know?

POOR WOMEN

What is the situation of the world's poor women? What kinds of programs and projects will help them? A landmark in the analysis of women's role in the economics of the Third World is Ester Boserup's Women's Role in Economic Development, published in 1970. The Danish economist makes clear that throughout history, particularly in agricultural regions of what are today considered developing countries, women have been major, and often predominant, contributors to the basic productivity of their communities.

DETERIORATION IN WOMEN'S SITUATION

In Asia, Africa and Latin America, with few exceptions, women's position under European colonialism, 20th century transculturation and modernization did not improve and, in some cases, worsened. Westernization of the Third World has broken down traditional

landholding patterns, imposed new legal systems and introduced technological innovations which often are available only to the male. Developers have defined productivity strictly in terms of money, limited the importance of women's economic contribution and reserved political participation and decision-making to men. In the development process the conditions and personal possibilities of the female half of the Third World's population frequently have deteriorated.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Over most of the world women lag far behind in literacy. In most developing countries, a girl's chance at formal education or specialized training is less than a boy's --no matter what the laws say.

"WOMEN'S" WORK

Whether mother or daughter, a poor woman's day is filled with drudgery. She may walk miles to gather firewood, carry water, launder clothes or carry goods to market. She may spend hours processing and storing food. Her day may also include a long stint at planting, weeding or harvesting since women in many countries grow from 40 to 80% of the domestic food supply. Yet she will often not get the calories she needs--whether or not she is nursing a child--because she eats last.

WOMEN-BASED HOUSEHOLDS

In most places, women have limited opportunities to earn cash. Yet their need to supplement the family budget or to support children if there is no adult male present may be critical. As more and more men migrate to mines, oil fields, plantations or cities in search of jobs, women who stay behind in the rural areas become de facto heads of household, as do widows. Yet financial affairs customarily remain in the hands of men. Women often cannot gain title to land, obtain credit, or inherit property.

MIGRANTS TO THE CITIES

Many women who migrate to the cities are not much better off. They tend to cluster at the lowest levels of the traditional labor

market--typically domestic service, streets selling or (in Asia) casual unskilled construction work. Studies show women from the countryside have less job mobility than male migrants. Often they are women alone, principal providers for dependent children whom they must also take along to the job site or set to work.

WOMEN'S STATUS: VARIATIONS

All this is not to imply that men of the poor majority have no needs or lead lives of happy indolence. Nor would informed observers assert that women everywhere are uniformly oppressed. Women's position varies from country to country and even from region to region, depending upon social class, education, religion, cultural heritage and level of development.

In countries where trained persons still are scarce, for example, many educated women rise to positions of influence surpassing those occupied by women in societies considered to be "developed." There is evidence, too, that women in tribal and peasant cultures often are accorded a more equal status than their more modern sisters because their economic contribution to the household is recognized as vital to the family's survival.

DIFFERENTIAL ACCESS TO POWER AND RESOURCES

Yet many studies now demonstrate that in all societies, including our own, women and men have differential access to power and resources. In theory, at least, few any longer dispute that the gaps between men and women's options must close so that they may become truly equal partners in the development process.

4. Towards Solutions

Boserup's book challenged the Western myopia of developers by documenting women's importance as economic actors. But the biases and misconceptions about women have caused ambivalence and delay within the developmental agencies of the world. As

Irene Tinker, editor of Women and World Development, observes:

development has had a negative effect on women because planning has erred in one or more of the following ways

(a) by omission - that is, by failing to notice and utilize the traditional productive roles which women are playing

(b) by reinforcement of values already in existence in the society which restrict women's activities to household, child-bearing and child-rearing tasks, and

(c) by addition - that is, by superimposing Western values of what is appropriate work for women in modern society on developing societies.

Only recently has there been a concerted effort to develop theory and technology aimed at mobilizing the huge human resource in the Third World represented by women.

One of the first hurdles is to perceive women not only as childbearers and homemakers, but also as a productive force in their nation's economy--a force not conveniently measured in terms of wages but crucial to the output of the primary sector. Failure to recognize what women contribute to food production, for example, leads to a marked tendency to confine development activities for women to social welfare and health measures of benefit to pregnant and lactating mothers.

Another obstacle to understanding is the failure to recognize that many women are interested in earning cash income not only by choice but by necessity. In many parts of the developing world, one out of three households is female headed or female based, that is, women are the principal providers in the absence of an adult male--although such women may also be obliged to put older children to work.

WORLD PLAN OF
ACTION FOR WOMEN

Another barrier to effective planning is the temptation to see women as an undifferentiated bloc. Women are at least as diverse in their needs, constraints, responses and potential contributions to development as are men.

With the aim of improving women's condition in economic, social, cultural and participatory terms, the World Plan of Action spells out major areas for national effort for the Decade (1976 to 1985) and sets forth specific minimum goals with the recognition that some of the objectives "have already been achieved in some countries, while in others they may only be accomplished progressively."

MINIMUM GOALS

The minimum goals are:

- (a) Marked increase in literacy and civic education of women, especially in rural areas;
- (b) The extension of co-educational technical and vocational training in basic skills to women and men in the industrial and agricultural sectors;
- (c) Equal access at every level of education, compulsory primary school education, and the measures necessary to prevent school dropouts;
- (d) Increased employment opportunities for women, reduction of unemployment and increased efforts to eliminate discrimination in the terms and conditions of employment;
- (e) The establishment and increase of the infrastructural services required in both rural and urban areas;
- (f) The enactment of legislation on voting and eligibility for selection on equal terms with men, equal opportunity and conditions of employment including remuneration, and on equality in legal capacity and the exercise thereof;

(g) Encouragement of a greater participation of women in policy-making positions at the local, national and international levels;

(h) Increased provision for comprehensive measures for health education and services, sanitation, nutrition, family education, family planning, and other welfare services;

(i) Provision for parity in the exercise of civil, social and political rights such as those pertaining to marriage, citizenship and commerce;

(j) Recognition of the economic value of women's work in the home in domestic food production and marketing and voluntary activities not remunerated;

(k) The direction of formal, non-formal and life-long education towards the re-evaluation of the man and woman, in order to ensure their full realization as an individual in the family and in society;

(l) The promotion of women's organizations as an interim measure within workers' organizations and educational, economic and professional institutions;

(m) The development of modern rural technology, cottage industry, pre-school day centers, time-and-energy-saving devices so as to help reduce the heavy work load of women, particularly those living in rural sectors and for the urban poor and thus facilitate the full participation of women in community, national and international affairs;

(n) The establishment of interdisciplinary and multisectoral machinery within the government for accelerating the achievement of equal opportunities for women and their full integration into national life.

A Mid-Term Conference on the Decade has been set for 1980 in Iran to assess country by country, agency by agency, progress toward meeting these goals. Regional meetings are anticipated preceding the world conference.

PROJECTS

A Note on Project and Activity Sections

The Project and Activity Reports Sections following are based upon information provided by A.I.D. Regional and Central Bureaus. The Sections include both approved projects and activities or those which the Agency is seriously considering. Those reporting were asked to include only projects in which consideration of women was a major factor in project design, i.e., where a conscious concern to involve women was evident and where women were, in fact, significantly involved.

Such projects include:

Women-Specific or "women-only" projects, i.e., those designed specifically to help women close the gap--for example, to help women learn skills men already have or build up their capacity to act for their own or their society's development. Women often are overlooked if their need to "catch up"--educationally, economically, politically--is not explicitly addressed. Such projects are needed in certain places for certain periods.

Women-Specific Projects in this Report are starred (***)

Women's Component or "women-inclusive" projects, those with a definite, deliberate women's component which is included as an integral part of the project. For example, in an agricultural project, we may look at the women's role in food production or cash cropping, and devise women's components to make sure that women who raise food are not displaced, that they benefit from training programs in their countries as well as in the U.S.; that extension workers deal with women as well as men, and that appropriate technology, agricultural inputs and credit also reach women.

Women-Inclusive Projects in this Report are not assigned a dollar amount; in only rare cases is the women's component broken out in dollar figures, and it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy.

It should also be noted that nearly one-half (about 45%) of the projects are new, having only just gotten underway this year or scheduled to begin in FY 1979-80--a fact which in most cases precludes evaluation of results. In a few cases, some projects may have been disapproved after the submission deadline for this Report.

INTRODUCTION

AFRICA PROGRAMS

Integrating women into developing countries is now among the principal objectives of the Africa Bureau's projects and programs. While some projects are explicitly designed to include women, in others women's participation is more implicit.

In developing a strategy and action recommendations for integrating women into development, the Africa Bureau has made a conscious attempt to make its proposals responsive to African governments' development priorities and to take into account the various traditional and cultural practices of each country.

In April 1974, six months before the adoption of agency-wide Policy Determination 60 on the integration of women into national economies, A.I.D. Missions, ADOs and REDSCs received special instructions from the Assistant Administrator which set forth a strategy for making the Percy Amendment an integral part of the Africa Bureau's programming process. The following guidelines were proposed:

- That research be an initial emphasis in order to identify for Missions the specifics of women's roles in individual countries and, subsequently, to serve as a basis for revising projects or designing new activities.

- That where research or existing Mission knowledge identifies specific projects which aim solely at integrating women or expanding their economic contributions, the Bureaus review them on the same basis as all other project proposals.

- That, rather than projects to benefit only women, the Bureau emphasize building into new projects and revised projects those activities which will enable both sexes to contribute to, and benefit from, development. However, the benefits accruing to women must be identifiable, not inferred.

- That the Bureau's main programming focus for implementing Section 113 be in the agriculture sector in recognition of the extent of women's participation and of the priority the Bureau already attaches to increasing food production. This recommendation, however, does not mean that other priority programs in education and health, including nutrition and family planning, are to be exempted from consideration in implementation of the Percy Amendment.

- That in addition to program considerations A.I.D. Missions also extend the same equal employment opportunities to female host country nationals as they are supposed to apply to American personnel when filling both professional and clerical positions.

To aid in the implementation of this strategy the field missions were also requested to describe the role of women in their countries as they know it, pinpointing information gaps and identifying opportunities for better integration of women into ongoing and future activities.

Agricultural Development

The country profiles from the field were of particular interest owing to the diversity of each particular country as well as among most regions within countries. What has emerged from the initial response and subsequent field reports since 1974 is the urgent need for training of women at all levels. Food production raised a particular challenge since an estimated 60-80% of all the food production in Africa is carried out by women. Therefore, in August 1977 missions were asked specific questions to explore the linkage between women and expanding small farmer production. The knowledge gained from these responses will be used as a basis for consideration of future policy, design procedures and programming initiatives to integrate women more fully into the bureau's agricultural development strategy.

Regional Programs

Several African regional programs have special components that will help women benefit from development or become active agents of change. Among these are continued support for the Training and Research Center of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Pan-African Women's Center, the Accelerated Rural Learning project, and various education and human resource development projects. The African Women in Development Project, begun in FY 1976, provides funds for Chad, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Upper Volta for activities as diverse as instruction in hygiene, nutrition and gardening, assistance in management and marketing, canning vegetable cooperatives, and training.

Country Programs

Health, nutrition and population activities were under way before passage of the legislation on women. Emphasis is increasing on rural women now that their role in agriculture and in livestock production is more fully recognized. There is greater focus on training.

There are components in regular projects that directly or indirectly affect rural women, and these are being strengthened. Examples are found in the majority of countries.

Among the "women only" projects, the multi-disciplinary program for rural women, a cluster of mini-projects in Upper Volta -- is of particular interest. Some projects are relatively modest but the larger ones also had modest beginnings.

Future Plans

In the last four years, one of the Africa Bureau's main purposes was to sensitize the field, as well as staff, by illustrating the variety of activities that were being or could be carried out. The bureau is steadily working toward a goal where women as beneficiaries and contributors will automatically be included in all project activities.

AFRICA REGIONAL

AFRICAN WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT*** #698-0308

Beneficiaries: Rural women.

Relevance to Women: The project aims to increase the income, productivity and welfare of rural women in Africa by expanding their capability as contributors to development.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project provides A.I.D. field posts with a means to respond quickly to government requests to assist women engaged in innovative subprojects in development-oriented areas of health, nutrition, family planning, skills training and farm production. To be selected, subprojects must be of an innovative, experimental nature; emphasize A.I.D. and host government priorities; help rural women who are low income farmers, artisans or service workers; involve women in the identification of their own needs; and be potentially replicable.

Duration: FY 75-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,357,000

The subprojects listed below, ranging in costs from \$6,000 to \$150,000, have been approved.

Chad

Village Women (training, nutrition, health)

Through a specially developed curriculum designed for female students, this project provides up to 8 hours a week training to approximately 500 female students from the 8 villages. Initially the program has been grounded in instruction in semi-traditional disciplines, i.e., hygiene, child rearing, nutrition and gardening.

Results: The village women have learned to purify polluted water, acquired a better understanding of domestic and personal hygiene and better nutrition using locally grown food. A woman extension worker has constructed a "double burner" stove to save scarce wood for cooking purposes.

A.I.D. Funding: \$147,000

AFRICA REGIONAL, cont.

Chad, cont.

Earning While Learning (employment, handicrafts)

The project objective is to raise the productivity and improve the quality of goods which women traditionally produce by hand through the addition of special handicraft branches for seven training centers where women are taught fundamentals of hygiene, nutrition, literacy and simple mathematics.

Results: Five Peace Corps volunteers, added to each of the educational centers are teaching and supervising handicraft instruction. In addition, A.I.D. provided two consultants who have several years of experience in teaching handicraft at private centers. The trainees are taught elementary literacy and arithmetic and participate in the accounting procedures. Each center should be able to train 400 women annually.

A.I.D. Funding: \$176,400

Training of Women Farmers For Increased Agricultural Production (training, agriculture)

The project establishes female training branches at five agricultural training centers where to date women spend only a few hours weekly in co-educational training. A Chadian woman directs female farmer training and Peace Corps Volunteers and Chadian extension workers, all female, teach farming, nutrition, hygiene, child-care, management of cooperatives, sewing and functional literacy.

Results: Around 1,000 women farmers will be trained in a two-year residential program, returning afterwards to their villages.

A.I.D. Funding: \$232,000

AFRICA REGIONAL, cont.

Ghana

Ghana YWCA Day Care Center (training, employment)

In two rural villages, girls have been chosen and trained at the Y's day care center in Accra. The YWCA employs two experienced older women in each village to supervise the day care center attendants on a part time basis. An educational program for the women also is a feature of each center and health services are provided.

Results: Day care centers in operation.

A.I.D. Funding: \$25,000

Senegal

Economic and Social Development Project for Women (employment, cooperatives)

The purpose of the project is to provide remunerative economic activity to girls and young women, encouraging them to remain in the rural areas rather than migrate to cities where jobs are scarce. The program is built around women's cooperatives for vegetable production and marketing. The plan was initiated two years ago by a young Senegalese woman agronomist. In each of the villages about five acres suitable for vegetable production have been set aside for the use of the women. Marketing is assured through contracts made with the growing number of tourist hotels in the area, schools, hospitals and other organizations. As well, the project is designed to add more vegetables to the diets of the villagers.

Results: Eight of the pre-cooperatives have been created; 19 of 28 wells constructed; irrigated vegetable gardening under way in seven villages; and training in functional literacy for project participation initiated.

A.I.D. Funding: \$170,000

AFRICA REGIONAL, cont.

Senegal, cont.

Women in Development - Kassack Nord (cooperatives, women's organizations)

The Kassack Nord project will create an Association of Rural Interest (AIR), a pre-cooperative village organization of women that will provide a framework for collective social and economic activities. Within two years, the organization can be chartered as a cooperative and benefit from government support through credit availability and technical assistance. Activity managers are selected from among project participants to supervise operation of the nine project activities: rice production, vegetable production, poultry, fabric dyeing, literacy training, health, maternity, wood gathering, and operation of a grain mill. Two men were assigned by the village chief to organize men's support when required.

Results: A total of 300 women, all those in Kassack Nord over 18 years of age, are involved.

A.I.D. Funding: \$25,000

Tivaouane Women's Project (women's organizations, agriculture)

A.I.D. will support six different activity components for rural women in four women's associations. Various project activities include millet mill/decoricators, manioc/neibe fields, sheep pens and village pharmacies, village wells and village wood lots.

Results: It is expected that the Tivaouane Project will alleviate the heavy burden of daily tasks performed by village women, offer as work alternatives a variety of economic and social activities within a pre-cooperative structure and improve the quality of village life through a program which increases women's economic incomes and promotes their role in rural development.

A.I.D. Funding: \$210,000

AFRICAL REGIONAL, cont.

Sierra Leone

Gara Cloth Industry***
(employment, handicrafts)

A.I.D. has provided assistance to support the development of the Gara Women's industry, including funding a marketing consultant who analyzed the cloth industry in terms of product diversification, export potential, and promotion and marketing channels. In Phase II, the consultant helped organize women gara cloth producers throughout the country, implemented the marketing program, conducted in-country workshops, and selected three association members for a four-month course in marketing, retailing, textiles, accounting, and dyeing at the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science. This course was augmented by a one-week intensive workshop in screen printing and by participation in the Atlanta Merchandise Mart International Trade Fair, where the members displayed and sold gara cloth and clothing. A resident management-design consultant has spent six months helping to set up and organize an export office-workroom, run by one of the trainees who has specialized in management and accounting. The gara women's association has joined with other craftsmen and women including tailors and embroiderers, to form a registered cooperative society under the Department of Cooperatives of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Results: In addition to the above accomplishments over 50 samples of gara cloth, clothing and other craft items have been sent to the United States and orders are being received. Several new local outlets have been established, and bulk buying of fabric and dyes has been initiated.

A.I.D. Funding: \$109,919

UN Economic Commission for Africa/Training
and Research Center for Women***
(training, research)

Beneficiaries: Rural and urban African women.

Relevance to Women: The Agency's Office of Labor Affairs (OLAB) and other donors aim to assist the Economic Commission for

AFRICA REGIONAL, cont.

Africa's Training and Research Center for Women in providing education and training to further the integration of women in the labor force.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Most of the activities take place in the countries of the region rather than in the Center itself. International team visits, itinerant training courses, data collection, in-service training, organization of the African Women's Development Task Force are among some of the programs. OLAB is particularly interested in Center activities focused on integration of women in the labor force, and research projects related to employment and training opportunities for women, and pilot loan funds to rural and urban poor women for developing income generating activities.

Duration: FY 78 A.I.D. Funding: \$100,000

Other Sponsors: Various European nations, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, IPPS, ZONTA, FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, STDA, ILO.

CHAD

COMPREHENSIVE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
(education) #677-0005

Beneficiaries: Approximately 1,600 rural Chadians (men and women).

Relevance to Women: Special emphasis will be placed on the "women in development" component of the composite project. A women's consultant will be responsible for helping rural women learn new skills and attitudes to enhance their future roles in their communities. Training will be offered in hygiene, child rearing, nutrition and gardening.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Chad's progress hinges in part on more suitable educational curriculum to spur socio-economic growth. This project will utilize pilot schools designated by the Chadian Division for Educational Reform. Experts under contract with A.I.D. will prepare programs and curricula in cooperation with these officials. The educational reform will emphasize vocational, artisan and academic instruction to prepare the population for active participation in Chad's development efforts.

Results: Too early to evaluate.

Duration: FY 78-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,015,000

Other Sponsors: CARE

RURAL SANITARY WATER
(health) #677-0022

Beneficiaries: Approximately 150,000 rural Chadians.

Relevance to Women: In addition to improving the health of the village population, women will now save numerous hours spent in fetching water.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Installation and maintenance of 500 tube wells while training Chadians to install, maintain and repair them independently after 5 years. Improvement in health will depend also on health

CHAD, cont.

education and sanitation. According to a World Bank paper, however, "the provision of a safe and convenient water supply is the single most important and cost-effective activity that could be undertaken to improve the health of the village population.

Results: Installation of wells not anticipated before May 1979.

Duration: FY 78-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$3,009,000

Other Sponsors: Peace Corps

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES
(health, training) #677-0034

Beneficiaries: Village agents and rural nurses.

Relevance to Women: Eighty-five nurses will be given additional education to act as trainers and supervisors of volunteer village health workers. Midwives who will be retrained to employ more sanitary delivery techniques and to expand their roles to include prenatal and child health services.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Chad's rural health system is burdened by the prevalence of inadequately trained nurses, dilapidated buildings and equipment, chronic shortage of medicines, a low level of supervisory capacity and lack of funds. Curative care, availability of pharmaceuticals at village levels through a good distribution system and services of professional and trained volunteer health personnel to refer serious cases will be provided by this project. In addition to training nurses and village health workers, the project will assist in repairing and re-equipping medical facilities; stocking village pharmacies and creating village health committees.

Results: Too early to assess.

Duration: FY 79-83 A.I.D. Funding: \$4,250,000

ETHIOPIA

THE MINIMUM PACKAGE PROGRAM (home economics, agriculture) #663-0181

Beneficiaries: Lower income farmers and women.

Relevance to Women: The project has a home economics component; women members of peasant associations also will benefit.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The home economics staff, all women, consists of six professionals who staff the central office and 72 agents and supervisors who serve in the field. They disseminate information on food and nutrition, mother and child care, maintenance of clothing, home improvement, personal hygiene, sanitation and environmental protection.

Results: Anticipated results are better health, nutrition and improved living conditions for all members of the farm family.

Duration: FY 77-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,200,000 (for the home economics program)

SOUTHERN GEMU GOFA AREA REHABILITATION II (nutrition, health) #663-0193

Beneficiaries: Rural population in drought-prone areas.

Relevance to Women: Major emphasis will be placed on the role of women in development.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: An integrated rural development program designed to strengthen the capacity of local organizations to create replicable, low-cost, labor-intensive and sustainable rural development activities through a process of decentralized authority. The project will include roads, health clinics, schools, wells, storage, and similar activities. Technical assistance and funds will be provided to assist local administration and peasant associations in planning and implementing local projects.

ETHIOPIA, cont.

Results: The development of local water systems will relieve women from the tasks of fetching water from a distance (2-5 kms each way) and nutrition and health services will raise the health standard of their families.

Duration: FY 79-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$3,270,000

INTEGRATED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION II
(nonformal education, women's organization)
#663-0213

Beneficiaries: Approximately 1,500 rural and urban adults (predominantly women).

Relevance to Women: The project's aim is to enable the Ethiopian Women's Association (EWA) to develop a training capacity in nonformal education for grassroots level adults. The training will enable local government leaders and other development agency personnel to more effectively involve adults in the process of their own social and economic development, assisting women and men to identify some of their urgent problems and become involved in seeking and implementing solutions.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project builds upon, extends and modifies a training program designed for the Integrated Family Life Project, a nonformal education effort now involving approximately 1,500 adults in 8 semi-urban, and rural sites. About 35 Integrated Family Life Education staff members have been trained by World Education, a private voluntary organization, and have assisted in designing, implementing and evaluation of education programs.

Results: Evaluation of the project has clearly demonstrated that the EWA is meeting its experimental objectives and has produced an outstanding series of teaching aids for rural adults.

Duration: FY 78-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,205,263

Other Sponsors: World Education and the Ethiopian Women's Association.

GHANA

WOMEN IN GHANAIAIAN DEVELOPMENT*** (women's organizations) #641-0083

Beneficiaries: Rural and urban poor women.

Relevance to Women: Project supports both public and private initiatives aimed at advancing the socio-economic status of Ghanaian women and thereby increasing their ability to contribute to national development.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The National Council on Women and Development, established by the Government of Ghana, will be the implementing agent in the public sector. The Council will conduct research designed to provide a data base for policy makers, document the contributions of women to the economy, and identify the barriers to their participation. An indicative "women power" plan will detail areas of income-earning opportunities for women in both the formal and informal sectors over the next decade and make recommendations on the educational, financial and technical services women will require to take advantage of these opportunities. Women's private voluntary organizations (PVOs) will participate principally through the Ghana Assembly of Women (GAW) and its 23 affiliated organizations. The GAW will create a nationwide network of women's PVOs to assist rural and urban poor women in articulating their needs and in designing approaches, mobilizing resources and directing projects to address the development problems of women. Mini-grants will be provided for pilot activities to test approaches, develop the affiliates' confidence and administrative ability and to fund leadership and management training.

Results: Findings of one study have resulted in a request for funds to initiate a small-scale industry in five villages.

Duration: FY 76-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$500,000

GHANA, cont.

WOMEN'S SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES***
(employment, technical assistance)
#698-0410

Beneficiaries: Primarily rural women producers.

Relevance to Women: Project proposes to increase the income of rural producers, primarily women, by involving them on an experimental basis in village-level, small-scale industries and by making available to them better health and educational facilities.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project will focus initially on potash production (extraction of ashes from burned local crop wastes) for use by rural soapmakers and on cassava processing into "gari" or dehydrated cassava. The introduction of low-cost technology appropriate to local conditions will raise the productivity and incomes of rural women.

Results: The expected results of the project are a potash production and marketing facility, three cassava-to-gari processing associations utilizing intermediate technology and a small-scale industrial development unit within the National Council for Women and Development. The project also aims to increase potash production by 50% and gari production by 40%.

Duration: FY 78-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$300,000

KENYA

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR LOAN I, PART C
(agriculture, cooperatives) #615-0171

Beneficiaries: Smallholder farmers.

Relevance to Women: Female farmers head about 25% and/or provide the primary productive labor in the majority of the target households. Traditionally, Kenyan farm women have been excluded from credit, cooperative membership, access to new technologies, etc. This project acknowledges that women constitute a sizeable proportion of clients and sets as an appropriate goal that women be provided with services in proportion to their numbers.

Channel and/or Method of Implementation: To institutionalize smallholder support within the cooperative system by providing project components aimed at strengthening cooperative management and the effectiveness of the extension/input delivery system. The target farmers are food crop producers with sufficient land resources to move into commercial or semi-commercial crop production if they receive credit and other services.

Results: Results have been mixed. Although one-half of the farmers trained the first year were women, participation rates were affected by the difficulty of leaving household responsibilities to spend a week at training sites. U.S.A.I.D. will urge that in the future training be modified to deal with this problem. A second problem has been the male extension workers reluctance to work with women farmers and extension services have been weak under this project. The more general extension problem has precluded dealing with the problem of female discrimination in extension services. Renewed efforts will be undertaken in this area as plans are developed for the next crop season.

Duration: FY 75-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$13,500,000

MALI

ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL MALIAN WOMEN'S UNION*** (women's organizations, appropriate technology)

Beneficiaries: Rural women in 44 villages.

Relevance to Women: A.I.D. will provide funds for the purchase of small labor-saving machinery to be rented or loaned to the local community (particularly rural women). The plan will generate needed funds, reduce the time spent by Malian women on menial tasks, and enhance their role in community development. Proceeds will be used to finance other needs identified by the women in the community.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Each of the project's four six-month phases will be opened by training courses for managing and maintaining the machinery, followed by an evaluation on the use of equipment and funds. In the first year, funds will be used to provide equipment to 2 women's clubs for use in 6-10 villages; 22 clubs will receive equipment during the second year. At the project's end, there will be equipment functioning in 44 villages. Equipment to be purchased will be useful to the entire community, i.e., flour mills, peanut hullers, irrigation pumps, and garden tools.

Results: An improved life for rural women through increasing the capability of the local women's clubs to help Malian women upgrade their working conditions and increase their role in development.

Duration: FY 77-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$200,000

AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS TRAINING (rural development, training) #668-0207

Beneficiaries: Grassroots level agricultural personnel.

Relevance to Women: Forty women will be trained as junior level agricultural technicians. Training for men and women will be integrated during the first two years of the program; a

MALI, cont.

French-speaking home economist/rural development consultant will organize a special third-year program for the women, as well as study the status of women within the Ministry of Rural Development.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project will finance the construction and improvement of two agricultural apprenticeship centers and provide appropriate technical assistance. These centers are expected to supply 160 well-trained graduates per year who will serve as junior-level technicians directly responsible for the implementation of agricultural development projects. Plans provide 20 places for women trainees at each of the 2 centers.

Results: An increased number of women junior-level technicians serving in grassroots level agricultural development projects.

Duration: FY 77-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$5,000,000

Other Sponsors: IBRD, UNILO, and the Government of Mali.

ACTION RIZ-SORGHO
(agriculture) #688-0206

Beneficiaries: Approximately 25,000 poor farm families in the 7th Region of Mali.

Relevance to Women: In the region selected, 48% of persons active in agriculture are women. The project will introduce technology to relieve women of certain laborious tasks such as land preparation with hoes and the eradication of rice-eating fish. Women constitute 15% of the participants in this project.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project will improve rice production in two areas through the introduction of improved seeds and better agricultural practices; the installation of water control gates and fish screens; the construction and preparation of dikes, and installation of a field research station for the introduction of improved techniques in use of fertilizers, animal traction and oxen-drawn water-lifting wheels on a pilot basis.

MALI, cont.

Duration: FY.79 A.I.D. Funding: \$3,528,000

Other Sponsors: African Development Fund, IBRD, and the Government of Mali.

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT
(health, training) #688-0208

Beneficiaries: Rural poor in 120 selected villages.

Relevance to Women: Of the 240 village health workers to be trained an estimated 80 will be women. Trainers of the village health workers will be professional health workers in the Ministry of Health. Of the 60 trainers, an estimated 12 will be women.

Channel and/or Method of Implementation: The project activities will include (1) recruitment, selection, and training of public health workers at various levels within demonstration zones in three regions; (2) "community diagnosis," a data profile of health and related information which defines the health problems and resources of a community; (3) implementation of simple diagnostic/curative health services in the demonstration areas; and (4) provision of medicine and equipment necessary for the functioning of the low-cost rural health services system.

Results: The installation of a demonstration health delivery system which the Government of Mali can adopt as the basis for a national rural health services system.

Duration: FY 77-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$3,890,000

MAURITANIA

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION (agriculture, nutrition) #682-0204

Beneficiaries: 3,000 farm families in the 3rd, 5th and 6th regions of Mauritania and 11 government officials who will receive training under the project.

Relevance to Women: Many newly settled people do not know how to prepare the vegetables they grow and end up feeding them to animals. Under this project a nutritionist and female Peace Corps Volunteers (home economists) will train women from local villages in vegetable food preparation techniques. Complementary to the food preparation component, the home economists with the guidance of the A.I.D. staff sociologist in Nouakchott, will also collect data on women's role in vegetable production.

Results: The vegetable preparation techniques component may be expanded to include preparation of weaning foods, food preservation and processing, infant feeding or other aspects of nutrition education. Female counterparts will be identified to work with the home economists to insure continuation of this educational process once the project ends. By the end of the project, it is expected that Mauritania will have the necessary technical, economic, marketing and nutrition information required to expand small-scale vegetable production.

Duration: FY 78-81 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,470,000

Other Sponsors: Peace Corps

TANZANIA

AUDIO CASSETTE LISTENING FORUM*** (nutrition, health, training) #906-0001

Beneficiaries: Rural women in two villages.

Relevance to Women: To increase women's awareness of their potential to improve the quality of their own lives as well as the lives of their families, and to encourage women's local participation in planning, implementing and evaluating development projects.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Message tapes will be produced in the villages cooperatively by the adult education officer, nutrition and health extension personnel and the interviewers. The tapes will be given to individuals or small groups of women to keep and listen to for one day, record questions and comments on blank tapes provided to them and pass on to the users who will follow the same procedure. The tapes will circulate for a week and will be returned for editing of feedback tapes. Visual materials and demonstrations will be incorporated as an integral part of the program.

Results: Expected results will be improved health and nutrition practices among the rural population in the project area and increased participation of women in local development projects.

Duration: FY 78-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$38,000/WID Office

UPPER VOLTA

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN THE SAHEL*** (non-formal education, technical assistance) #686-0226

Beneficiaries: A minimum of 1,500 village women in northeast Upper Volta.

Relevance to Women: Female Sahel-based extension agents will be trained in techniques of organizing and motivating village women through non-formal training to invest in, administer, and implement labor-saving activities, income-generating mini-projects, health and hygiene programs and literacy instruction. Activities will be offered to women on both a self-help and loan basis (the latter through the establishment of revolving loan funds). A minimum of 15 female extension workers will be recruited, trained and placed in 5 town centers. In turn, they will each train 2 women per village as paraprofessional workers. In each village (50 in all), this 3-person team will organize women to identify and carry out activities of their own choosing.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The grant will be administered by the staff of the Education Ministry's Project for Equal Access to Education of Women and Girls ongoing in three areas of Upper Volta for ten years. The project concentrated on literacy at first, and secondarily on organizing and motivating women to carry out labor-saving and income-generating activities. Reversal of these priorities in 1974 signalled the activities for villagers, prior to introduction of literacy education. Eliciting women's involvement is likelier if male villagers take part in associated activities so the project will not limit participation to women. The organizers hope to undertake women's activities in several additional villages to complement assistance offered to men with help from the European Development Fund, and to work closely with French CIDR and American Save The Children Federation projects in Gorom-Gorom and Dori.

Results: Results of the U.S.A.I.D.-financed economic study of women's roles in the Sahel, carried out by the Voltaic Center for Scientific Research were available in May to the design team in Ouagadougou. It is anticipated that a project agreement will be signed with the Ministry of Education before the end of FY 1978 with implementation commencing immediately.

UPPER VOLTA, cont.

Duration: FY 78-83 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,200,000

Other Sponsors: European Development Fund (anticipated)

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY
(appropriate technology) #698-0410.12

Beneficiaries: Rural poor.

Relevance to Women: Heavy emphasis will be given to technologies which benefit women, such as peanut oil presses, devices for extraction of oil from shea nuts, and solar food-dryers.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project will be implemented by the Rural Artisan Training Center (RATC), Ministry of Labor, in collaboration with the African Society for Research and Development. A research workshop will be built in Ouagadougou where conceptualizing, designing, building and testing prototypes which respond to local needs will be undertaken. The prototype will be introduced through artisan training centers and RATC's mobile advisory service.

Results: In addition to the research workshops, 12 issues of an appropriate technology newsletter will be distributed; at least 4 prototypes will be developed; and, on-the-job training of approximately 10 Voltaics will be undertaken.

Duration: FY 78-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$495,000

Other Sponsors: VITA

UPPER VOLTA, cont.

STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S ROLES IN DEVELOPMENT***
(rural development, agriculture, appropriate technology,
credit, employment) #686-211

Beneficiaries: Rural women in at least 60 villages in 4 culturally distinct geographic regions where female extension agents work.

Relevance to Women: Tasks within the non-market economy -- including production for household consumption, household management and human resource development -- often are so burdensome that women find it difficult to do anything else. Introduction of work-reducing/time-saving intermediate technologies allows women to increase their effectiveness within the non-monetary economy and/or to engage in production for the cash economy.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The overall project goal is to increase the economic well-being of the people in at least 60 villages through improvement of family incomes, health and nutrition, individual and group capability to solve problems and equitable distribution of project benefits. There are only 110 female extension agents plus 9 coordinators in the country. In contrast, the male field extension service totals about 1,500 employees. "Micro-projects" in villages where extension agents work are financed by a revolving loan fund. The village women are fully involved in the decision-making and implementation of such initiatives as collectively-owned fields. An information system which includes research, monitoring and evaluation is an integral feature of the project. Training forms another important component.

Results: Under the traditional system, Voltaic women have difficulty in acquiring seed, fertilizer and other agricultural and technological inputs. The fact that the project depends upon a female extension agent trained in credit and production activities (as well as in traditional home economics) means that women now more easily gain access to the knowledge and technology they need. It is anticipated that at least 85 viable micro-projects will be established in the 60 villages by the end of 1980. During this period the 60 extension agents will be receiving training in organization and technical skills; an information system will provide feedback for continual evaluation and planning, and training materials such as posters and slides will be developed. The project appears to have regional applicability as well as the potential for affecting foreign donor policies and programs.

Duration: FY 77-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,056,000

UPPER VOLTA, cont.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN UPPER VOLTA:

WOMAN'S PERSPECTIVE***

(women's organizations, participation, training) #625-0926

Beneficiaries: Volta women, development policy makers, the Federation of Volta Women.

Relevance to Women: The project provided a forum for Volta women to consider their changing social and economic roles and status and discuss responsible participation in the development process.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Volta development efforts tend to withhold from women training, tools and inputs necessary for modern agricultural production, as well as transportation, mobility, education, and resources for entry into modern commerce or industry. Women in high decision-making positions described the situation of Volta women in the first phase, after which information was collected from documents, statistics, interviews with experts and with women in the lower socio-economic groups. This material was synthesized into background papers for two seminars on active and responsible participation of Volta women in the national economy and in national social development. The 53 participants included representatives from phase one, the Federation of Volta Women, and governmental ministries. This project was implemented by the Société Africaine d'Etudes et de Développement.

Results: The women reported the seminars gave them a chance to share ideas and formulate programs. They have formed ongoing commissions to study several questions raised, including a national woman's council for continued input of women's ideas in forming national policy.

Duration: FY 77-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$15,300

UPPER VOLTA, cont.

ENERGY NEEDS IN THE FOOD SYSTEM***
(appropriate technology)

Beneficiaries: Rural women residing in developing countries with abundant sunshine.

Relevance to Women: The tasks of grain grinding and water pumping are done primarily by women, in addition to their other household responsibilities including wood gathering and agricultural production. Often they perform these activities without mechanization and even draft animals are not used.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: In the village of Tangaye, Upper Volta, the project will test the effects of mechanization on the people who perform certain arduous tasks. A solar unit will be installed by NASA Energy Programs Division, linked to a grain mill apparatus and also to a water pump/water storage and dispensing facility. A prior field study is being conducted by an anthropologist to determine how much time is spent in food processing and water carrying. This baseline data will be used in a follow up survey to determine just how much time was saved by the mechanization and how this additional time was channeled into developmental activities by the women.

Results: A managerial structure, ideally a stockholders group, will be formed by the users to determine access, set fees, distribute profits or decide on mutually beneficial projects. It is anticipated that women will reduce time spent on daily tasks, and will have free time (and economic benefits from the mill profits) to take a more active part in the economic development of the community.

Duration: FY 76-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$80,000/DSB-OST

ZAIRE

NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(rural development, agriculture) #660-0059

Beneficiaries: Rural farmers especially women, including animators and agricultural extension workers.

Relevance to Women: Improved seeds, farming practices and small tools are made available to women through the extension and intermediate technology subsystem of the project. As planting is primarily the work of women, information is directed to them particularly on planting methods, seed selection, planting dates, soil fertility augmentation and cultivation.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project will develop parallel operational systems, one aimed at men, the other at women. The activities being developed for women involve all aspects of food production, including marketing, storing and processing.

Results: Some of the possibilities foreseen are group purchase of a hand flour mill and palm oil press, as well as operation of a corn milling process by village women and formation of a women's credit and savings cooperative to facilitate capital accumulation among women. It is hoped that by concentrating some resources in one sub-sector of the project area, sound and replicable pilot activities will allow for an efficient extension of resources to women in other areas of the project.

Duration: FY 77-81 A.I.D. Funding: \$200,000

INTRODUCTION

ASIA PROGRAMS

At first glance it may appear that East Asia is well in advance of many other regions in the role occupied by women. Literacy rates, while lower than for men have been improving in East Asia and more women are receiving longer periods of education.

		Literacy	
		Women	Men
Philippines	1950	56.2%	64.1%
	1960	69.5%	74.2%
	1971	82.2%	84.6%
Korea	1957	66.7%	87.4%
	1960	58.2%	83.4%
	1968	81.0%	94.4%
Thailand	1949	35.6%	68.6%
	1960	56.1%	79.3%
	1972	70.3%	87.2%
Indonesia	1961	30.7%	55.7%
	1971	49.0%	71.0%

	Primary		University	
	Total School Population (000)	% Women	Total School Population (000)	% Women
Indonesia	14,280	45.2	240	27.9
Korea	5,599	48.3	297	27.3
Philippines	7,622	48.5	678	55.2
Thailand	6,685	47.3	75	44.0

*UN Statistical Yearbook of 1976.

(It must be noted that the urban/rural dichotomy is marked with the educated women being concentrated in urban areas.)

In contrast, the role occupied by women in South Asia is below most LDCs. This is because of their much lower literacy and education levels:

	Literacy	
	Women	Men
Bangladesh	12.2%	20.2%
India	18.4%	39.5%
Nepal	3.66%	24.72%
Pakistan	5.7%	13.2%
Sri Lanka	70.7%	85.2%

	Primary		University	
	Total School Population (000)	% Women	Total School Population (000)	% Women
Bangladesh	7,750	34.6	183	10.4
India	66,000	9.1	2,230	25.4
Nepal	401	17.2	22	neg
Pakistan	5,166	28.5	112	23.2
Sri Lanka	1,368	47.2	15	33.3

(Again, it must be noted that the urban/rural dichotomy is marked with the educated women being concentrated in urban areas.)

Given the cultural and religious constraints in South Asia, the challenge becomes developing the best techniques to involve women. In Nepal, for example, there is a project not considered WID-oriented enough to be included in this report in spite of the fact that women are doing most of the farm work in the A.I.D.-supported Integrated Cereals Project.

By virtue of their farm work the women undergo a weak form of on-the-job training. They will not, however, attend training sessions when the program is explained. Instead, they are represented by male members of the family. The Nepal Department of Agriculture, hoping to gain women's attendance, authorized the employment of a local female Agricultural Assistant to work on the program, but there were no female eighth grade graduates in the area of the training site who could be hired for the purpose.

The Nepal Department of Agriculture is now looking into the possibility of training the wives of junior technicians and junior

technical assistants to work with the women in the same villages as their husbands work. It is hoped that this program can get started in 1979 as a part of the Farming Systems work of the Integrated Cereals project. If it is successful, it may have replication possibilities for other projects in Nepal as well as for other countries of South Asia.

In addition to the projects described in this section, the Asia Bureau will continue to focus on an increase of formal training for women.

ASIA REGIONAL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/PRIVATE
VOLUNTARY AGENCIES
#338-0010

Beneficiaries: Low income groups of Asia.

Relevance to Women: Several of the projects listed below either are directed particularly at women or include them prominently.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The number of U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) receiving operational program grants has grown from approximately 8 in FY 1976 to a projected 24 by the end of FY 1978. Several local PVOs jointly with U.S. groups have implemented activities in Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Nepal, New Guinea, Maldives, Fiji and Sri Lanka. Proposals for activities in Pakistan and India during FY 1978 are under review.

Results: Most of the earliest subprojects under this grant were for three-year periods and still are underway. However, there is evidence that these developmental projects are valuable and that the technical assistance given will result in economic progress.

Duration: FY 76-79 A.I.D. Funding: Approximately \$20,000,000

Other Sponsors: Local communities and PVOs: Approximately \$16,000,000.

The Asia Bureau has approved grants for organizations such as the Agricultural Development Council, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., Catholic Relief Services, CARE, Community Development Council, the Asia Foundation and the YMCA. Among the projects are the following:

ASIA REGIONAL, cont.

Indonesia

The Asia Foundation (technical assistance)

This program aims to develop the institutional capability of the Foundation for a Prosperous Indonesia (YIS) to plan, design, direct and evaluate health, nutrition, family planning and community development projects. Among several concrete results of YIS' efforts are the design and field testing of a nutrition weight chart, adopted by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF for national programs; participation in a forum called by the national development planning agency and the Ministry of Health to formulate health and nutrition strategies for the next five-year development plan, and development of a program with the Government of Central Java to deliver simple nutritional programs through the network of Village Women's organizations in the province.

A.I.D. Funding: \$220,350

Korea

YWCA of Korea/Assistance to Young and Disadvantaged Women*** (employment)

This development program is designed to improve the employment status of women by establishing two pilot training centers in occupations traditionally filled by men. The areas of concentration are wallpapering, tile laying and painting. Beyond the training of 600 women, the project also is intended to demonstrate to the Korean Government and the private sector the YWCA's ability to train women.

A.I.D. Funding: \$171,300

Other Sponsors: \$97,700

American Kor-Asia Foundation*** (rural development, training)

Designed to train a cadre of female 4-H movement leaders to expand leadership and participation of Korean women in the

ASIA REGIONAL, cont.

Korea, cont.

rural development process, this project selected 150 4-H women from 75 villages for concentrated two-week training in rural development, including leadership activities, pilot project planning, livestock and cash crop production. Subsequently trainees went back to their villages where small-scale income producing projects, i.e., animal and silkworm raising, were introduced. The results have been increased incomes for the women and demonstrated leadership to successfully plan and implement projects for rural communities.

A.I.D. Funding: \$19,523

Other Sponsors: \$7,500

New Guinea

Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific
(rural development, training, cooperatives)

The project entails efforts to assist six indigenous institutions located in different areas of the country with rural and human development programs for the majority. Two of the programs are primarily women's programs; three deal with building and strengthening local cooperatives, and the sixth is a training program. The Lorengau community resource centers include activities for women's affairs, nutritional training and child care; the Kuman Yanopela Didiman (women farmer clubs) program aims to increase production and marketing of local crops as well as the participation of women in economic and social activities. The Manas Atahah Weskos Asosiesin program is designed to assist the Manus Island cooperatives in their programs for recovering abandoned lands and developing an adequate marketing structure. The Hohola Youth Development assistance program provides vocational skills training for youth in vegetable gardening, automotive maintenance and carpentry. The Tutukuwal Farmers Association program provides technical and managerial training for the members of the Association, develops a cooperative for cottage industries and for agriculture/livestock programs. Finally, YMCA Farm Program trains homeless urban children to work in commercial agriculture operations.

ASIA REGIONAL, cont.

Philippines

Heifer Project, International (agriculture, nutrition)

A development program designed to increase the availability of protein in family diets and supplement family incomes of impoverished relocated families in Catite Province. The techniques used are the distribution of rabbits and swine, coupled with training in their care and feeding. The project recipients were originally expected to be men. However, most of the men were in larger cities during the week. Women of the household, therefore, received the training. The results have been a development of self-pride among the women as well as increased income for their use and better food for their children.

A.I.D. Funding: \$55,650

Thailand

Asia Foundation Girl Guides Association of Thailand*** (training)

A development program designed to train girls and young women of poorer villages in home economics, nutrition, handicrafts and other skills. Leadership training and assistance in the development of self-help projects are also an integral part of the program.

A.I.D. Funding: \$55,000

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific/ Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development*** (training, research)

Beneficiaries: Rural and urban women in Asia and the Pacific.

Relevance to Women: The Agency's Office of Labor Affairs has provided seed money to support the creation of the Centre, as well as to develop methodology for employment planning

ASIA REGIONAL, cont.

and for the Asian Plan to integrate women in the development process. The Centre will identify those issues relevant to the formulation of national policies for women in the labor force, actual and potential, organized and unorganized, agricultural, rural non-agricultural, industrial and service. It should be noted that the Economic and Social Commission also will share in a \$500,000 allocation reserved for each of the four regional commissions, part of the \$3,000,000 which the United States announced at a pledging conference on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women at the UN General Assembly in November 1977.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The Centre sponsors workshops, training programs, consultations, research, advisory and technical services.

Duration: FY 78 A.I.D. Funding: \$50,000/OLAB

Other Sponsors: Government of Iran, Netherlands, and ESCAP member countries.

BANGLADESH

NATIONAL WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY*** (training) #388-0028

Beneficiaries: Rural women 15 to 50 years of age who are seeking to improve the economic status of their families.

Relevance to Women: The project will bring functional education to women who have missed out on formal education because of a lack of facilities in rural areas and conservative parental attitudes on educating daughters. Training will also upgrade women's income-generating skills. The implementing agency for this project is the National Women's Organization, completely run by women. The Organization has branches at the county and village levels which will supervise the activities. Women trained at the Academy for village work will become full-time salaried employees of the project.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The National Women's Development Academy (NWDA), located in Dacca, already has been created to combine vocational training with functional non-formal education. A.I.D. assistance is directed at training approximately 1,400 rural women as change agents who will return to their home areas to provide motivation and skills training, needed to enable local rural women to become economically productive. Courses include family health, nutrition, family planning, home management, cooperative principles, motivation and leadership training, and adult literacy.

Results: The project has just begun with the enrollment of 100 trainees in functional educational courses.

Duration: FY 77-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$300,000

Other Sponsors: NORAD, FPIA, IPPF, Government of Bangladesh

FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES (health) #388-0038

Beneficiaries: 500 Family Welfare Centres each bringing health services to about 3,000 rural families not now having access to health care.

BANGLADESH, cont.

Relevance to Women: Maternal/child health and family planning are two of the main services to be provided at the Centres. Such services have not been readily available. The planned staffing pattern of each Centre includes one female Family Welfare Visitor who will also supervise one male and three female family planning workers at the union(township) level.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: A.I.D. will assist the Bangladesh Government with the construction of 500 Centres which will provide a minimal infrastructure at the union level. Health and family paramedics will offer comprehensive services both in the Centres and through outreach programs through linkages with village health volunteers who receive training, commodities and nominal supervision from the Centre personnel.

Duration: FY 79-85 A.I.D. Funding: \$14,500,000

Other Sponsors: The Bangladesh Government will furnish, equip, supply and staff the Centres to be constructed under the A.I.D. grant. World Bank will provide approximately 1,000 Centres; Netherlands approximately 100 Centres.

FOOD FOR WORK
(rural development, employment)
#388-0017

Beneficiaries: Unemployed rural poor.

Relevance to Women: In 1976, the project aided the construction of 531 labor-intensive rural earthwork efforts. Without formal encouragement, a few women came forward; their number and background unknown. Last year, the Bangladesh Government explicitly directed greater participation by women in the 1,027 projects carried out in 19 districts.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: A tripartite arrangement with A.I.D., CARE, and the Bangladesh Government to implement labor-intensive rural earthwork projects, including cleaning canals and water storage ponds and construction of embankments.

BANGLADESH, cont.

Results: Total number of women working was 5,140 or 16.24% of the total labor force. Women of every age group participated; they averaged 3.7 dependents each, and 46.9% of the women were themselves the chief income earner for their families. Although there is considerable experience in Bangladesh with rural work programs, the participation of women is a new phenomenon. Based on studies of the 1977 season, the 1978 season will be better publicized and women will be provided equal opportunities for employment. A separate work norm (40 cft or 6 hours) will be adopted for women; separate types of activities will be set aside for women, and food for child care will be arranged at each site.

Duration: FY 76-81 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,200,000 (estimated)

Other Sponsors: Australia, Libya and World Food Program

YWCA CRAFT CENTER***
(training, handicrafts) #388-0010

Beneficiaries: Managers and workers in handicrafts.

Relevance to Women: The overall project goal was to establish a fully self-sufficient profit-making handicrafts training and sales center in Dacca. During the project 217 women were trained in 7 courses at the main YWCA Center, and an additional 160 at an extension center.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Establishment of proper accounting procedures, stock records, costing methods and production incentive systems; installation of workshop, storage, packing and export sections; development of management and handicraft training capabilities.

Results: A fully functioning handicraft center is in operation with no outside assistance required, and high quality handicrafts are being produced. Since the project began, export sales of handicrafts from Bangladesh have increased by about 80%. Forty of those trained work in YWCA or other projects; the remainder in their own homes.

Duration: FY 76-77 A.I.D. Funding: \$42,000

Other Sponsors: World YWCA

BANGLADESH, cont.

CARE COOPERATIVES
(agriculture, cooperatives) #388-0010

Beneficiaries: Farmers in varied small cooperative enterprises.

Relevance to Women: The overall project purpose is to establish functioning cooperatives in six thanas (villages). Although they were not planned in the original proposal, special cooperatives for women have evolved in all six districts.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Technical assistance to establish systems of maintaining financial accounts as well as expanding extension services, training and assistance to farmers.

Results: Women are working in sericulture, poultry, domestic animal raising, cotton weaving and kitchen gardening cooperatives. A proposal is now being written by CARE for the further development of these women's cooperatives with their own funding.

Duration: FY 76-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$422,176

Other Sponsors: CARE

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT/HEED KAMALGANJ
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(health, rural development) #388-0010

Beneficiaries: Rural people in the Kamalganj Thana of Sylhet District.

Relevance to Women: The overall project purpose is to establish an integrated low-cost health and rural development project. Aspects of the project having an impact on women include the operation of maternal and child health clinics; the training and fielding of female village paramedics for preventive and curative services and the retraining and field extension training of two categories of female workers in the family planning program of the Bangladesh Government.

Duration: FY 76-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$109,000

BANGLADESH, cont.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICES
(nutrition, health) #388-0010

Beneficiaries: Rural people in the Kotwali Thana of Sylhet District.

Relevance to Women: The first International Voluntary Services (IVS) project for community development included several activities which have had an impact on women in the district's 12 villages.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Among the activities carried out are nutrition training, improved kitchen gardens, improved home sanitation through installation of tubewells and latrines, a mobile clinic which provides vitamin and mineral supplements to mothers and children, and family planning education and motivation.

Results: These first project activities have led to the inclusion of specific objectives related to women in development for a second follow-on project. The new proposal specifically mentions increasing the range and extent of participation of village women through new economic activities, adopting better practices in areas of health, nutrition, sanitation and family planning, and making use of the resources provided by the government for women.

Duration: FY 75-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$290,000

RURAL FINANCE EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT
(employment, credit) #388-0025

Beneficiaries: Rural dwellers over age 18, male or female, earning less than Taka 3,000 (\$200) per year, having a net worth of less than Taka 5,000 (\$333) and cultivating 2 acres of land or less.

Relevance to Women: Two of the nine experiments which have the greatest potential for impact on women call for lending to informal village level groups and cooperatives of marginal farmers, sharecroppers and landless, including women's groups.

BANGLADESH, cont.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The identification of one or more replicable system(s) to meet the financial needs of the productive and potentially productive rural poor. The project will undertake a series of experiments, each testing a proposed method for extending credit to and recovering it from the project's beneficiary groups. The proposals, which have been planned by Bangladeshi credit institutions, may be further refined as project planning advances. Credit will be provided to small farmers and landless laborers to finance activities which increase production and supplement income, e.g., improved farming, paddy processing, animal raising, rickshaw business, net making, fisheries.

Results: Plans are to begin the loan program in FY 1978.

Duration: FY 78-81 A.I.D. Funding: \$7,000,000

TECHNICAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
(technical assistance) #388-0027

Beneficiaries: Small landholders, sharecroppers, landless laborers and women.

Relevance to Women: Project funds have been designated to impact especially on women in the areas of training and research.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The purpose of this project is to improve the Bangladesh Government's ability to plan, implement and evaluate high priority development activities. The project will establish in key agencies improved capabilities in the area of policy-related research, project development, short-term technical assistance and training of program managers with emphasis focussed on the problems of the rural poor and women.

Results: The project is not yet underway. However, Bangladeshi performance in the areas of development problems analysis, program and project development and project implementation and evaluation has improved as a result of prior A.I.D. grants, and it is anticipated that this grant will contribute to continued improvement.

Duration: FY 78-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$5,000,000

INDONESIA

KABUPATEN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING (technical assistance) #497-0237

Beneficiaries: Officials and technicians of the Kabupaten (subprovince) governments.

Relevance to Women: Women play only a minor role in the administration of provincial and local governments. However, the Badan Diklat, the agency responsible to train for local government agencies, has a good record of including women in its training. The professional staff of Badan Diklat consists of approximately 10% women, and about 5% of the students in its training academies and Central Institute are women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The purpose of this project is to develop and introduce at the Kabupaten (subprovince) level techniques for quickly and accurately defining the needs of the rural poor and responding through the existing governmental structure and programs, and to increase the effectiveness of the Kabupaten planning and administrative machinery. Emphasis on the development of a master training plan.

Results: Some women attend practically every training course, and the Badan Diklat continues to encourage women officials to participate.

Duration: FY 76-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$470,000

VOLUNTARY AGENCY CO-FINANCING (technical assistance, nutrition, health, women's organizations) #497-0225

Beneficiaries: About 250,000 rural Indonesians.

Relevance to Women: As beneficiaries, women have profited from all 42 of the Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO) sub-projects, but about 12 have tended to specifically favor women, especially those focussed on nutrition and health education.

INDONESIA, cont.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: During the first 4 years of this project, 42 sub-projects have been co-financed with 7 U.S. PVOs and various local government and community organization. These sub-projects are in fields such as nutrition, rural public works, rural and community development, public health, agriculture, animal husbandry, credit union and cooperatives training, transmigration, and appropriate technology.

Results: The 12 nutrition/health projects have directly increased the effectiveness of women in carrying out their more traditional roles in Indonesian society. Three of the sub-projects have installed village clean water systems, alleviating the time spent by rural women in hauling water. As participants, women have been less affected by the first years of the project, but by making co-financing assistance available to private women's organizations in Indonesia, it is planned to institutionalize a more conscious concern for women as agents, as well as beneficiaries, in development. Added ingredients are the active Indonesian Women's Congress and the appointment of a new Minister of Women's Affairs in the national government.

Duration: FY 74-81 A.I.D. Funding: \$5,782,000

KOREA

RESEARCH AND CURRICULUM MODEL PROJECT***
(education, leadership training, participation)
#066-8005

Beneficiaries: Highly educated women who, in turn, serve women among the urban and rural poor.

Relevance to Women: The grants are to Ewha Woman's University, a ten-college complex where over one-half the administrative and teaching staff are women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: In 1976, the Office of Women in Development awarded a three-year research grant to the Korean Cultural Research Institute at the University. Education and leadership training are viewed as one way in which highly-educated women can help bridge the gap between educated elites and the poor. The project's purpose is to design a curriculum model for both university and basic education programs, and to implement a women in development education and leadership training. Through non-formal education programs, the University proposes to reinforce emergent community leadership among poor urban and rural women. In turn women leaders in the University may then take more part in decision-making and administration of development programs. The project also works through an information center, development of instructional materials, extension service programs, conference and workshops.

Results: The first exploratory phase of the project is completed, and a follow-on grant was awarded for implementation and application of the research and curriculum model.

Duration: FY 76-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$85,000/WID

NEPAL

EDUCATION SKILLS TRAINING
(education) #367-0124

Beneficiaries: Nepalese education specialists and ultimately, children in rural schools.

Relevance to Women: The purpose of this project is to increase the ability of the Ministry of Education and the supporting structures to manage a cost effective education system.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project gives training in improved planning and financing procedures, improved methods for identifying and testing innovative and cheaper alternatives for expanding educational opportunities, and a more rational system for testing and evaluation of students. Since the goal of the national education plan is to increase participation in education by girls, the project will affect females more than males.

Results: The government is encouraging the recruitment of women into teacher training positions, and has elevated a few women to positions of prestige in education-related posts. This project will endeavor to recruit women into the training program.

Duration: FY 76-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,003,000

PHILIPPINES

BARANGAY (VILLAGE) WATER (health) #492-0291

Beneficiaries: Rural people in Barangay water system areas.

Relevance to Women: Participation of women of all four pilot systems of the Barangay water project is happening naturally. Women occupy either first or second most influential positions on the board of directors numbering from five to nine persons, with women holding an average of three positions on each board.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Waterborne diseases are a major health problem in the rural areas of the Philippines because community water systems are either non-existent, inadequate or unsafe. This project is designed to develop the provincial government's staff capability to plan, design, organize and install functional cooperative water systems in the rural Barangay (village) that will help eliminate the problem. This project also is consistent with the Government's objectives of strengthening the capacity of local government bodies in order to upgrade the quality of life of the rural poor.

Duration: FY 78-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$3,184,000

BULA-MINALABAC INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT II (agriculture, health, nutrition)

Beneficiaries: 1,230 small-scale farm families.

Relevance to Women: The project is located in an area of the Philippines characterized by physical isolation and declining agricultural productivity incomes. The Bula project recognizes the key role played by female members of households in improving family nutrition, marketing produce, raising health standards and contributing to productivity through tending of backyard gardens and small-scale livestock operations.

PHILIPPINES, cont.

Channel and/or Method of Implementation: The project is designed to provide for construction of irrigation facilities and for redistribution of land; construction of community homesites, a multi-purpose building and a schoolhouse; organization of farmer and rural improvement clubs; training in improved health, sanitation, nutrition and family planning practices, and improvement of links with the market center.

Results: The last three project objectives are designed to enhance the woman's role in family decision making and the household economy, as well as in decision making through community-based organizations.

Duration: FY 77-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$3,000,000

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT (rural development, employment) #492-0248

Beneficiaries: Rural poor.

Relevance to Women: Women are well-represented at all levels of the cooperative program. In the National Electrification Administration itself, 5 women have top posts, and others head one-quarter of the 115 divisions and sections. Women are managing small-industry cooperatives, undertaking electrification of barrio schoolhouses, reviewing electric system designs and advising on tariffs and financing plans. There are a limited number of women on cooperative boards and on cooperative staffs. Electricity makes one major contribution to the economic opportunities for women -- it equalizes the physical strength differences between the male and female. Data covering 3 coop areas on industrial and commercial employment patterns by sex reveal that before electrification, males and females employed were 647 and 465 respectively; afterwards, women increased to 1,417 employed and males only to 651.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The rural electrification program is a massive undertaking with impacts ranging from the direct benefits to the rural poor from household connections to increased employment and productivity, better education

PHILIPPINES, cont.

opportunities and improved medical care. Additionally, farmer productivity is increased through the use of electric motor driven water pumps, while increases in food production open employment opportunities.

Duration: FY 68-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$2,687,000

SRI LANKA

MAHAWELI GANGA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (agriculture) #383-0042

Beneficiaries: 15,000 agricultural families to be settled on 106,000 acres in the Mahaweli Ganga basin.

Relevance to Women: 49.4% of those employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in Sri Lanka are women, while in 1975, women were 28% of students in agricultural and veterinary sciences. In Mahaweli Ganga, the majority of women are members of farm households, and provisions of agricultural land, irrigation water and extension services directly affect them. Half the adult labor on each 2.5 acre cultivation will be provided by women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: A.I.D. is participating in Stage III of the project (with power station, diversion dam and major canals already in place), providing not only for construction of irrigation, drainage and road systems, but also for production support in the form of clearing of jungle and preparing the land for cultivation; farm equipment, marketing, transport and processing facilities; improved agricultural extension services and social infrastructure; village wells, schools, medical and community development facilities.

Duration: FY 77-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$5,200,000 loan and \$800,000 grant

Other Sponsors: IBRD, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Canada.

THAILAND

SERICULTURE/SETTLEMENT (agriculture) #493-0271

Beneficiaries: 1,500 farm families in 10 self-help land settlement areas of Northeast Thailand.

Relevance to Women: Sericulture is a labor intensive pursuit of women who are receiving training and extension services. They are learning to manage a substantial family investment. Three out of 10 on-site sericulture managers provided by the Ministry of Agriculture are women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project is introducing a relatively modern sericulture technology to a group of farm families representing about 10,000 people, resulting in higher productivity and a higher quality product. Activities are being carried out under the management of the Public Welfare Department of the Ministry of Interior with technical support from the Sericulture Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives. Participating farm families are establishing 4 rai of mulberry plantations (improved varieties) and constructing and equipping silk worm rearing houses on the farm. The coop in each settlement area provides facilities and equipment for cocoon processing and marketing.

Results: Since women are responsible for the success or failure of the activity, women engaged in sericulture have gained in prestige and self-esteem. The Thai press has given the women's work considerable favorable publicity, and project is a model for replication in other areas such as the Lam Nam Oon Integrated Rural Development project. The goal is to increase the annual net cash farm incomes over 50% in a 5-year period.

Duration: FY 76-81 A.I.D. Funding: \$2,600,000

THAILAND, cont.

LAM NAM OON INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(agriculture, health, participation) #493-0272

Beneficiaries: 10,000 poor farm families in northeast Thailand.

Relevance to Women: Female members of selected farm families will play key roles as trainees and subsequently as trainers in upgrading the skills of women members of their village groups. The project planning and design teams of the Kasetsart University had equal numbers of men and women. In project implementation, 70% of the district health center staff and 90% of the Tambon Health Center staff are women, mostly from the local area. Other activities will include female specialists in the development of women and youth groups, nutrition activities and child care centers.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Through construction of an irrigation system and a road network for irrigation system maintenance which doubles as a feeder road for farmers; operation of an on-farm water supply system; an integrated program of community development, agricultural research and extension; provision of farm inputs, marketing, health, and family planning services, and adult education. Project activity such as the community-based Family Planning Services, the Thai Home Economics Association, a Boy Scout fish propagation program, etc., will also train family members.

Results: The project has not been operational for a year so no discussion of results are available. Evaluation of project progress will be held annually beginning January 1979.

Duration: FY 77-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$4,500,000 loan and
\$100,000 grant

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION OUTREACH
(agriculture, training) #493-0280

Beneficiaries: 2.2 million farm families (60% of Thailand's rural population that also till 54% of the land) and personnel of the Department of Agricultural Extension.

THAILAND, cont.

Relevance to Women: 15% of Thai landholder farmers are women; this ratio will be maintained in the selection of model farmers for the project. There are over 300 women extension officers (non-clerical) and 32 of the 160 professionals in the headquarters staff of the Agricultural Extension are women. It is anticipated that 20% of the 266 new specialist positions and 15% of the 2,500 new extension agent positions will be filled by women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: At least one unpaid model farmer will be selected per village. Their farms will be focal points for the activities of the Tambon extension agent: new cropping practice demonstrations, on-farm research trials, farmer training, etc. Approximately 29,000 model farmers will be selected and their farms will be used to demonstrate the benefits of new cropping techniques. At least one agent will be placed at the next highest administrative level, the Tambon. Priority will be given to those graduates with agricultural backgrounds, who are from the area to which they will be assigned and have the ability to relate to farmers; many of the graduates are women.

Results: Since the project has recently gotten underway, no thorough analysis of the project's impact can yet be made. A \$100,000 development grant to fund evaluation services has been authorized as a part of the project. Major evaluations are planned in late 1978 and in 1980.

Duration: FY 76-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$3,000,000

Other Sponsors: IBRD

INTRODUCTION

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN PROGRAMS

A.I.D. missions in the region, with the support and assistance of Washington staff, have made a conscious effort to discover more about women's roles in development, and to use the knowledge to design programs which will make maximum use of valuable human resources.

The strategy of the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Bureau in implementing Sec. 113 continues to stress the need to

- consider the role of women as an integral part of planning and implementation of A.I.D. programs developed in collaboration with host governments to respond to country-specific developmental needs

- maximize participation of women as both agents and beneficiaries of all programs in A.I.D.'s key sectors, rather than to emphasize separate women's programs

- carefully study the legal, social, political and economic situation of women in each country to determine where opportunities exist or may be created to promote greater or more meaningful involvement of women in the development process

- seek ways to expand women's participation into non-traditional fields, while continuing to recognize their value and enhance their status in traditional roles

- encourage greater involvement of women in political and economic life at all levels, from employment in responsible and influential positions in national and local governments to increasing their participation in community organization.

LAC missions recognize the importance of collecting, along with other socio-economic data, adequate and reliable data about women, and the extent to which LAC missions include data on women's roles at every stage of the programming cycle (beginning with sector assessments and progressing through design, review, implementation and evaluation of individual projects) is steadily increasing.

The projects and activities undertaken in Latin America and the Caribbean are numerous and varied in nature and scope. The LAC Bureau has given priority to encouraging maximum participation of

women in "mainstream" sectoral programs, rather than in developing women-specific projects. Women predominate in health, family planning and education programs, not only as principal beneficiaries but also in roles which are essential to carrying out the projects. Fewer women have been reached by agriculture programs, but new projects (such as the regional educational media project aimed at improving women's understanding of agricultural and marketing processes) will seek to correct this imbalance. A 1977 LAC Bureau directive that at least half of the funds available for grants to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) be allocated to local PVOs has contributed to a recent rise in women-specific projects, a natural outcome of women's high participation in volunteerism in the region.

Training is an obviously important means of increasing the participation of women in key development roles. Although the total number of participants sent from Latin America and the Caribbean for training in the U.S. has declined sharply in recent years, the proportion of female participants in U.S. or third country A.I.D.-funded training programs has risen noticeably -- from 8.6% in FY 1974; to 19% in FY 1975; to 21% in FY 1976; to approximately 23% in FY 1977. Some participant training programs in individual countries show even sharper increases. In Peru, 36.3% of all participants in FY 1977 were female, representing a 30% increase over the previous year. In Bolivia 38.9% were women, an increase over FY 1976 of 14.8%. Ecuador's ratio rose from 19% in FY 1976 to 24% in FY 1977. Women comprised 29% of last year's participants from the Dominican Republic, 35.4% from Colombia, and 50% from Nicaragua. These women have received training in such fields as health, nutrition, family planning, education and labor, including some less traditional areas such as labor economics, communications techniques, regional development planning, animal nutrition and public administration. The single greatest constraint to significant increases in the number of Latin American women trained in the U.S. is the requirement for their competency in the English language. LAC missions repeatedly urge that more training be offered in Spanish or indigenous languages in order to reach women of varying incomes and educational levels who are prevented from studying in the U.S. by the language barrier.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

EDUCATIONAL MEDIA FOR INTEGRATION OF WOMEN***
(education, agriculture, women's organizations) #598-0574

Beneficiaries: Latin American women of lower income groups rural and urban, via various communications media.

Relevance to Women: The project's objectives are 1) to improve women's understanding of agricultural and marketing processes; 2) to enlarge conceptualization of women's role in family and in society; and, 3) to stimulate interest in the formation of action-oriented groups. The programs offered will center around agricultural-technical information regarding practices within the scope of the food producer; socio-economic information about the roles of every family member and the implications of these roles; market information and ways to improve shipment, storage and selling of goods; credit options and possibilities for organizing, and referrals to services available to women through public and private agencies.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project will develop and test mixed media methods for dissemination of information to rural women which can be used to enhance the economic well-being of these women and their families. One country will be identified in each sub-region (South America, Central America and the Caribbean) to serve as test sites.

Results: It is estimated that as many as 3 million women in the three test countries will be reached by the project. Later replication in other countries will multiply the number of beneficiaries.

Duration: FY 78-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$845,000

Other Sponsors: Cost of radio and television time will be borne by host countries.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN REGIONAL, cont.

WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE***
(employment)

Beneficiaries: Women in the labor force in the Americas.

Relevance to Women: Three separate but related projects, supported by A.I.D.'s Office of Labor Affairs (OLAB), along with other donors, aim to help increase women's capacity to compete in the labor market.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: In Project No. 1, the Inter-American Center of Research and Documentation on Vocational Training (CINTERFOR) carries out studies to gather information on vocational training for women, as well as trends in female employment. CINTERFOR collaborates with labor ministries in organizing and expanding Women's Bureaus, giving counseling to vocational institutions, and in conducting and evaluating programs for working women. Through Project No. 2, OLAB encourages women through its trade union programs to take a realistic view of their work lives and participate in self-improvement programs and skills training. OLAB also assists, in a third project, the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) in efforts to provide education and training to urban and rural women workers. The IACW program includes workshops, training programs, consultations, as well as research, advisory and technical services.

Results: Through its programs, OLAB has expanded opportunities for education, training and guidance of women workers, particularly those who are emerging as labor leaders.

Duration: FY 77-78 A.I.D. Funding: Project 1, \$25,000;
Project 2, \$25,000; Project 3, \$35,000/OLAB

Other Sponsors: Includes Organization of American States and International Labor Office (CINTERFOR project terminated in 1977).

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN REGIONAL, cont.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND SMALL LOANS TO LOW-INCOME WOMEN***
(employment, credit)

Beneficiaries: Women entrepreneurs in three Eastern Caribbean countries.

Relevance to Women: Women in Development, Inc., a U.S. Private Voluntary Organization based in Santo Domingo and Barbados, will promote and train groups of women to organize small productive enterprises.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Women in Development will collaborate with a local business organization (Barbados Institute of Management and Productivity) which will manage the credit fund and provide some technical assistance to the women's enterprises, and with the University of the West Indies, which will provide technical advice. Initial activities will be in Barbados.

Results: Credit is being given to assist initial production. Two other islands among the Windward-Leeward group are slated to receive services in the second year.

Duration: FY 78-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$99,000

BOLIVIA

SMALL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS (agriculture, cooperatives) #511-0452

Beneficiaries: 11,000 small farmer families in small farm cooperatives, associations and rural enterprises.

Relevance to Women: The project presently funds a full-time advisor to the Division of Promotion of Campesina Women in the Ministry of Agriculture's National Community Development Service to assist specifically with the integration of women into NCD's activities. The Women's Promotion Division of NCDS was refocussed from traditional home economics activities to an emphasis on income-producing projects, involving intensive in-service training of the 76 NCDS women specialists and promoters. The promoters are peasant women who have been trained within the institution.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Activities organizing women include income generating projects, using the projects as the basis for training; training women in specific skills, along with the men, so they are not isolated from new organizational and technical developments; helping women as a group to produce and manage their own capital so they can participate in rural cooperative and collective organizations on an equal basis with men; lightening household tasks through time-saving techniques so that more time can be spent on community activities.

Results: Women have become directly involved on an equal basis with men in the Valle Alto Integral Cooperative and to a lesser extent in the Pampas de Lequesana Cooperative. Efforts at convincing NCDS employees of the importance of the integration of women have been successful in the field. At the Central Office level, top management has adopted the appropriate policies but has yet to demonstrate full commitment.

Based on an overall evaluation of the project in 1977, the Promotion Division developed an action plan for 1978 which specifies the types of activities to be carried out for women by level of organization of the community. The program lends assistance to 2,100 women in 110 communities through 140 short courses and 18,800 orientation discussions. A total of 69 income-generating projects are being undertaken by the women. In addition, NCDS personnel are gathering data on the economic activities of the family, which

BOLIVIA, cont.

specifically analyze the relative production and consumption roles of both males and females. USAID continues to finance the advisor to the Promotion Division as well as training courses for female and male promoters.

Duration: FY 76-80 A.I.D. Funding \$2,290,000

RURAL EDUCATION I #511-0477
RURAL EDUCATION II #511-0482
EDUCATION MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT #511-0450
(education)

Beneficiaries: Professionals in the school system, and, indirectly, rural youth and adults in non-formal education programs.

Relevance to Women: A.I.D.'s education projects, by their very nature, continue to have a high impact on the women of Bolivia. The Rural Education Coordination Office, Ministry of Education, currently estimates the percentage of women in various levels of Bolivian Rural Education to be: primary teacher, 50%; school principals, 15%; district supervisors, 30%; and normal school teachers, 40%. The primary objective of the Education Management project is to strengthen the administrative systems of the Ministry of Education to provide improved managerial infrastructure to maximize the impact of the rural education program. Under this project, increased employment of women at district educational development centers will be encouraged; curriculum development includes special consideration of female student learning needs and barriers.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Project related training consisting of two groups sent to the University of New Mexico in 1976-77 involved 23 women, about 40% of the trainees sent. In Rural Education I, at least half of the over 400 rural teachers attending two-week in-service sessions during November and December 1977 were women. Plans for building workshops at 21 central primary schools include facilities for a home economics teacher whose duties include community work related to promoting the role of the rural women and forming mothers' clubs. In the Rural Education II project, which is just beginning, an

BOLIVIA, cont.

effort will be made to include women in teaching training projects in proportion to their numbers in the nation, i.e., about 50%. In addition to the above training programs, one woman was a delegate to an A.I.D.-sponsored Bilingual Education Conference in Peru during January 1978.

<u>Duration:</u>	<u>A.I.D. Funding:</u>
Rural Ed. I, FY 76-80	\$4,924,000
Rural Ed. II, FY 77-81	\$7,500,000
Ed. Mgmt., FY 74-79	\$2,000,000

RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICE
(health, training) #511-483

Beneficiaries: About 2 million rural people; 400,000 persons will directly benefit from improved health services focussed on pregnant and lactating mothers.

Relevance to Women: The project's purpose is to develop and implement effective health programs in rural areas. In terms of services, the programs are focussed on the family. Women have been critical in making the programs work -- identifying health problems and supporting their treatment, as well as managing financial arrangements at the community and other levels. In terms of training, more than half the health trainees have been women. Research and information components of the system have baseline data on families (women, children and men), and several critical evaluation measures focus on women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Training, advisory services, information systems, survey design, manpower analysis and logistical support systems.

Results: Since December 1976, the project has trained some 365 persons at all levels of the health system -- 192 were women trained in-country, except for three who received long-term training out of country. Of these women, one has an A.I.D.-sponsored master's degree and coordinates national health planning; one is a professional in charge of national auxiliary nurse training; 14 are professional teaching nurses and auxiliary school directors; 10 are physicians and social workers; 18 are rural teachers; 36 are nursing

POLIVIA, cont.

auxiliaries; 15 are community health promoters and 82 are members of community health committees (3 are presidents and all hold positions on the committees). Virtually, all of these women work in the project area or in project-related activities at the central level. Other women also work with the project: two accountant-administrators; one sectoral planner; one health educator; and one public health supervisor. Also the Bolivian project manager is a woman.

Duration: FY 76-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$5,400,000

Other Sponsor: Government of Britain.

AMERINDIA - COOPERATIVE CRAFTS***
(employment, credit handicrafts) #511-0461

Beneficiaries: Women in poorer Indian communities of Altiplano.

Relevance to Women: This grant to AMERINDIA, a system of local cooperatives, seeks to provide a constant market, at reasonable prices, for the weaving produced by women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Funds will be provided to create a revolving credit fund to purchase weavings and handicrafts at stable prices, thus providing production incentives and increased income to the women crafts producers.

Duration: FY 78-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$100,000

COLOMBIA

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY GRANT (education) #514-0187

Beneficiaries: Teachers in rural schools.

Relevance to Women: The project was designed to improve the quality of elementary education in one-teacher rural schools. Most of the teachers trained have been women; the national project coordinator is a woman.

Duration: FY 76-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$279,000

NUTRITION DEVELOPMENT LOAN (nutrition, health) #514-0082

Beneficiaries: Rural and urban poor.

Relevance to Women: This project was implemented to support the development of a comprehensive national nutrition plan aimed at dealing with the problem of malnutrition prevalent among Colombia's rural and urban poor. Priority activities within the plan are designed to improve the diets of the principal beneficiaries -- pregnant and lactating women and pre-school children.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The loan supports selected cost-effective programs to improve food supply, processing, distribution and consumption, which include nutrition education at the grassroots level by health extension agents (many of whom are women); regional workshops; a mass communications program using radio, posters and booklets, reinforced by interpersonal communications; food processing and fortification of foods consumed by low-income groups; development of a low-cost weaning food for infants.

Results: An evaluation will be conducted in the near future which will provide detailed information on the impact of this loan on women.

Duration: FY 76-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$6,000,000

COLOMBIA, cont.

SMALL FARMER TRAINING LOAN
(agriculture, training) #514-0081

Beneficiaries: Small farmers.

Relevance to Women: The purpose of this project is to provide practical, job-related skills training to the agricultural work force in order to increase potential for income generation and greater agricultural production. The principal agent, Acción Cultural Popular (ACPO), a Colombian private voluntary organization, realized the need for equal stress in training programs for men and women long before its present involvement with A.I.D. While many of its rural programs are directed to women in their specialized roles of wives and mothers, greater emphasis is being given to the importance of the rural women in agricultural production and economic development. The key leadership training of ACPO is shared almost equally between men and women and gives equal stress to the roles of both sexes.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Using mobile training units of the Government of Colombia's National Training Service (SENA) and the facilities of ACPO courses are offered on-site in rural areas in skills categories such as crop and livestock production, rural construction and mechanics, farm administration and basic bookkeeping, rural industry and home economics.

Duration: FY 76-79

A.I.D. Funding: \$4,000,000

SMALL INDUSTRY LOAN
(credit, employment) #514-0074

Beneficiaries: Small entrepreneurs.

Relevance to Women: The Small Industry Loan is designed to stimulate development of small and medium industry by increasing the availability of credit to marginal rural industrialists or artisans, professionals and technicians, and to cooperative or other community groups which

COLOMBIA, cont.

initiate or expand small enterprises. Female borrowers number approximately 280 and represent about 10% of the total available credits.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Credit is available through the Corporación Financiera Popular. Loans are accompanied by technical assistance (provided by the National Training Office) to serve the recipients of credit.

Results: About \$25 million Colombian pesos (37.5 pesos = U.S. \$1) have been loaned to women who might otherwise not have had the opportunity to develop their enterprises and provide income-generating employment to others. Although this figure may seem small, the Mission sees it as a significant step in encouraging the development of female entrepreneurs.

Duration: FY 75-78

A.I.D. Funding: \$5,000,000

HEALTH SECTOR II
(health, training) #514-0075

Beneficiaries: Population in the rural areas.

Relevance to Women: USAID/Colombia's nearly completed health sector loan has included, as one of its principal elements, support for preventive approaches to priority health problems such as maternal and child health. In delivery health services to rural areas, the project has trained female health "promotoras" and health auxiliary technicians.

Results: A national inventory of health workers, health education facilities and position tasks is underway which should provide information on the utilization of those trained thus far and the need for further and increased training in this area. Female health workers trained over 7,000.

Duration: FY 75-79

A.I.D. Funding: \$17,300,000

COLOMBIA, cont.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT***
(rural development, education) #514-0210

Beneficiaries: Rural women.

Relevance to Women: Save the Children Foundation (SCF), a U.S. PVO, includes the development of women as a component of its integrated rural development model. SCF incorporates women in the planning, design and management of its community development activities.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Under an OPG, SCF carries out rural education projects for women in traditional, female-oriented fields such as family health, nutrition, home improvement and child care. Classes are also given in agricultural and handicraft production and marketing, cooperative enterprises and community leadership.

Results: Women are being encouraged and are encouraging others, to seek vocational training in income-producing fields outside the home.

Duration: FY 77-78

A.I.D. Funding: \$113,000

COSTA RICA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION FOR WOMEN (employment, women's organizations) #515-0140

Beneficiaries: Women in marginal neighborhoods in San Jose.

Relevance to Women: This grant to the Overseas Education Fund and FOV (Federación de Organizaciones Voluntarias), a local federation of women's volunteer organizations, seeks to enable women in the economically-active age group in the capital to participate more fully in employment, housing and other socio-economic programs.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Training and group activities within employment and housing programs, offered by both public and private agencies, help these women to be mutually supportive and to identify workable solutions to obstacles now restricting their participation. Volunteer workers are trained to provide motivational and adaptation training to low-income urban women. Drawings, films, cassettes, planning sheets, flip charts and group dynamics are used.

Duration: FY 77-79

A.I.D. Funding: \$370,000***

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, cont.

NON-FORMAL SECONDARY EDUCATION
(education) #517-0108

Beneficiaries: Mainly unskilled workers, rural people and domestic servants.

Relevance to Women: The project provides access to secondary and vocational education to adults living in rural areas where few educational opportunities, formal or non-formal, are available. More than half the students are women who have traditionally had limited access to education; many of the nearly 200 promoters and teachers involved in the project also are women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The Instituto Dominicano de Educación Integral (IDEI), a private non-profit organization formed in 1976 by a group of public-spirited Dominicans, offers radio instruction and correspondence courses to its students, who receive certificates from the Government's Secretariat of Education. IDEI trains staff and instructors and develops and tests educational materials.

Results: IDEI's students number 5,640 in 1977-78. At least 6,000 enrollees are expected in 1978-79.

Duration: FY 76-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$530,000

EQUADOR

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
(employment) #518-0001)

Beneficiaries: Mothers and sisters of working boys who already participate in an employment program.

Relevance to Women: The purpose of this project is to upgrade and expand an existing vocational education program to include sisters and mothers of the working boys, as well as the boys themselves. The grant is to The Working Boys Center, an Ecuadorean PVO founded in 1964 and designed as a long-range human development initiative aimed at improving the well-being of the family groups of shoeshine boys and other working boys in Quito.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Learning Programs will be geared toward productive, income-earning activities. The three major elements of this project are 1) formulation of vocational education curricula based on market studies of existing demands for goods and services; 2) establishment of a job counselling and placement service; and 3) organization of a sales department in The Working Boys Center.

Results: During a three-year period, it is anticipated that 130 boys, 100 mothers and 150 sisters of members will be trained and employed, resulting in new or increased income for them and for more than 1200 low-income people who will indirectly benefit from the program.

Duration: FY 78-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$186,200

EL SALVADOR

PROMOTION OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES FOR WOMEN***
(Leadership training, women's organizations)
#519-0202

Beneficiaries: Private and public agencies serving low-income women.

Relevance to Women: The purpose of this project is to stimulate, coordinate and strengthen the capacity of public agencies and private volunteer organizations to provide effective services to low-income women. This grant to the Salvadorean Council for Promotion of Volunteers (CODECAVOL), a local PVO which provides technical assistance in organizational development and volunteer training, will address two major problems: lack of effective volunteer services and of effective programs directed toward marginal women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: A major aim of the project will be the institutional development of CODECAVOL itself, to improve its capability to provide its services to other organizations as well as to preserve its continuity and effectiveness as a catalyst. PVOs from other Central American countries will be invited to participate in an Inter-American Seminar on Volunteerism. Activities planned also include a Pavilion at the November 1978 International Industrial Fair in San Salvador.

Results: CODECAVOL along with several other agencies sponsored an "Information and Referral Booth for Women" at the Fourth Industrial Fair in San Miguel, El Salvador's third largest city, coordinating and distributing a wide range of information and services about women. The stand is now a permanent facility in the municipal building, and some of the materials are being used in a mobile unit of the municipality in conjunction with the services of a doctor, nurse and rural promoters. The success of the activity has led USAID to consider supporting a mobile information/referral unit for use throughout El Salvador.

Duration: FY 78-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$50,000

HAITI

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTERS (health, nutrition, and family planning education) #521-0087

Beneficiaries: Mothers and children under five; Haitian couples of childbearing age.

Relevance to Women: Women participate in planning both as staff and recipients, and they will direct activities at the Centers. They also will participate in extension services, nutrition clinics and feedback of information.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Over the initial 3 years, the project will include 98 rural health workers, 100 auxiliary nurses, 1400 traditional midwives, 7 educators and researchers, 13 central administrative staff. The Maternal and Child Health Centers already supplement their work through "under-five" nutrition clinics, or weekly sessions which provide an inexpensive means for educating large numbers of women on nutrition, personal hygiene, family planning, as well as providing children with basic health care and "take home" food (PL-480 Title II) for themselves and their mothers. The sessions include "demonstration education" to mothers through having them monitor the progress of their children's health on growth charts.

Results: It is anticipated that the project will make voluntary family planning services available to over 90% of Haiti's population by the end of 1980, increasing the number of contraceptive users to 20% of Haitian couples of childbearing age. At the same time, the project will provide regular education in nutrition, health and family planning to mothers.

Duration: FY 78-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$3,875,000

Other Sponsors: UNFPA; Pathfinder Fund; Haitian Government; Columbia University, Development Associates, Inc.; IPPF.

HAITI, cont.

STRENGTHENING HEALTH SERVICES III
(health, nutrition) #521-0091

Beneficiaries: 70% of rural population.

Relevance to Women: The purpose of the project is to implement an integrated and affordable regional health system to make available preventive and curative health services to the rural population of Haiti. Women participate as staff members, nurses and sanitation agents, and beneficiaries in family planning, immunization and nutrition programs and are directly involved in all phases of the project.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The Haitian Ministry of Health will establish mothercraft centers, health clinics, and dispensaries, where combined health, nutrition and family planning services are delivered to the population. Health personnel in the clinics, largely women, provide medical treatment and supervision to the children in the mothercraft centers.

Duration: FY 78-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$8,700,000

Other Sponsors: PAHO; IDB; UNICEF.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
(community development, health, nutrition, handicrafts) #521-0061

Beneficiaries: 148,000 rural people in the impoverished north-west of Haiti.

Relevance to Women: Women are the prime participants and beneficiaries in this 14-year USAID/Haitian American Community Help Organization (HACHO) project, carried out in cooperation with the Haitian and West German governments. The project continues with a Haitian female staff of 10 community development officers, 14 nutrition personnel, 67 nutrition educators, 9 general staff, and 12 secretaries.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The HACHO works to institutionalize self-help efforts through the development of community councils. The project emphasizes preventive

HAITI, cont.

health care, encourages roadbuilding and maintenance and other community-developed projects. In addition, two craft artisans on the general staff help foster income-generating activity of special relevance to women.

Results: The activity integrates women in community development through their direct involvement in handicraft nutrition projects. Women participate fully as artisans in the handicrafts centers, and as staff members in the nutrition centers and 108 community councils set up under the project.

Duration: FY 66-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$4,165,000

Other Sponsor: Government of West Germany

HONDURAS

INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH SERVICES (health, training) #522-0130

Beneficiaries: Some 80 - 90% of the rural population.

Relevance to Women: Besides the obvious benefit of improved health care and family planning services to rural women, this project has funded training for nine graduate Honduran nurses at Harbor General Hospital in California who, in turn, are training other health workers. Training in-country is being provided for hundreds of empirical midwives and unremunerated community health workers and health representatives, most of whom are women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Extension of basic health services through training a large number of paramedical workers; construction of training centers and design of course materials for paramedic programs.

Results: 1,120 auxiliary nurses, 4,000 midwives and 5,000 community health workers have been trained, and 3 training centers constructed and equipped.

Duration: FY 76-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$3,027,000

Other Sponsors: PAHO; IDB.

PESPIRE VALLEY INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT*** (agriculture employment, cooperative activity) #522-0128

Beneficiaries: Twenty-one women members of a rural cooperative.

Relevance to Women: The cooperative is an all-female venture.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: An OPG to the Community Development Foundation financed a loan to a rural cooperative of 21 women providing the seed capital to begin production of bottled mango puree.

Results: Using community-built appropriate canning technology, the income earned by the women sustained their families when the corn crop failed in 1977. The women now are attempting

HONDURAS, cont.

to buy land on which to raise other fruits for production diversification.

Duration: FY 76-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$200,000

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL EXPORT DEVELOPMENT
(employment, technical assistance) #522-0120

Beneficiaries: 500 agrarian reform families who are small growers.

Relevance to Women: The pilot effort has resulted in the creation of employment for about 400 women in the processed and fresh vegetable industry.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: A grant to the Inter-American Export Promotion Center (CIPE) through the Ministry of Economy aims to increase incomes of rural Hondurans and promote agro-industrial exports by providing small growers and processors of agro-industrial products with direct technical assistance and marketing strategies for non-traditional export crops.

Results: It is planned, if the pilot project continues successfully, to replicate it through a permanent national entity which will continue to generate employment opportunities for women.

Duration: FY 76-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,500,000

Other Sponsor: Central American Bank for Economic Integration

JAMAICA

HEALTH IMPROVEMENT FOR YOUNG CHILDREN (health, nutrition) #532-0040

Beneficiaries: Residents of Cornwall, a rural Jamaican County.

Relevance to Women: The purpose of the project is to improve the primary health care system (health and nutrition) in a rural county, with the expectation that this improvement will be replicated in other counties. For this project, women are both beneficiaries and change agents.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Para-medical community health aides, predominantly women, provide basic health services and nutritional information, under the guidance of the Jamaican Government's Ministry of Health and Environmental Control.

Results: In the future, mid-wifery and assistant nurse training will be provided under the project, thus preparing some women to assume an important role in the country's system of delivering health care. Emphasis will be placed upon mothers and children requiring health services, an estimated 61% of the population. (Various contracting delays held the project up until recently.)

Duration: FY 76-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$375,000

Other Sponsor: IBRD.

RURAL EDUCATION LOAN (education, credit) #532-0009

Beneficiaries: 600 students in agricultural schools; persons living near 21 rural education centers.

Relevance to Women: Of 600 students expected to enroll in two new agricultural schools to study marketing, food technology agribusiness and crop research, 50% will be women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The Rural Education Loan will for the first time allow Jamaican women broad access to agricultural education. It is administered through the

JAMAICA, cont.

Education and Agriculture Ministries. Another component of the Loan project will initiate a community education program at 21 centers throughout the country to provide extension education in agricultural subjects. Approximately 500 persons from communities around each center are expected to attend classes. USAID agreed to add a community education component on condition that women be included; the Ministry of Education readily agreed.

Duration: FY 78-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$9,100,000

TRAINING NEEDS SURVEY
(employment) #532-0047

Beneficiaries: Young unemployed men and women.

Relevance to Women: At present, 40% of young Jamaicans are unemployed, with young women making up 55% of the total.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: This project focuses on attacking unemployment problems by improving the capability of placement services in schools and other institutions. It is a collaborative project of the Ministries of Labor, Agriculture, Youth and Community Development, and the National Planning Agency.

Results: This project should have a favorable impact by increasing employment opportunities for young women.

Duration: FY 78-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$624,000

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(agriculture, training) #532-0046

Beneficiaries: 4,000 Jamaican small farmers in the Pindars River and Two Meeting's areas; Ministry of Agriculture personnel.

Relevance to Women: Women, in addition to benefitting from the project, will be recruited as project managers in a "concerted effort to involve women more directly in the change process."

JAMAICA, cont.

The project design calls for the recruitment and training of at least 4 women agricultural extension agents (of 20) and a minimum of 2 women trained to the M.S. level in rural sociology to work in extension planning.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Agricultural production will be increased by strengthening the capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture to extend its rural development program based on soil conservation and irrigation techniques to the Jamaican small farmer. Other project advisors will include experts in agricultural credit, production and marketing.

Results: One woman employee of the Ministry of Agriculture Data Bank and Evaluation Division came to Washington for training in order to design a crop production survey scheduled for Spring 1978, an important benchmark survey for the Integrated Rural Development project. As the project's first trainee, she will play a key role in monitoring the project during its four-year life.

Duration: FY 77-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$8,000,000

Other Sponsors: IDB: UNDP/FAO

NICARAGUA

NATIONAL WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT OFFICE*** (leadership training) #524-0125

Beneficiaries: Personnel in the National Women's Office; poor women who are helped through the Office.

Relevance to Women: This project seeks to improve the leadership and project management skills of the National Women's Office, set up in 1976 by the Ministry of Labor to research and disseminate information to women on legal matters, as well as employment and training opportunities. The Office also cooperates with women's groups and reviews and supports laws and salary scales to assure equal rights and wages.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project includes research, program development and technical assistance. During 1977, the Women's Office established in a Managua barrio a legal aid center for disadvantaged women.

Results: Weekly newspaper coverage has increased public awareness of the pilot center's existence, resulting in a steady growth in the number of women who take advantage of the free legal services. The case load increased 38% during the first 6 months. The Women's Office continues to serve Nicaraguan women through reporting, in newspapers as well as in its own newsletter, research findings, training and employment opportunities and other matters affecting women.

Duration: FY 78-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$110,000

RURAL WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP*** (leadership training, women's organizations, credit) #524-0136

Beneficiaries: Some 3,500 rural, low-income women.

Relevance to Women: This project is designed to train low-income rural women (e.g., farm wives, rural town vendors, market women and artisans) for increasingly responsible leadership roles in the social and economic development of their communities.

NICARAGUA, cont.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Women and women's groups will be encouraged to carry out projects such as day care centers, community gardens, cooperatives, clinics, schools to benefit the community; they can borrow from a revolving loan fund to finance these projects. (An interesting footnote: In the course of developing this project, officials of the Banco Nacional, who were approached by A.I.D. about participating in the project, revealed that the bank had never made loans to women. The A.I.D. project manager was able to provide information about the successful lending experiences of other Nicaraguan financial institutions which had found women to be generally excellent credit risks. Subsequently, the Bank agreed to administer this project's revolving fund.)

Duration: FY 78-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$210,000

Other Sponsors: INVIERNO, Banco Nacional, and the National Women's Development Office.

EAST COAST HEALTH SERVICES
(health) #524-0143

Beneficiaries: Approximately 35 rural communities with a population of some 35,000, a widely-dispersed group which is beyond the reach of currently available regular public or private health services.

Relevance to Women: The grant is to the Wisconsin-Nicaragua Partners of the Americas to improve and expand a health-services delivery project in the Puerto Cabezas area of Northeastern Nicaragua. Special emphasis in the project will be given to reaching women of fertile age and children under age six. Of the 95 people who will carry out the program, 57% are women health and nutrition educators/instructors, health committee members, medical workers, midwives, and maternal and child health care trainers.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Organizing village health committees; training and supervising health auxiliaries in medical care, midwifery and nutrition, and establishing shortwave radio communications between the village health

NICARAGUA, cont.

committee and Puerto Cabezas.

Duration: FY 77-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$225,000

RURAL FAMILY EDUCATION CENTERS
(training, agriculture) #524-0160

Beneficiaries: Rural youth of both sexes.

Relevance to Women: This grant assists the Rural Family Education Centers of Nicaragua in extending their community education program for rural youth to five new centers. This innovative program now has nine centers which involve the parents and community in the provision of agriculture-related skills to adolescents of both sexes in rural towns of the country.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Children spend one week in live-in quarters at the schools, and one week applying what they have learned at their parents' farms and households. This format permits students from more distant areas to attend, and assures that studies will be practically oriented.

Results: It is expected that this two-year program will benefit approximately 650 rural families whose youth in almost every case, have access to no other form of vocational education.

Duration: FY 78-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$311,000

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL OF ESTELI
(education, training) #524-0145

Beneficiaries: 600 campesino families.

Relevance to Women: The Center for Integrated Campesino Training (CEICA) includes campesina girls, as well as boys, in education and training programs to meet farm and rural community skill needs of young and adult campesinos.

NICARAGUA, cont.

NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT
NUTRITION DEVELOPMENT
RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES
RURAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES
(nutrition, health)
#524-0117, 0128, 0110, 0114, and 0032

Beneficiaries: Rural people of Nicaragua.

Relevance to Women: Women are actively involved in all five of USAID's health, nutrition and family planning projects. They serve as planners, implementers, evaluators and recipients. Health educators, promoters, nutritionists and members of community health committees include 30 women participants, 50% of the total group involved. Women also serve as nurse supervisors, social workers, educators, administrators and policy makers.

Results: Nurse practitioners are now taking on some activities previously done only by physicians. Family planning services already have over 600 midwives trained.

PANAMA

RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM (health, nutrition, training) #525-0045

Beneficiaries: Rural families in many areas of Panama.

Relevance to Women: The Rural Health Delivery Systems project directly involves hundreds of Panamanian women as it provides health care services throughout the countryside. They also take an active part in the community health committees organized at each health post. Through this project, the Ministry of Health also is training over 200 health paraprofessionals, most of whom are young women. They receive about one year's training at regional health centers, after which they return to their communities with skills in primary medical care, public health, communication and community organization skills.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The activities funded under the loan include the construction of basic rural health facilities which provide maternal and child care to small communities. Nutrition activities include small animal projects which are usually managed by women. The construction of simple water systems and latrines under this project not only improves health conditions and lowers infant mortality, but also relieves women of the tedious and time consuming burden of securing water for the household. A major feature of the health posts is the organization of community "health committees" of local residents who participate in identifying health problems and in planning and implementing projects to solve them. A parallel parents' committee addresses education problems. The health committees provide money, materials and labor during the construction phase as a counterpart of the USAID/Panamanian government contributions.

Results: The first training course for health assistants is underway in the San Blas Islands; similar courses will be offered during 1978 at other regional centers. Judging from past experience, in a culture where men and women have separate, though parallel organizations, these young women will emerge as prominent leaders in their communities as well as being prepared to provide the only health care available in some locations. Women also play an active role in the grass roots community organizations. Not only are they assuming leadership roles in groups with both male and female members,

PANAMA, cont.

but, through their participation in the management of these small projects, they are learning new skills, and they serve as role models for women in neighboring communities.

Duration: FY 78-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$3,500,000

EDUCATION SECTOR II
(education, agriculture) #525-0043

Beneficiaries: Rural Panamanian children in rural production schools.

Relevance to Women: Equal numbers of female and male students are enrolled in educational institutions in Panama at all levels. In-service training for teachers also is a major activity in this education project, and women figure prominently among the management personnel: in Panama, 79% of primary and 55% of secondary school teachers are women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: USAID/Panama's Education Loan seeks to make basic education more accessible to rural Panamanian children. An educational reform aims to provide appropriate secondary education to all students in rural areas; generally this means greater emphasis on an agriculturally-oriented curriculum. In Panama, as in other developing countries, rural women have traditionally had an important role in agriculture, especially in the planning, processing, and harvesting phases of agricultural production. The techniques and practices they learn in rural production schools, coupled with education in home economics, provides girls access to a better quality of life in rural areas, and prepares them to perform their societal and economic roles.

Results: In 1968, 33% of all secondary school students were female; by 1974, 51% were girls. The A.I.D.-funded school construction, curriculum reform and teacher training program have made secondary education more relevant to the needs of rural girls, providing them an opportunity to play a more productive role in society.

Duration: FY 75-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$13,500,000

PARAGUAY

RURAL NON-FORMAL EDUCATION (agriculture, education) #526-501

Beneficiaries: Personnel of the Ministry of Labor's National Apprenticeship Service (SNPP)

Relevance to Women: Women exclusively enroll in the home management course which teaches basic carpentry skills and 90% of those enrolled in livestock/poultry production are women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: This pilot project, carried out in rural Ita District, is aimed at developing the capability of the Apprenticeship Service to conduct basic skills training programs oriented towards illiterate and semi-literate rural adults of both sexes. The SNPP training staff, composed of four instructors (one of whom is a woman), conducts courses in home management, small scale livestock/poultry production, basic agriculture and small farm improvement and management.

Results: The total number of female participants thus far is 349, a figure which greatly exceeds expectations. Although not designed as a women-only project, the participation of women in the training courses has been extraordinary.

Duration: FY 75-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$520,000

RURAL RADIO EDUCATION (education) #526-0502

Beneficiaries: Male and female students in rural areas of the country.

Relevance to Women: Women continue to have a great role in implementing the Mission's education program. This project's director is a woman whose staff includes 30 women and 2 men. The U.S. contract team funded by A.I.D. for this demonstration radio project included three women; a specialist in education technology still working with the project, a script writer and a materials development specialist.

PARAGUAY, cont.

Results: It is anticipated that women and men will benefit equally from the project.

Duration: FY 76-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$601,000

PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT LOAN
(education) #526-0505

Beneficiaries: Children throughout Paraguay.

Relevance to Women: Women will directly benefit from this project since they will receive the majority of staff positions and because they make up the majority of teachers, supervisors and school directors throughout the country.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The proposed FY 1979 improvement loan will construct, equip and staff a regional education center capable of handling an estimated 104 teachers and 2,000 students. The project also provides for training a minimum of 50 Ministry of Education staff members and retraining of all national teachers, supervisors, and school directors.

Results: It is anticipated that the regional center will become a community training facility where several training courses for rural women will be offered.

Duration: FY 79 A.I.D. Funding: \$8,000,000

BILINGUAL EDUCATION PILOT PROJECT
(education) #251-0503

Beneficiaries: Rural Paraguayan children.

Relevance to Women: Since some 90% of all primary school teachers are women, and women hold a majority of the high level jobs in the Education Ministry, women will manage and implement the program on both local and national levels.

PARAGUAY, cont.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The Bilingual (Guarani/Spanish) Education Pilot Project will provide broader education opportunities for rural Paraguayan children at the primary level and the necessary language skills to continue their education. The project will improve the quality of educational services through curriculum reform and teacher training; extend participation to a greater percentage of the rural population and improve retention of students in school beyond the present three-year average for the rural sector.

Duration: FY 78-81 A.I.D. Funding: \$518,000

SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(agriculture) #526-0103

Beneficiaries: Rural livestock farmers.

Relevance to Women: Under this project, 50 women home extension agents and female PCVs have been included in a series of week-long A.I.D./Extension Service-sponsored courses on poultry, swine and dual purpose dairy/beef cattle.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Rural women are assisted to improve their livestock raising practices and other related activities -- production of cheese and butter, marketing of livestock products -- as well as to improve the nutrition of the small farm family. Female extension agents have an influence on rural women because they know the environment in which they are working, local needs and resources, and because they motivate women's club members to participate in the project.

Results: The greatest impact the project has had on women has been the involvement of women extension agents in its activities.

Duration: FY 76-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$503,000

PAPAGUAY, cont.

CREDIT UNIONS
(credit, cooperatives) #526-0101

Beneficiaries: People who need credit.

Relevance to Women: Two of the USAID-assisted Credit Union Central's (CREDICOOP) five directors are women, and both alternate directors are also women. The President of CREDICOOP is a woman. Six of CREDICOOP's staff of 24 people are women, including a top professional who is a field worker responsible for 9 credit unions and the insurance program for all member coops. Presently nine coops, one in a rural area, are managed by women. Women are or have been presidents of eight coops. At present, over 100 women are involved in various positions on boards, credit committees, education and supervisory committees.

Duration: FY 69-81 A.I.D. Funding: \$2,006,000

COMMUNITY SERVICES FOR WOMEN***
(management training, employment) #526-0506

Beneficiaries: Personnel of CONEB, a federation of Paraguayan private voluntary organizations; an estimated 2,000 family members related to participants in 8 sub-projects.

Relevance to Women: The project was designed by a staff of professional women, and it will be implemented by them. Management training will be provided to members of CONEB's technical department, and vocational training to low-income urban and rural women, as well as other disadvantaged people, in Asunción and small towns throughout the country.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: During the project's first year, 8 income-generating sub-projects will be developed in sewing, carpentry, artisan skills, and flowerculture; 12 training courses will be offered to CONEB's technical department, affiliated groups, volunteers and other interested groups; and a permanent advisory service will be established to serve affiliates.

PARAGUAY, cont.

Results: It is estimated that the target group will consist of approximately 300 women and 140 men during the first year of implementation.

Duration: FY 77-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$120,000

PERU

RURAL WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP TRAINING***
(leadership training, womens organizations, employment)
#527-0204

Beneficiaries: Rural women in 20 of Peru's 23 Departments.

Relevance to Women: The role of the Association for Cooperation with Campesina Women (ACOMUC) is to promote economic, social cultural and political development of rural women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: ACOMUC under this grant will train about 750 volunteer leaders and other staff in branch offices and promotion centers in the field. The organization teaches income-producing "artesanía" and cottage industry skills, undertakes community development activities, and assists in creating local service activities among rural poor women, e.g., nurseries, community dining rooms, etc. One of ACOMUC's primary activities has been the work of its Committee in Support of the Woman Artisan, several hundred volunteers who work throughout the year to organize artisan fairs in the various provinces of the country. Artisans are encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity to reach the consumer directly through the fair and thus make more money than if they sell their goods through a middleman.

Results: Fairs held once a year in several locations draw enormous crowds, and women artisans succeed in selling most of their goods. ACOMUC reports that women now plan well in advance, resulting in increased production of artisan goods for the fairs and other new markets.

Duration: FY 78-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$80,000

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES***
(employment)

Beneficiaries: Women in three pueblos jovenes (squatter districts) of Lima.

Relevance to Women: While there is more than 50% un- and under-employed in the pueblos jovenes, the situation is most urgent among women of working age.

PERU, cont.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The objective of this project is to develop three enterprises in the squatter towns. The grant will assist a Peruvian voluntary agency, Acción Comunitaria, to develop employment opportunities for women among the marginal poor through identification and development of small enterprises. Small-scale enterprises will be established and supported on the basis of economic profiles and pre-feasibility studies funded under this project.

Duration: FY 78-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$65,000

URBAN COTTAGE INDUSTRY***
(training, handicrafts) #527-0189

Beneficiaries: 3,000 women in the squatter districts of Lima.

Relevance to Women: Women's employment needs are particularly urgent.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: An OPG aids the social assistance program of the Seventh Day Adventists to continue its work with women living in the squatter settlements around the Lima metropolitan area. About 3,000 women are receiving training in sewing, sweater-making and embroidery as well as in nutrition, sanitation and maternal-child health care. This project aims to strengthen newly developed urban crafts cooperatives and to provide training in income-producing activities to additional women in these marginal communities.

Duration: FY 78-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$40,000

CAMPESINO TRAINING PROJECT
(agriculture, training) #527-0179

Beneficiaries: Poor farmers isolated from government services.

Relevance to Women: The project will train women together with men, thus affording campesina women training opportunities traditionally available to men only.

PERU, cont.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project is designed to train and motivate both monolingual and bilingual campesinos. The grant is to the Peruvian Institute for Educational Development, a local, non-profit, private organization, to design and test a pilot program directed initially at a relatively small number of poor farmers, not currently being served by government institutions, to demonstrate how the majority of small independent farmers can best be reached at a reasonable cost with knowledge and training aimed at improving agricultural production.

Duration: FY 78-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$210,000

FÉ Y ALEGRÍA SKILLS TRAINING
(education) #527-0181

Beneficiaries: 21,000 students from underprivileged groups.

Relevance to Women: Educational centers, founded and operated by Jesuit missionaries, extend their program of basic education and skills training to women, preparing them for non-traditional occupations.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Operating in 8 countries in Latin America, Fé y Alegría has established 24 education centers throughout Peru, which serve about 21,000 students in the poorest sectors of society, primarily the "pueblos juvenes" and inner city slums. This grant is intended to help Fé y Alegría develop and expand its manual skills programs by establishing up to 3 distinct skill-training courses at 10 existing centers which provide training to underprivileged youth of both sexes.

Duration: FY 77-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$250,000

INTRODUCTION

NEAR EAST PROGRAMS

While it is true that women have historically played a marginal role in the public life of the Near East, it is probably equally true that their absence from the public scene was as much because of their limited access to formal schooling as to cultural norms affecting women's behavior and roles. In fact, questions of access or opportunities, and questions of the influence of traditional norms are closely intertwined.

The situation of and opportunities for Near Eastern women have changed dramatically in the past several decades, in large part because of the determination of Near Eastern governments to offer at least primary school education to both girls and boys. Although female illiteracy is universally higher than male illiteracy in the Near East, the following estimated percentages of female enrollment in secondary and higher education in 1970, taken from the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook for 1972, are encouraging.

	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Higher</u>
Algeria	28%	23%
Egypt	32	27
Iraq	29	22
Jordan	31	30
Libya	18	11
Morocco	28	17
Syria	26	18
Tunisia	28	21

A number of economic factors, as well, are involved in the growing receptivity to and interest in development programs that either focus on or specifically include Near Eastern women, their needs and their skills.

First, in the increasingly monetized and inflation-plagued economies of the Near East, families have found it necessary to have more than one wage earner. Thus, there is a growing demand from both men and women for job opportunities and related training for Near Eastern women. Second, high rates of family separation and divorce because of labor migration of male family members have made a growing number of women de facto heads of households with primary responsibility for the economic well-being of their families. Third, in labor-exporting countries of the

Near East -- Jordan and Yemen, for instance -- there has been increasing concern over dependence on expatriate workers brought in to fill labor shortages, and increasing interest in programs that would train women nationals to take over these jobs. It is true, however, that there are a number of jobs that have been "off limits" to women (jobs that involve night work or extensive travel, and, in some areas, jobs that require women to work side by side -- e.g., factory work). Nevertheless, it appears that the cultural barriers to female participation in the formal economy are quickly disappearing in the face of the economic realities of the Near East today.

In recognition of the economic factors discussed above, the Near East Bureau is giving special attention to the development and support of programs to prepare women for employment outside the home, as well as on efforts to identify and open up opportunities for women to participate in income-producing activities in both the formal and informal sectors. A number of other areas have also been identified to receive priority attention in the development of programs for women in the Near East. Among these are literacy training, support for women's organizations, enhancing women's role in agriculture and food production, and examination of women's legal rights as they may affect female participation in development efforts.

In the past year the Near East Bureau also initiated and plans to continue fulfilling Mission requests for technical assistance in the overall design of programs and projects for women. Experts with long experience and familiarity with the area have been sent to Afghanistan, Morocco and Yemen for extended periods.

In addition to the projects described in this section, the Near East Bureau has developed papers on opportunities for women in the areas of formal education, job-related training, and employment in a number of countries in the area, as well as an overall paper that relates the Bureau's programming efforts to activities and concerns the broader "women in development" community. (See Integrating Women into National Economies: Programming Consideration with Special Reference to the Near East.)

NEAR EAST REGIONAL

REGIONAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN*** (education, employment) #298-0037

Beneficiaries: Women already employed in the public sector and in social service agencies, and potential employees.

Relevance to Women: Early in 1977, the Near East Bureau's Committee on Women in Development reviewed statistics on A.I.D.'s training programs and found that female participation from the Near East region was 6% of all participants in non-contract programs and 11% for contract programs. The Committee decided to investigate reasons for the meager participation, and mechanisms for increasing the number. The purpose of the pilot project is to demonstrate that (or investigate the extent to which) purposeful efforts to recruit women for specialized training can be successful; that such women can be released from their current posts and activities for training; that the trainees can profit from the experience and be successfully reintegrated into their occupations following training; and that they serve as models for other women who seek employment in the modern economy.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: 1) Identification of local training organizations, and improvement of their capacity to develop, design and operate training programs for women; 2) Identification of major factors which inhibit training programs and the modern economy; 3) Development of specialized training programs for women in key positions in the government and social service agencies that will enable them to play an influential role in opening up opportunities for training and employment to other women.

Duration: FY 79-81 A.I.D. Funding: \$4,000,000 (estimated)

AFGHANISTAN

BASIC HEALTH SERVICES (health) #306-0144

Beneficiaries: 830,000 persons in 13 provinces.

Relevance to Women: Women are trained as health workers, and the capabilities of indigenous midwives are upgraded so that health delivery may be directed to the local level, especially to provide services for women and children in areas where access to the basic health clinics is limited.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Sufficient health workers for all of Afghanistan is now a national policy. Village health workers trained and supplied with simple medications for sale have been successful.

Results: Increased managerial competence of the Ministry to sustain an outreach program has extended the range and effectiveness of health services in rural Afghanistan. With the assignment of trained auxiliary nurse midwives, patient loads have jumped from an average of 17 patients per day per rural clinic to over 100 a day.

Duration: FY 76-81 A.I.D. Funding: \$7,000,000

Other Sponsors: UNICEF

RURAL WOMEN'S RESIDENCE*** (education) #306-0162

Beneficiaries: 8,600 rural Afghan women (over the life of the building).

Relevance to Women: Because of societal prohibitions on women living alone, it is mainly women from the capital city or living with relatives in Kabul who have access to university education. The building of a residence for women students at the University of Kabul will make it possible for provincial women to obtain higher education. The Government of Afghanistan will provide free tuition in order to ease their adjustment to a coeducational university.

AFGHANISTAN, cont.

Results: There is substantial evidence that women who come to Kabul for training return to their provinces afterwards. Therefore, the spread effect of opening up the national university to provincial women is likely to be considerable. Already 20% of the seats in the medical faculty are now occupied by women and numbers are increasing in education, agriculture and engineering.

Duration: FY 79 A.I.D. Funding: \$3,000,000

Other Sponsors: IBRD and UNICEF will support similar facilities for women at other types of educational institutions.

RURAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS (education) #306-0150

Beneficiaries: 98,000 boys and girls at any one time; 5 million boys and girls over the life of the school buildings.

Relevance to Women: 15% of the seats in the completed buildings must be reserved for girls. The project opens up opportunities for education for girls in rural areas of the country where no such opportunity may have existed.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The Government of Afghanistan is reimbursed 85% of construction costs of 240 elementary schools when the schools are operational (teachers, equipment and textbooks are in place).

Results: In addition to expanding rural education, the government's ability to build rural schools at an accelerated rate and make the schools fully operational will be improved.

Duration: FY 78-81 A.I.D. Funding: Approximately \$7,000,000

Other Sponsors: World Food Program and UNICEF donate to Afghan elementary education.

EGYPT

INTEGRATED SOCIAL WORK TRAINING CENTERS (education) #263-0020

Beneficiaries: Social workers and residents of rural communities in need of social services.

Relevance to Women: Roughly half of Egyptian social workers are women and more than half of social service clients are women and children.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Two training centers are being established, in Delta and Upper Egypt, to provide in-service training for social workers, employees of social services and community leaders. Field practice areas will be developed in social units adjacent to the training centers where students and faculty will develop model services in response to community needs, such as training in productivity for entire families, day care centers family services, job training for school dropouts, etc.

Results: Identification and development of ways through which social services may be increased in number, coverage and effectiveness without additional financial burdens to government.

Duration: FY 77-81 A.I.D. Funding: \$4,000,000

Other Sponsors: Ministry of Social Affairs with \$4,300,000 from Government of Egypt and communities covered by the project.

JORDAN

LABOR FORCE INTEGRATION***
(employment) #907-11-490-0003

Beneficiaries: Women who wish or need to work or to upgrade their skills and status within the wage-earning labor force.

Relevance to Women: Jordan's critical shortage of skilled labor, because of male migration to higher-paying jobs in other countries in the region, has resulted in a shift in policy toward encouraging women to enter the labor force. Programs are being initiated to define and strengthen mechanisms which can aid and encourage women to better their skills and to enter or improve their position in the labor market.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Seminars, workshops, studies, data-collection, education, and training programs.

Duration: FY 78 A.I.D. Funding: \$25,000/OLAB

MOROCCO

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN*** (education, employment) #608-OT39

Beneficiaries: Some 100,000 women, including women trained as agents for the coordination of training programs, teachers in the non-formal education program, and participants in the Foyer program.

Relevance to Women: Improved access of Moroccan women to education, training and employment is a high-priority development need in Morocco. One-third of Moroccan households are headed by women, yet one-fourth of the women actively seeking work are unemployed. The illiteracy rate among Moroccan women is 85% and only a small number of school-age girls are in primary school. Non-formal educational alternatives are therefore of great importance.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: A principal alternative approach to the formal education system in Morocco for girls and women is the Promotion of Women program of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. A cadre of 2,000 professional women civil servants serve in provincial training programs for women (foyers feminines). Under this program, the training capacity and effectiveness of the foyer program will be improved in areas directly responsive to employment potentials: curriculum development, job development, improved management, skill training, and teacher training. A companion project (Industrial and Commercial Job Training for Women) with the Ministry of Labor will provide more advanced industrial and commercial training for women, mostly in major urban areas.

Results: Increase in the training capacity of Moroccan government agencies in areas responsive to Moroccan employment potentials; standardization and professionalization of the instruction program for women in social education and vocational training; increased opportunities for Moroccan women to participate in and benefit from the country's economic development.

Duration: FY 78-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$4,300,000

Other Sponsors: Ministry of Youth and Sports, Government of Morocco.

MOROCCO, cont.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL JOB
TRAINING FOR WOMEN***
(education, employment) #608-0147

Beneficiaries: Female school dropouts with less than 10 years of formal schooling.

Relevance to Women: Moroccan women are increasingly forced into the labor market with inadequate skills. During 1960-1971, the active female labor force increased by 71%, while the male labor force increased by only 15%. The project will assist the Ministry of Labor to establish and operate two pilot training centers which offer training to women in "men-traditional" vocational areas. It is estimated that 450 women will be recruited for training at two pilot centers during the project period. A great many more will be trained if the pilot project is successful, since the program will be replicated in other training centers operated by the Ministry of Labor.

Duration: FY 78-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$3,200,000

TUNISIA

RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH (health) #664-0296

Beneficiaries: 80% of the population of 400,000 residing in Sidi Bouzid and Siliana, two least developed provinces.

Relevance to Women: Many of the residents are women who directly benefit from the upgrading of health facilities. More particularly, a good proportion of the paraprofessionals being trained are women and the restoration of the non-physician element in primary health care builds upon the fact that the traditional health worker system in rural Tunisia is largely female.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Training of non-physician personnel, using a new curriculum, and installation of a new system in an expanded network of new and renovated facilities.

Duration: FY 77-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,000,000 grant and \$3,000,000 loan

INTEGRATED PRESCHOOL FEEDING (health) #664-0297

Beneficiaries: Mothers and children below six years of age (160,000) from poor families.

Relevance to Women: The program provides mothers of preschool children with better feeding programs and preventive health and nutritional education.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: In-service training and seminars for personnel, production of educational materials; furniture and equipment for centers.

Duration: FY 77-80 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,093,000

Other Sponsors: Personnel from the Government of Tunisia; administration support from CARE/MEDICO and Catholic Relief Services; trainers from Peace Corps.

TUNISIA, cont.

MASS MEDIA AND NUTRITION
(nutrition) #931-0993

Beneficiaries: Although broadcasted nationwide, the project focuses on mothers attending 16 rural clinics in the densely populated northern region of Tunisia.

Relevance to Women: Project purpose is to motivate mothers to adopt nutritional practices such as exposure of children to the sun, enrichment of infant gruel, and increased consumption of milk and eggs.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Radio spot announcements are used exclusively in some cases and combined with minimal motivation to use health center services in others.

Duration: FY 78 A.I.D. Funding: \$567,000

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

SMALL RURAL WATER SUPPLY (health) #279-0044

Beneficiaries: Villages which will gain 140 small water systems.

Relevance to Women: Village women have, traditionally, carried water long distances; an evaluation of earlier projects of this kind has shown that women use freed time productively.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Subprojects are constructed on self-help basis with villages supplying over 50% of subproject costs, including local materials, transportation and labor.

Results: Improved quantities of domestic and/or potable water supplies to rural villages and development of a continuing capability in the Ministry of Public Works to provide this service, including the training of a Yemen staff.

Duration: FY 79-83 A.I.D. Funding: \$7,100,000

Other Sponsors: The Yemen Government will provide construction supervision; UNDP/WHO will supply technical assistance, training and some commodities.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT (agriculture) #279-0019

Beneficiaries: Poultry breeders and producers.

Relevance to Women: Traditionally women have had sole responsibility for the management of poultry in Yemen, and the project thus attracted mainly women producers.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Two poultry demonstration training centers; two short-term poultry specialists who evaluate the technical and socio-economic implementations of the project; extension activities and development of local feed supplies.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC, cont.

Results: This project to develop, demonstrate and extend new techniques of village poultry production is of particular benefit to women.

Duration: FY 75-79 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,932,000

Other Sponsors: Yemen Government contributes staff and land for two research stations.

APPLIED HEALTH AND NUTRITION
(health) #279-0035

Beneficiaries: Nutritionally-vulnerable groups in the Hodeida area.

Relevance to Women: The program of nutrition education is aimed particularly at mothers and their children.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Education of a corps of Yemeni paramedics.

Duration: FY 76-78 A.I.D. Funding: \$428,000

Other Sponsors: Yemen Government provides local salaries, demonstration materials, fuel and maintenance for vehicles and physical facilities in which to hold classes.

TEACHER TRAINING FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(education) #279-0053

Beneficiaries: All primary school students, particularly girls.

Relevance to Women: The shortage of women teachers has contributed to the low attendance and high dropout rate of girls. Of teacher training institutes, three will be for women.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC, cont.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The World Bank will construct six teacher-training institutes and the Yemen Government will provide teacher salaries and housing. A cadre of primary-school teacher-educators will be trained by two A.I.D.-financed specialists in-country and some will later receive MS training in the United States. They will return to staff the six training institutes.

Duration: FY 79-86 A.I.D. Funding: \$13,890,000

Other Sponsors: World Bank

INTRODUCTION

A.I.D.'S POPULATION PROGRAM

Over the past 12 years, A.I.D.'s population program has had an important impact on the welfare and status of women in developing countries. Control over their own fertility is an important step for women in gaining control over their lives and being able to take full advantage of education and employment opportunities.

In A.I.D.-funded population and family planning programs, women are the principal participants, recipients and beneficiaries. Particularly in mid- or lower-level positions, women constitute all but a small percentage of paraprofessional health workers, nurses, midwives and family planning extension workers. As beneficiaries, women who have the information and means to control their fertility can limit children to numbers of their own choosing and enjoy the health benefits of lower parity and longer inter-pregnancy intervals, while avoiding high-risk pregnancies. Family planning and basic health services have an important impact on both maternal and child health, paving the way for women's fuller participation in society.

- Through bilateral population assistance as well as support for the UN Fund for Population Activities, other international organizations and private institutions, A.I.D.'s population program embraces a broad spectrum of activities, including demographic data collection and analysis, population policy development, biomedical and operations research, family planning services, information and education systems, and human resource and institutional development.

Through census, survey and vital registration projects, information has been generated on the number and distribution of women in a given area, their pregnancy history, contraceptive use, educational status, labor force participation and community involvement. Projects in the area of population policy development have promoted greater understanding among LDC government officials of the interactions between demographic and development variables. Such an understanding is essential to the design and implementation of effective national population and family planning policies and programs and integrated development plans.

In the field of contraceptive technology, there have been important advances during the 1970s. Impressive gains have been made in extending the full range of family planning services to the rural poor. Through operations research in nonclinical delivery systems, rural women in a number of developing countries are gaining access to family planning and basic health services.

Through informational and educational materials, A.I.D. has helped increasing numbers of poor rural women to make informed choices about family size. Several programs have also focused on the special problems and needs of adolescents. Finally, through A.I.D.'s centrally funded as well as bilateral programs in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Near East, large numbers of female professional and paraprofessional personnel have been trained.

While A.I.D.'s population program can point to significant accomplishments in terms of increasing the availability, efficiency and effectiveness of family planning services in developing countries, high population growth rates in many areas continue to thwart development efforts and the integration of women into national economies. Investment in extending and improving family planning services is a practical means of enhancing the general welfare of women in developing countries. Yet alone, family planning cannot break the vicious circle of low status and lack of opportunities for women, and high fertility. Family planning programs must be complemented and supplemented by social action programs which expand women's opportunities for educational, social and economic advancement and provide viable alternatives to childbearing.

INTERREGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMS

FAMILY PLANNING THROUGH HOME ECONOMICS (education, family planning) #921-0980

Beneficiaries: Rural women and girls in approximately 20 countries, with the Philippines, Thailand, South Korea, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nepal, Jamaica and Panama receiving special emphasis.

Relevance to Women: This project seeks to bring a new dimension into family life, making it possible for women to more effectively manage their fertility in ways that will be life-expanding to them. The program is led and managed by women with an international advisory body made up of LDC women who have developed and guided the activity.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The American Association for Home Economics provides population and family planning components for home economics education in school systems and home economics extension activities. Specific information about family planning is provided so that participants may more effectively space and limit their children and have greater opportunities for alternative activities other than childbearing and rearing.

Results: This continuation of a project operating for 6 years has involved more than 3,000 LDC home economics leaders and teachers in extensive programs to incorporate new knowledge and information on population/family planning issues in expanded courses of instruction in home economics. It is estimated that the project involves 1,172 college level home economics teachers, as well as 31,020 primary, secondary, vocational and technical school teachers and 44,214 extension workers, reaching in total some 6.6 million families.

Duration: FY 77-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$2,900,000

Other Sponsors: FAO, IPPF, International Federation of Home Economists.

INTERREGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMS, cont.

ADOLESCENT FAMILY PLANNING ORIENTATION
(family planning) #932-0641

Beneficiaries: Adolescents who can be reached through agencies that work with young people in countries yet to be determined.

Relevance to Women: In many parts of the world the number of illegitimate births to younger teenage girls is increasing. The health, social and economic consequences of early pregnancy are far reaching and detrimental to the hopes and aspirations of the young women concerned.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The project aims at making a beginning in solving the complicated problems involved in reducing adolescent fertility within and outside marriage. Working through small grants to local organizations and agencies, an extensive series of pilot activities will be initiated to discover how to reach adolescent women and men with the information and means they need to better manage their introduction into the reproductive process so that they may have greater opportunities to complete education and fulfill their potentials as adult human beings. Both the causes and solutions to adolescent fertility problems are very much entwined in the status, educational and other life options which become available to women in developing countries.

Duration: FY 78-83 A.I.D. Funding: \$8,500,000

Other Sponsors: UNFPA

FAMILY PLANNING TRAINING FOR PARAMEDICS AND AUXILIARIES
(family planning, training) #932-0644

Beneficiaries: Low income couples in developing countries.

Relevance to Women: This project consolidates the Agency's prior efforts to train nurses/midwives in family planning practices; prepare LDC trainers to give instruction in the management of family planning and health delivery systems; introduce family planning material into LDC nursing and midwife training curricula and integrate services into mother-child health clinics. Training programs also are designed to include the lowest level of health workers such as traditional birth attendants.

INTERREGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMS, cont.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: To motivate the acceptance and practice of family planning concepts and methods through training paramedical and auxiliary health personnel in improved rural health delivery systems which include family planning information and methods.

Results: Since 1973 this project has provided support to 15 in-country and regional training workshops attended by 215 nurses, midwives and nurse-auxiliary personnel from more than 67 African nurse-midwifery schools, hospitals and training centers in 13 African countries. Over the life of this project, the following paramedical and auxiliary personnel will be trained: 1,600 traditional birth attendants, 18,000 midwives, 25,000 public health nurses and 1,500 family planning training officers.

Duration: FY 77-83 A.I.D. Funding: \$38,000,000

FERTILITY IMPACT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS (family planning) #932-0632

Beneficiaries: About 280,000 rural families reached by various delivery systems.

Relevance to Women: Projects improve the welfare of poor rural women by assuring full availability of family planning services and in ten of the projects, basic health services as well. Roles and skills of many LDC rural women are becoming upgraded. An estimated 3,000 locally-recruited field workers (almost all women) will have been trained by the end of FY 1978.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Many barriers -- economic, administrative, geographic, cultural -- restrict the availability of family planning services. Through operations research projects, family planning delivery systems are developed and tested which minimize existing barriers and maximize availability to more effectively serve the rural poor. Subprojects in 14 developing countries analyze cost-effectiveness of different delivery systems providing family planning services at the village or household level.

INTERREGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMS, cont.

Results: Preliminary results show that household distribution of contraceptives is both cost-effective and socio-culturally acceptable. Impressive increases in contraceptive use have been recorded: in the Egypt area, an increase (in a 1-year period) from 18.4 to 31%; in Bangladesh (in a 6-month period) from 1.1 to 15% in the study area. In Nicaragua, a comprehensive and innovative health and family planning delivery system is being tested which will reach most of the rural population. An important aspect of the operations research project has been an increased participation of women in community affairs. In Shanawan, Egypt, for example, a women's club was started as part of the project, leading to new activities in nutrition, adult literacy, health care, home economics, vocational training and a variety of other self-help actions.

Duration: FY 77-83

A.I.D. Funding: \$28,644,000

PHYSICIANS POST-GRADUATE TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (training, family planning) #932-0604

Beneficiaries: Rural and urban women in some 80 developing countries.

Relevance to Women: The project provides improved reproductive health services, i.e., maternal, infant and child care, nutrition and sanitation advice, infertility counseling and surgical and non-surgical contraceptive services.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: LDC physicians and clinical nurses are trained in advanced reproductive health at various U.S. and host country sites. This knowledge and technology is integrated into LDC medical schools and teaching hospitals.

Results: Four overseas training centers in reproductive have been established, while 137 of the total 334 medical schools in 55 of the developing countries are now teaching reproductive health and advanced fertility management techniques. Further, project trained physicians serving in some 300 LDC teaching hospitals in 64 countries each have to have taught other physicians family planning and new reproductive health practices.

INTERREGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMS, cont.

Duration: FY 70-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$50,000,000

Other Sponsors: IPFF, International Fertility Research Program, Pathfinder, FPIA

TRAINING FOR FAMILY PLANNING MANAGERS (family planning, management training) #932-0627

Beneficiaries: Rural and urban couples in developing countries.

Relevance to Women: A trained cadre of family planning, managers/supervisors will include a large proportion of women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: A weakness of many family planning programs is the lack of effective leadership, management and supervision at all levels of program activities. Many managers and supervisors, recruited without prior experience, have never had the opportunity to study management. In collaboration with selected family planning agencies, counterpart teams of managers and supervisors in key LDCs have been selected for intensive tutoring in the use of training methods and materials developed by the Center for Population Activities (CEFPA). A training effort of at least five years' duration is underway to institutionalize a management/supervisory training capability in key sites in high priority LDCs.

Results: CEFPA already has trained in the U.S., 302 nationals (187 men and 115 women) from 51 LDC family planning/health programs under another contract. These cadres of trained managers and supervisors form the in-country counterpart teams with which the contractor's staff collaborates. By the end of FY 1979 approximately 90 family planning managers/supervisors will have completed leadership training and in the U.S. and some 240 managers/supervisors from cooperating family planning agencies will have been trained in in-country workshops. In-country management/supervisory training will be established on a continuing basis in at least five countries.

Duration: FY 77-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$2,890,000

INTERREGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMS, cont.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD AND WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
(family planning, women's status) #932-0838

Beneficiaries: Poor urban and rural women in 17 developing countries (expansion to others is planned).

Relevance to Women: Family planning education and services are being integrated with other projects to improve the status of women.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: International Planned Parenthood Federation provides technical assistance and financial resources to establish demonstration family planning and income generation projects by and for women. Projects are designed in collaboration with local family planning affiliates and other national and international organizations and include family planning and day care, education, cooperatives, health services, nutrition, training, adult literacy and sewing. The Women's Development Program is designed to show that utilization of contraception can be enhanced by linking family planning with income generation projects.

Results: Each program has an ongoing evaluation system which will provide data for an analysis of the results of the small programs to demonstrate the effectiveness of this approach in improving contraceptive utilization and the status of women.

Duration: FY 78-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,250,000 (funds are commingled and are therefore an approximation only)

Other Sponsors: Over 20 governments and 10 private donors.

STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S ROLES IN DEVELOPMENT
(family planning, women's status) #932-0955

Beneficiaries: Poor rural and urban women in 11 developing countries; women's organizations and service groups.

Relevance to Women: To enhance the status of women by their participation -- as both managers and beneficiaries -- in population/family planning programs.

INTERREGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMS, cont.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: Most family planning programs while generally female-oriented are usually planned and managed by men. The Planned Parenthood Federation of America/Family Planning International Assistance (PPFA/FPIA) endeavors to support projects designed by and for women through establishing population information, training and service programs within women's service organizations, mothers' clubs, nurse and women's medical associations, women's campesina groups, etc. This support is based on the conviction that women working for and with women may make for a greater understanding and acceptance of family planning, and that provision of family planning services to women is an essential element of broader developmental efforts to offer LDC women alternatives to childbearing.

Results: Underway are projects in family planning training, education, service, contraceptive information and midwifery conducted through women's church organizations in Korea, the Thailand Nurses Association, volunteer female physicians in Ecuador, the Concerned Women and the National Women's Organizations in Bangladesh, and women's organizations in Nepal and Pakistan. In addition, PPFA/FPIA plans to support 8 new projects in Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Korea, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic in FY 1978. PPFA/FPIA has completed women's projects in six countries.

Duration: FY 77-82 A.I.D. Funding: \$1,120,000

Other Sponsors: IPPF, UNFPA, Church World Service

STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S ROLES IN DEVELOPMENT (women's organizations, family planning) #932-0807

Beneficiaries: Women's organizations and women's bureaus; midwives and women physicians; individuals.

Relevance to Women: The project's over-all goal is to increase awareness of life alternatives (education, employment, control of family size, etc), opportunity for choices, and participation of women. A basic assumption is that broader choices of life options for women will lower fertility.

INTERREGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMS, cont.

Channel and/or Manner of Implementation: The projects seek to make fertility services more sensitive and responsive to the needs and concerns of women through integration of women into managerial and decision-making positions, addition of family planning components to women's projects and design of projects which concern themselves particularly with the role and status of women.

Results: Pathfinder-funded projects with emphasis on women include seminars on population, family, development and women's rights in Ecuador, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria and Peru; training for women flower-growers in Colombia; a women's clinic in Bolivia; a family planning registration and training project in Egypt; a women's program (ENCUENTRO) in the Caribbean; training for indigenous midwives and social workers in Ecuador and Haiti; a ZPG student organization in Indonesia and a program for adolescent mothers in Jamaica. These kinds of activities were included in women's programs in about 15 countries during 1978. For each subsequent year until 1982, about 25 women's programs in 20 countries will be supported annually.

Duration: FY 78-82

A.I.D. Funding: \$1,750,000

Other Sponsors: IPPF, UNFPA, FPIA

ACTIVITIES

In addition to specific projects the Agency has engaged in numerous programs and activities revolving around women in development. The Women in Development Office, regional bureaus and missions sponsored conferences, seminars and studies and provided training opportunities in the U.S. and abroad.

Activities of the Women in Development Office included a conference on Women and Food, held at the University of Arizona, Tucson, under a grant to the Consortium for International Development. Home economists and agriculturalists from land-grant universities, representatives of women's and other PVOs, A.I.D. personnel and third world women were all brought together to discuss the roles of women in food systems in developing countries and to develop practical strategies to prevent hunger and malnutrition. The conference papers and proceedings, as well as a summary report are available from the Women in Development Office.

One result of the Women and Food conference has been a training session for women from land-grant universities interested in doing technical assistance work overseas. This training session, to be held in August 1978, is under the joint sponsorship of the Title XII Office, the Office of Personnel and Training and the Women in Development Office.

A second conference involved third world women who came to the U.S. National Women's Conference at Houston. The Women in Development Office organized sessions for the overseas visitors, representatives of international organizations and foundations, and international committee chairs of state conferences on the role of women's organizations and the education of girls and women. How to forge links between educated urban women and their organizations and poor rural women and their organizations was one subject. The needs of women for training in organizational skills and management was another. Funding sources and how they can be approached for help on projects was also a perceived need expressed by LDC women and PVOs alike. How to train adult women for income producing activities as well as getting girls to primary and secondary schools was discussed by another group. This conference report is also available.

Another series of meetings has revolved around the donor nations and their activities in the women in development sphere. Beginning in 1975 (International Women's Year), the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development held informal consultations on women in development at DAC headquarters in Paris. At the 1978 meeting the U.S. made

two presentations -- one by Dr. Nadia Youssef on her and Dr. Mayra Buvinić's work on female-headed households in less-developed countries (International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)), and a second by Dr. Carolyn Barnes and Mme. Ruomba of Upper Volta who reported on the A.I.D. women and credit project there. The Women in Development Office also co-chaired a donor meeting in Ottawa in June 1977, which included representatives from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, France and New Zealand. Women's roles in development agencies, guidelines for project design, the need for women technicians and training of technicians in women in development concepts were the main topics of that meeting.

Responding to the need for materials on women in development both in the U.S. and in LDCs, the WID Office produces and collects and then disseminates useful materials. A contract was awarded in 1976 to print in English, Spanish and French the condensed version of the World Plan of Action for the Decade for Women. These were distributed to A.I.D. missions, women's groups and others, including all third world women who attended the Mexico City Conference for International Women's Year. Copies of the World Plan and other data and information are kept on hand in a resource center in the WID Office for distribution to interested groups, missions and scholars and developers upon request. Other material is available for use in the WID Office. Development newsletters will be encouraged to report on new materials available.

The International Directory of Women's Development Organizations, published by A.I.D. and distributed to A.I.D. missions, the Peace Corps, international development organizations and to those listed in the directory is being distributed, on request, in single copies to anyone interested. Notices about the directory in a variety of publications have brought worldwide requests from organizations, plus information for a future edition. An updated version is planned for 1980. The British Broadcasting Company conducted an overseas telephone interview with the WID Office which resulted in additional requests, especially from the South Pacific.

Two large booklets on appropriate technology for households and food production have been received and reprinted. One, prepared by Elizabeth O'Kelley for UNICEF in Bangladesh is entitled Simple Technologies for Rural Women in Bangladesh. Another, by Marilyn Carr of the Economic Commission for Africa's Women's Training and Research Center, includes easy to follow directions for grain storage and processing, and water collection and purification.

The Women in Development Office distributes two bibliographies published by the Overseas Development Council -- one by Buvinić, of the ICRW and the second by May Rihani of New TransCentury -- and

the two volumes resulting from WID contracts: Images of Women in the Literature of Selected Developing Countries (Ghana, Senegal, Haiti and Jamaica) and Women Headed Households: The Ignored Factor in Development Planning. Another volume, Third World Women Speak Out, is expected to be published in fall 1978, and is based on interviews by Perdita Huston with women in six developing countries.

The Women in Development Office is currently working with A.I.D.'s Development Information Center and a contractor to catalogue and organize the materials collected by the office. Most of these materials are xeroxed or duplicated in unpublished form, commonly called "fugitive" literature, which is characteristic of any new body of information. The materials will be arranged in two sections: those which can be used in the library/resource center and those which are available for distribution. A publications list will be kept up to date and circulated. Appropriate materials are submitted for inclusion in A.I.D. abstracts and other development publications.

The library/resource center is increasingly being used by technical assistants going out to do field work and by journalists, researchers and scholars interested in women in development information. A technical information specialist is being added to the W.I.D. staff to handle information requests and to search out materials being produced outside the Agency, especially at research centers and in the field, which should be useful to technical assistants and missions. Regular mailings to the missions are being instituted.

Other activities supported or initiated by the Women in Development Office include a report on women's role in agricultural production from the meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Finland in the summer of 1977 with the aim of developing a farm women's network, a "circuit riding" trip by a male developer to a few missions in the Near East to identify opportunities and constraints on women in development programs, support for African women attending a workshop of PVOs and indigenous voluntary groups in Sierra Leone, a small grant to the Tunisia mission to aid in the conference of the International Union of Family organizations, and a series of debriefings in A.I.D./W for experts to discuss certain issues or activities or visits to LDCs. A research and policy conference was held under a grant from the Bureau of Program and Policy Coordination on Women and Poverty. Papers resulting from that conference are being edited for publication.

Liaison has also been maintained with a variety of international organizations working on women in development. Visitors from FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNESCO, OECD/DAC, and from a variety of donor and less-developed country governments have also visited the Women in Development Office for discussions, exchange of information and materials. FAO representatives have come to discuss the upcoming World Conference on

Agrarian Reform and Rural Development which has an item on women on its agenda. Expert consultation has been requested preceding that conference for preparation of background materials. In cooperation with A.I.D.'s Bureau of Intragovernmental and International Affairs and the regional bureaus, the W.I.D. Office coordinates with and monitors the activities of the women's sections of the UN regional economic commissions. Representatives of A.I.D. have attended regional conferences and training sessions sponsored by these commissions and support has been given to these regional training centers. IIA and PPC/WID also have cooperated with IO/State vis-a-vis fostering, coordinating with and monitoring development activities of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, and the organs of the UN development system.

A research and policy conference was held under a grant from PPC on Women and Poverty. Papers resulting from that conference are available.

Participant Training

Four basic types of training are provided under participant training programs by the Office of International Training. These are academic training at accredited institutions in degree and non-degree programs, observation training usually for higher level participants to update their skills, on-the-job training and specialized programs to meet specific training needs. Participants are selected on the basis of their commitment and potential for contributing to specific development objectives which improve the lives of the poor majority, promote greater equity in sharing the benefits of development and provide needed skills and technology.

Some of these participants are women. In FY 1977 13% of the 1,963 participant arrivals in the United States whose programs were arranged by A.I.D.'s Office of International Training were women:

-- Near East	70
-- Asia	66
-- Africa	65
-- Latin America	48
-- Europe	4
-- Other Regions	1

Some recent participants have been in programs specifically designed to improve the status of women. The A.I.D.-supported Tucson Conference on Women and Food attracted women of many nationalities from all continents.

The Secretary of the Syrian Women's General Union was proposed for a three-month training program to strengthen the role of women by building up day care centers. Morocco nominated a two-women team to attend the USDA Seminar on Training of Trainers for Rural Development and two women to participate in the HEW Seminar on Management in Social Welfare.

There are indications of growing interest in programs to upgrade the status of women in LDCs through training. The Office of International Training is also in the process of preparing orientation workshops for its own key staff members on the importance of women to development.

In Africa, under an Office of Labor Affairs program, and with the cooperation of Africa's Central Organization of Trade Unions (CTOU), a Pan-African Conference on the role of trade union women was held for English-speaking Africans. The program was aimed at analyzing the special problems of women workers, the benefits of trade union organization and the need for increased participation of women in the labor movement. A program with French-speaking African trade union women from Cameroon, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta and Zaire is being developed. It is expected that two representatives from each country will attend a seminar as well as two experts from the ECA office in Addis. Upon their return home, participants will formulate country training programs to provide fresh initiatives. In addition, a three-month training program for three African trade union women leaders in the United States will be held at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations in FY 1978.

A development training program for Portuguese-speaking Africa aimed at meeting priority requirements for trained manpower by providing training in agriculture, health, education, rural development and public administration has had 198 participants to date--31 of them women. Participants are trained in the U.S., Africa and Portugal.

A Management Skills for Women sub-project of a Development Services project on Increasing the Effectiveness of Industrial Research Institutes is offering skill-enhancement workshops especially designed for the needs of women professionals in industrial research institutes. The latter programs also were funded by the Office of Labor Affairs.

Agriculture

The Office of Agriculture in the Development Support Bureau includes training for women from LDCs in the grain drying and storage project. The purpose is to reduce post harvest food losses during storage, marketing, processing, drying and other related agribusiness activities. This project is under a contract with Kansas State University, which provides technical services, training, information services and advice in technology development. Kansas State University has also developed special programs for women. Last year special training was given to two women economists from Thailand.

Housing

The Housing Guaranty Program has centered its efforts on the individual household. Because women are key members of these households, HG

projects are said to be "women-inclusive" with women benefiting from the physical improvements to their families' shelter conditions, and from attendant social, economic and environmental improvements in health, sanitation and family cohesion.

Recently completed shelter sector assessments for Panama and Togo have examined the role of women in terms of shelter, child care, employment and income generation, and health and sanitation. The Panama study identified the problems which arise among many low-income women when the male head of household, in whose name both title and mortgage are registered, abandons the family. While no legal requirements prevent women from being co-signers, common practice has excluded them. As a result, many low-income mothers are left without legal right to their housing units. The Panama assessment contains specific recommendations which will address this issue and assure that women share with their mates legal tenure to their housing.

Recent initiatives in sites and services and upgrading projects include provision of market areas for petty trade, which in many countries is primarily conducted by women, as well as provision of areas within housing units for the development of cottage industries.

The blending of Housing Guaranty funds with development assistance funds in the Improvement Program for the Urban Poor (IPUP) allows for a variety of activities which benefit women. These include education programs in health and sanitation practices, improved access to credit and management training for the development of small business enterprises conducted by women in both trade and cottage industry production, and community facilities which allow for education and job training and child care centers. IPUP programs are being designed along these lines for FY 1978 Housing Guaranty projects in Togo and Liberia.

At present, the Office of Housing is preparing a research project which will lead to a set of guidelines for analyzing the barriers to the effective participation of women in the shelter sector and remedial strategies for removing those barriers. The research effort will identify the legal, cultural, social and economic constraints which inhibit the participation of women in shelter programs. The investigation will cover such areas as access to credit for shelter and small-scale enterprises, availability of mortgage and loan life insurance for the head of household and constraints to the delivery of social services which preclude the full participation of women in the employment sector.

Engineering

In the field of engineering and construction there have been very few noticeable changes related to women in development. In some countries women continue to do heavy labor in construction. The construction

industry in almost all societies is normally-arch conservative with attitude changes coming very slowly. A.I.D.'s Office of Engineering added two women to the engineering staff during the past year.

Health

The Agency concentrates its health activities on support for the extension of integrated delivery systems to provide health, nutrition and family planning services, especially to rural areas and to the poorest economic sectors. Approximately half the A.I.D.-assisted countries have no such program. Three centrally-funded projects have been designed to provide support to overseas missions in this area. These projects include women as recipients as well as participants.

A pilot project in Lampang Province in Thailand includes a mid-level manpower training component utilizing women as physician-extenders rendering primary health care in a program designed to extend health care to the rural population focusing on women of reproductive age and children under six years of age.

In MEDEX project, Phase III, a new approach and methodology for accelerated training of mid-level health manpower as a key element of delivery of primary health care services has been developed by the Health Manpower Development Staff at the University of Hawaii. A key factor in the design of this system has been the recognition and selection of nurses or nurse practitioners as the most appropriate people to train.

Boston University is engaged in a project to improve the teaching and training of health professional and auxiliary personnel in LDCs. Technical assistance is provided to public health leaders in systematic, instructional course design, tailored to specific national health objectives. Fifty percent of the LDC field directors trained under this program are women. Their leadership roles are enhanced through the additional skills provided by this training. The multiplier effect of this kind of training will include women throughout the health professions as these participants return to design and conduct training in their own countries.

Another project involves the evaluation and utilization of the A.I.D. hand pump. The purpose of this project is to evaluate, through field testing, and to encourage utilization of a low cost hand water pump developed under an earlier A.I.D. project. The pump was designed to be low cost, reliable and simple enough to be easily manufactured in LDCs. Technical assistance will be provided to governments which are interested in establishing programs for manufacture, installation and maintenance of the pump.

If the program is successful and the pumps are widely used, the accessibility of potable water in rural areas of LDCs could be greatly increased. This would be particularly significant for women since, in many rural LDC cultures, the woman is the primary water gatherer. The time required for this chore is often great, not only because the source may be a long distance from the home but also because the source may be polluted and the water may need to be boiled to make it potable. This greatly increases the requirement for gathering often scarce fuel, which is also usually a woman's job. The time saved by having a convenient source of potable water is potentially large and could be used for increased economic enterprise or improved family care.

Nutrition

Nutrition projects are focused on improving the nutritional level and well-being of women as principal providers of food and nutrition education to the family, as well as vital members of the family unit. Projects underway are intended to address the critical malnutrition problems of pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of three. An Iron Deficiency Anemia project addresses this deficiency disease which is most prevalent in women, particularly women who are pregnant.

Mass-media are used for reaching mothers, especially in rural areas, with emphasis on weaning practices and breast-feeding. A series of workshops is being planned to provide for the world-wide integration of nutrition education into the multi-sectoral nutrition programs which some 20 nations are developing or implementing under A.I.D. grants or loans.

A wide range of projects in food technology give special attention to appropriate village-level technologies, many of which will be utilized by and benefit women. Emphasis on diminishing post-harvest losses will also affect both practices by and food available to women.

Latin America and Caribbean Activities

A.I.D. Missions in Latin America have financed and/or provided technical assistance to host country organizations to sponsor conferences and other activities designed to raise public awareness of women's role and potential in national development.

The USIS Binational Center and A.I.D. in Guatemala's Ad Hoc Committee on Women's Affairs jointly sponsored a Women's Leaders Conference in June 1977 to examine problems women face in developing their potential and participating more fully in economic and social development.

The American Institute for Free Labor Development project provided funds for the first International Meeting of Women Workers (female union leaders) in Paraguay in 1976, and for the first Central American women labor leaders seminar, with representatives from the five Central American countries and Panama, held in Honduras in 1977.

In Peru, the Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Teaching on Population, a new organization created with A.I.D. assistance, sponsored at the Center for Studies in Population and Development a three-day seminar on various aspects of the role of women in development.

The Movement for the Rights of Women, with a grant from Pathfinder, hosted in Lima a three-day seminar on women's rights in 1977. Follow-up seminars in provincial cities with A.I.D. assistance are under consideration.

Through another A.I.D.-funded grant to Pathfinder, the National Union of Ecuadorian Women conducted a seminar in October 1977, bringing together women leaders to review means to improve the economic and social status of women. The seminar was also attended by Colombian members of the Women's Citizens Union of Colombia.

In Paraguay A.I.D. funded two projects aimed at informing women, particularly in the rural areas, of laws covering their civil, political and labor rights and how to exercise them. In one of these, two local women's volunteer organizations and a division of the Paraguayan Ministry of Labor formed a team to prepare simply written materials. In the other project, A.I.D. provided financial support to one of these PVOs, the Paraguayan League for Women's Rights, to continue establishing branches and offering follow-up leadership training courses in rural areas.

In El Salvador, A.I.D. financed a technical advisor to design, implement and evaluate a workshop on "Techniques and Strategies for Coordinated Action" for delegates from local women's groups. The workshop resulted in the establishment of the Federation of Salvadoran Women's Associations.

In Honduras, the Agency is funding two U.S. women sociologists to work with the government's Superior Council for Economic Planning in formulating portions of the National Development Plan (1979-1983) dealing with the participation of women in the development of Honduras. The advisors will review the Plan in the areas of social promotion, agriculture, education, industry, human resources training and nutrition, and prepare an analysis of the Plan's policies on women's income, employment, paid and unpaid working conditions, and professional status

and preparation; advise and assist in drafting portions of the Plan to increase the effective participation of women, particularly in rural areas, and collaborate in designing the basis for a proposed National System for the Integration of Women in Development.

A \$21,000 grant from the LAC Bureau to the Partners of the Americas enabled that organization to increase the participation of women in its second Inter-American Community Education Workshop held in Cali, Colombia in 1978. The purpose of the workshop was to stimulate the development of cooperative community education programs with special emphasis on the role of women as a resource in the community.

The availability of Special Development Activities (SDA) funds enables Latin America missions to make small grants to support local organizations whose activities are women-oriented. In Panama, SDA activities have been aimed at the poorest and most remotely located groups in the country. Recent or planned activities which directly involve women include:

- Day-care centers: a proposal is being developed which will establish a program to assist women from culturally-deprived environments through support to day-care centers run by the women. Children will receive food supplement in an environment conducive to their proper mental and physical development. Women will receive nutrition, health, literacy, child care and vocational training at the centers.
- Pilot project-wind power: SDA which will use a combination of wind and water power to supply safe drinking water to rural homes through aqueduct systems, provide power for milling rice, water for irrigation, and possibly the generation of electric power, thus relieving rural women from the time-consuming burden and physical drain of making the daily trek for water.
- Rice production project: SDA with an isolated group of Indian communities in Bocas Del Toro. One component of the project is aimed at improving traditional methods of rice milling, drying and storage. This will reduce loss in quality and quantity of the harvest, and because of the intermediate technology used, will result in considerable savings of time and energy for the Indian women who traditionally are responsible for these activities.
- Rural youth agricultural clubs: This OPG will assist various rural youth groups to become more self-reliant through the development of economic activities, training in organization and management, interchange with U.S. youth groups, etc. Rural girls will be encouraged to participate in the organization.

In Guyana, the Special Development Activities project, funded at the level of \$100,000 annually, encompasses a variety of small self-help projects. The construction of small village markets under that program provides shelter for the rural vegetable and fruit vendors, most of whom are women.

The last special development activity authority agreement signed with the Government of Ecuador for U.S. \$50,000 was instrumental in involving women in the secondary cities and rural areas in projects such as the teaching of crafts and manual arts to rural mothers and girls.

In El Salvador the special development activities fund is used to support self-help projects of cooperatives and communities throughout the country. The mission has placed emphasis on assisting women's activities, but these activities have tended to be in traditional areas such as sewing and baking. However, during 1978 the mission intends to use this fund for gradual expansion into non-traditional projects for women. The mission has a complete set of portable video-tape equipment, including camera and monitors, for use in project development and support. This equipment will be used almost exclusively in support of women in development activities in 1978 such as in the preparation of standard tapes on health, family planning, women's rights, literacy, etc. The tapes will be utilized in future promotion of women in development activities throughout El Salvador.

Private and Development Cooperation Bureau

Several women in development activities are supported by the PDC Bureau. The Overseas Education Fund, founded by the League of Women Voters in 1947, has evolved a training and advisory service for indigenous volunteer organizations which reach the disadvantaged, primarily women, in developing countries.

A Development Program Grant (DPG) has enabled OEF to develop these activities in many new countries and in new ways. OEF has initiated contact with women's groups and/or women's bureaus in Zambia, Jamaica and Sri Lanka and has worked with the UN Regional Commissions for Women in Iran and Ethiopia. The initiatives of these three years are now beginning to produce requests for projects as well as for general technical assistance and coordination.

The experience acquired under the DPG enables OEF to be much more effective in identifying local organizations capable of working with low income rural and urban women, and in managing projects. OEF has developed project development and evaluation manuals to assist staff and volunteers. As of June 1978, the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation had provided \$815,000 through the DPG funding mechanism to OEF, at which time allocated funds would have been exhausted.

Created by a Development Program Grant in 1975, the International Division of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) carries on internationally the 42-year history of this Black women's organization in dealing with problems of the poor majority in the United States. The NCNW plans to work with the women of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in Southern Africa. A proposal, "Leadership Training for the Development of Marketable Skills for the Women of Botswana," will replicate the methods and techniques used in the U.S.A. with suitable modifications for local conditions.

A team of three Black American women, fluent in French, is investigating the possibility of working along the same lines in three Francophone countries: Senegal, Togo and Ivory Coast. Negotiations are underway for collaboration with women of the Caribbean nations as well.

A grant to the New TransCentury Foundation enabled its Secretariat for Women in Development to get underway in 1976. Activities under the grant include publication of an annotated bibliography, Development as if Women Mattered: an Annotated Bibliography with a Third World Focus (published by the Overseas Development Council), and compilation of a directory of private and voluntary agency projects involving women which is being issued periodically. A final report has been completed on the first of what will be a series of regional workshops around the world to assist overseas field staff of U.S. voluntary agencies and their counterparts to integrate women more effectively in the development process. The first workshop was held in October 1977 in Freetown, Sierra Leone, and several additional overseas conferences are on the agenda for the current fiscal year. Activities also include project design seminars for voluntary agencies' staffs, as well as a two-day training module to be used in university graduate schools.

Finally, through the Office of Labor Affairs, the PDC Bureau promotes the participation of women in the labor force through its Labor Force Integration Project. These activities to strengthen existing mechanisms and to develop new ones for the integration of working women in several world areas are described under "projects" in the appropriate geographical sections of this Report.

DATA BASE

A. DATA FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

1. Congressional Intent

SECTION 108: DATA BASE REQUIREMENT

Section 108 of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1977 directs A.I.D. to evaluate progress toward developing an adequate data base on the role of women in national economies of recipient countries. The requirement recognizes that A.I.D. bureaus and missions need information to plan as well as to assess the impact of policies and programs on the integration of women into developing economies.

In keeping with common usage, the terms "data" and "information" will be used as synonyms. However,

- when quantity is meant, the terms will be modified appropriately: statistical data, numerical information, census information, statistical survey, etc.
- when qualitative studies are being discussed, again appropriate modifiers will be used: small studies or surveys, anthropological data, qualitative information

DATA SYSTEMS: TWO TYPES

To assess the impact of development programs projects and activities on women, two types of data are required. The first is a system of socio-economic indicators to provide aggregate national statistics on an internationally comparable basis which describe the participation of women in important aspects of national life. The second is sociological and anthropological descriptive information on the position and status of women within a particular region or cultural subgroup of a country. This information details the legal, cultural, health or time-related opportunities and constraints to equal participation of

women in the economic, educational, political, health, employment, managerial, financial and social life of their communities and nation. This second "data" system is necessary as a basis for developing meaningful programs and projects in host countries of differing cultural values.

A.I.D. depends to a large extent on outside data sources. Thus, this Report discusses and evaluates progress and deficiencies not only in A.I.D., but in other institutions which gather information, systematically store it and regularly report it: international agencies, census and statistical offices in developing countries, the scholarly community.

*DEVELOPMENT AS
ECONOMIC GROWTH*

Until recently, A.I.D. and other development agencies considered development almost exclusively in terms of economic growth. Accompanying this emphasis was an attempt to evaluate progress toward development goals through monitoring national economic indicators. Designed in accordance with the concepts of developed country economic systems, these indicators have frequently proved inadequate for measuring economic progress in the developing world. In particular, they exclude consideration of many of the activities normally engaged in by women, activities which contribute significantly to the economic well-being of society, especially in rural and poor households.

*BROADENED
DEVELOPMENT
CONCEPTS*

Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 provides a clear mandate for enlarging the scope of economic and social development concepts by requiring particular attention to the integration of women into national economies. This broadened concept of development, however, particularly in areas concerning women's status and economic contributions, is not accompanied by universally accepted indicators to guide the development of policy, programs and projects or to evaluate their effects.

A.I.D. POLICY DETERMINATION

A.I.D. Policy Determination 60 issued in 1974 gives specific guidance on how the Agency intended to go about building up a data base on women:

Bureaus and field missions will take steps to collect information which may be used to illuminate the role, status, and contributions of women in developing countries. This involves three distinct responsibilities. First, substantial improvement is required in the collection of basic national data on the role and status of women in developing countries. Although encouraging and assisting developing countries in this major undertaking is primarily the responsibility of international organizations, A.I.D. should stress the need for improvement of such data through the international channels. Second, better data on women are required for designing and evaluating A.I.D. projects. Where this is not available from national or international efforts, A.I.D. central or region-supported studies and data gathering may be required. For example, specific information on the activities of women in rural areas may be needed to assist in the design and implementation of a rural development strategy. Three, reasonable reporting requirements must be designed to keep A.I.D. /U informed about effective projects and general progress of integrating women in the development process by improving the utilization of and equality of opportunity for women in LDCs. This information will be shared within A.I.D. and with Congress and other organizations outside A.I.D. concerned with the implementation of the Percy Amendment.

CURRENT PROGRESS

These goals, set four years ago to fulfill the original Percy Amendment mandate, give some specific criteria against which to measure current progress. What steps has the Agency taken to encourage developing countries to improve their gathering and reporting of data on women? What initiatives

have been taken by the international organizations at the Agency's suggestion? What kinds of studies and data gathering on women's situation have been supported from central and regional funds? Do reports on effective projects and on the general progress of integrating women in the development process feed back into Agency data systems in order to improve programming efforts for women?

To answer these questions, the Women in Development Office assigned Biocentric Data, Inc., to undertake a comprehensive survey of data/information available on women in the Third World. Dr. Mary Blomquist, Biocentric's International Division Director--working in close collaboration with the Women in Development Office--spent time looking not only at the Agency's considerable data-collection efforts, but also at those of key international organizations and other agencies to see to what extent they included information on women useful to planners. The results of this survey form the basis for this section of the Report. (The complete report, Progress Toward an A.I.D. Data Base on Women in Development, December 31, 1977, is available from the Office of Women in Development).

2. Socio-Economic Indicators

MACRO ECONOMIC MEASURES

Present Agency data systems, depending heavily upon World Bank sources which were developed for international lending purposes, are heavily weighted towards macro economic statistics on per capita income, international trade, balance of payments, loan indebtedness and the like.

The great achievement of national income and products accounts is that they enable us to sum up the incredible diversity of economic transactions into a manageable set of meaningful numbers indicating how much an economy has grown or declined over a specified period.

Program success and accomplishment of management functions are evaluated by progress made toward specified objectives. When faced with a management choice of devoting resources toward goals difficult to quantify such as integration of women into national economies, or quantifiable goals such as increased agricultural production, per capita gross national product or reduction in gross fertility rates, the manager's tendency is to concentrate on objectives which can be expressed in numbers. Quantification of all aspects of socially oriented goals is neither possible nor desirable. Those aspects that can be quantified in the form of social indicators must be supplemented by qualitative descriptions interpreting what they mean and how various indicators interrelate.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

It is clear that achieving progress in integrating women into national economies requires special efforts to develop and incorporate appropriate indicators into on-going data systems. For planning and budgetary purposes, A.I.D. missions and central bureaus need social and economic indicators classified by sex, age, rural/urban residence and, where available, by region.

The Agency presently is moving forward on several fronts towards greater use of social indicators. This means more than simply loading more social indicators into the Agency's data banks. In one such effort, the Agency now looks not only at the cost effectiveness of programs and projects, but attempts to judge whether they are "socially sound," i.e., will have positive social consequences. Another effort is the attempt to develop more sensitive socio-economic criteria to evaluate host country progress in reaching development goals.

SECTION 102(d) REPORT

The most extensive exercise along these lines in the Agency has been the attempt to evolve a participatory development strategy and to identify performance criteria which can test such a strategy. Two reports to Congress--Socio-Economic Performance Criteria for

Development (February 1977) and Proposed Criteria and Factors for Assessing Country Performance (February 1978)--discuss problems in identifying guidelines for determining progress toward socio-economic goals.

In the first report, the status, progress and problems associated with international data collection, analyses and use of meaningful indicators in program decision making are presented. The report stresses the lack of an internationally comparable data base for most meaningful social indicators. It also points out problems associated with data collection in LDCs. Some of these problems are the result of lack of uniformity in survey design, methodology, and quality control. Others are caused by small sample size and infrequency of measurement. These problems lead to statistics with large variations. The report does, however, present some of the work under way to encourage development of socio-economic indicators useful to development decision makers.

Rather than repeat the detailed discussion presented, the reader is directed to the above report, especially to the paper by William Paul McGreevey, Issues in Measuring Development Performance. His recommendations deal with what can be done with present data files and modifications of present data collection systems. They are particularly pertinent in view of the current need for sex-differentiated data to meet the goals of the women in development mandate.

MEASURES OF
WOMEN'S
PARTICIPATION

A single unified indicator of social status and progress for women has not been developed or universally accepted. As with economic measures, social measurements are routinely taken in a number of separate and meaningful "accounts." Some of these, such as enrollment in the formal educational system are measured with relatively high accuracy and frequency. Others, such as employment by sector and status, and unemployment, may be measured periodically but with less accuracy. Still others are measured only infrequently in association with national censuses or large surveys.

The lack of a universally accepted general index of progress for women in developing countries does not preclude the use of individual measures of women's participation in education, organizations, decision-making functions, employment, or their health levels and economic status. Many countries are collecting data on these factors with sex differentiation intact. Others do not, or aggregate the data before they are released.

DATA AGGREGATION

Herein lies one of the vexing problems of current socio-economic data reporting. Because of the lack of uniformity in data collection systems in host countries, much of the useful information that would describe the role of women is not published. International organizations presenting national socio-economic statistics aggregate data to the exclusion of both sex and geographical specificity.

A review of primary data sources in developing countries discloses that some of the data relevant to women's role or status are nevertheless collected on a routine or periodic basis. Where this is done, there would be little added expense in reporting and analyzing data on women in a form useful to national and international planners. Where little data on women is collected, but mechanisms for national data collection and surveys are in place, the collection, analysis and publishing of data by sex would not pose unusual problems, although it would add to costs.

A.I.D.'s current efforts to install an economic and social indicators data bank demonstrate Agency acceptance of the usefulness of such indicators in program design and evaluation. None of these indicators, however, presently is stored by sex; nevertheless, in establishing such a data bank, the Agency already has taken a vital first step towards developing an adequate data base on the role of women. The storing

of selected social indicators by sex in Agency data systems--as well as consistently using sex-differentiated indicators in policy and project papers--is a logical second step now being taken (see below pp. 183-84).

3. Indicators in the Context of Women in Development Objectives

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Congress stresses evaluation of the impact of A.I.D. programs on the

incomes, productivity and literacy of women, and the level or extent of their participation in the development process.

This emphasis, although not as inclusive as that of the UN World Plan of Action, is similar in its recognition of the role of women's economic and productive roles. The World Plan's specific recommendations for 1975-1980 include:

- *Increased employment opportunities for women, reduction of unemployment and greater efforts to eliminate discrimination in the terms and conditions of employment*
- *Recognition of the economic value of women's work in the home, in domestic food production and marketing and voluntary activities not traditionally remunerated*

Economic contribution traditionally is measured by work force participation indicators. This poses another major problem associated with calculating women's participation levels in the development process. The flaws of these indicators, in terms of underaccounting for female economic contribution, are discussed in detail in recent literature. For example, a rural woman may not think of time she spends in subsistence farming as economic activity and thus fail to report what may be a significant contribution to the family's production. Or, if the census form has only one space for principal occupation, a woman

if she is married will almost certainly say "housewife"--whether or not she earns outside income.

This is of little concern to many economists for whom the household is the production and consumption unit of interest. However, when capacity of the household to improve true income status is of concern, or when projects are being designed to improve agricultural production, it is imperative that the traditional view of economic activity or "work" be expanded to include nonpaid production. It should be noted that underrepresentation may also occur for segments of the male population because the system of identification and evaluation of economic activities is based on industrialized country concepts.

Some manner of counting and reporting the productive work of both women and men which is not presently considered economic activity current¹ is being sought. Definitions of activities which "count" in an economic sense include time spent as unpaid family workers, a concept which is being introduced in some of the more recent censuses and surveys. In addition, part time involvement in small businesses, industries, and trading or marketing can be included among economic activities.

However, it must be borne in mind that for certain employment categories, especially agricultural workers, current indicators of women's activity levels are not usable. The following indicators, however, are relatively widely available and generally accepted by the economic and governmental communities:

1. economic activity

- a. participation rates by age and sex
- b. number of employed and unemployed
- c. occupation by sector
- d. occupation by industry
- e. occupational status (employer, employee, self-employed)

2. income, earnings and other remuneration for economic activity
3. responsibility as the principal provider of food, clothing and shelter, traditionally defined as head of household

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The concept of head of household presents major problems in efforts to evaluate women's roles in developing economies. It is usually assigned to adult males, and only to women when no adult males are present. In developed countries, the term has historically been associated with earning outside income or financial responsibility for food, clothing and shelter. This concept is inappropriate to developing countries and needs to be replaced by a true measure of the food/clothing/shelter responsibility. This responsibility may be fulfilled directly from paid labor, from unpaid domestic food and fiber production, or indirectly through insuring that the necessities are provided through the efforts of other family members, including children. By no means is this primary responsibility limited to adult males in many A.I.D. countries. Identification of the responsibility is important for many projects where those who earn or control family income are the target group.

MIGRATION

Several indicators indirectly give clues to the head of household puzzle and are important in their own right as well in describing women's situation in the Third World. These are the statistics on residence, urbanization and migration. In the developing world generally, incomplete or aborted land reforms linked to high rates of population growth continue to expel thousands from the countryside. Metropolitan areas are growing by phenomenal rates. In Asia and Africa, most often it is the male who goes off in search of employment, leaving women and children behind on the subsistence plot. In Latin America, for at least the past decade, women have been migrating to the cities at rates surpassing those for men. Both situations create the

possibility that increasing numbers of women may live alone for at least part of the year, becoming in effect the heads of their own households.

Indicators currently available include:

1. distribution of the population by urban/rural residence
2. urban population growth rates
3. percent of population changing residence during recent periods
4. population by various administrative units, growth rates, and net migration in and out

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

The World Plan of Action stresses improvement of educational opportunities for women and recognizes the importance of training in economic activities traditionally carried on by women as well as in sectors frequently reserved for men:

- *Coeducational technical and vocational training extended to women and men in the industrial and agricultural sectors*
- *Equal access to education at every level, compulsory primary education for all, and action taken to prevent school dropouts*
- *A marked increase in literacy and civic education of women, especially in rural areas*

The concept of participation in formal education may differ from country to country, making a careful analysis necessary. Enrollment data, summarized primarily from administrative records, are generally reported separately for males and females although they may be aggregated for comparison among countries.

The highest level of educational attainment is usually obtained from surveys and censuses, initially reported by sex and age. Level of education refers to primary, secondary, etc., and highest level completed clearly understates the degree of educational attainment, particularly for women, who may participate

but drop out before completion of a level. Grade completion data are, however, more difficult to obtain, although frequently gathered on that basis in the original surveys.

Educational achievement as measured by the ability to read is a widely used indicator. Although the definitions differ from country to country, and indeed sometimes from survey to survey within a country, comparisons of female and male literacy rates are fairly accurate when obtained from the same source. As with the measures of literacy among the total population, standardization of definitions must occur before complete comparability of literacy rates for women of different countries and over time will be achieved.

Reviews of various data bases, show that the most widely available measures of comparative educational participation by women and men in developing countries are:

1. enrollment (types and levels)
2. attainment (types and levels)
3. literacy (adult)

NONFORMAL EDUCATION

Nonformal education, defined as structured learning in a nontraditional or nonformal setting, enables women and men denied a formal education to participate in the development process. Centralized administrative records are not available for this type of education, nor are participants counted in censuses or demographic surveys. Special purpose studies and surveys sometimes report on the availability of nonformal educational programs and participation by women in developing countries. The resulting information has not normally been reported in a format allowing quantitative comparisons among countries, but where available is a valuable addition to an information base concerning women's education.

CONSTRAINTS ON WOMEN'S TIME

Women's full participation in productive activity is influenced by time, health, social and legal constraints, in addition to level

of education. Studies of the allocation of time among various activities and observation of the nature of the tasks themselves is one of the few methods for determining which activities are productive and which are constraints on fuller participation in the development process. These data, expensive and themselves time consuming to obtain, are scarce and seldom appear in nationwide data bases on developing countries.

Child care is one major factor affecting both the time a woman can devote to economic activities and the type of activity in which she can engage. Lacking specific time allocation studies, measures of fertility can provide some insight into constraints on participation in the development process. Age-specific fertility rates, the total number of children born to a woman, together with marital or union status and age at first union, supply indirect measures concerning some of the factors affecting women's potential participation. Such measures have the advantage of being components of most ongoing data collection systems. They should, however, be looked upon as only a part of an ideal data base, supplementary to the invaluable, but currently unavailable, time allocation data.

The following information concerning women in developing countries generally is reported:

1. marital status (including consensual union category)
2. age at first union
3. age specific fertility rates
4. children ever born.

HEALTH CONSTRAINTS

Health constraints to women's participation include their general nutrition and health status, as well as their condition during pregnancy and lactation. In addition, time constraints are imposed by the woman's roles as "deliverer" of health care to family members. General health status is seldom known. Its most frequent surrogate occurs in the form of life tables and life expectancy, i.e., measures of the ultimate

results of health conditions. Nutritional surveys also provide an indirect measure of some aspects of general health but are available for individuals rather than households. It is often reported that women in many developing countries have poorer diets than men, even though during pregnancy and lactation their requirements are critical. However, little data are available to either prove or disprove these statements. Visits to health care facilities cannot be used as an indication of health status since lack of such visits may reflect neglected health rather than good health. Thus, life expectancy, life tables and related statistics, such as maternal death rates, are the only type of nationwide data generally available which hint at the relative health status of men and women. Further insight to health constraints must come from in-depth micro studies of the health status of women in developing countries. It will take many years before enough information can be compiled on a nationwide basis to produce a comprehensive data base. Where available, results of pertinent studies can be included as a part of the profile of women in areas or countries.

Currently collected data, as mentioned above, which can provide some insight include:

1. life expectancy, life tables
2. maternal death rates

EXISTING INDICATORS

The primary emphasis of the Congressional mandate to A.I.D. is upon the integration of women into national economies. The various indicators described above constitute a collection of the most widely available data having some relationship to women's economic activity. However, two points should be stressed. First, these parameters are more widely available than others because they have been generally accepted as necessary for social planning by national governments and international organizations. Their usefulness lies in the likelihood of continued efforts to improve their accuracy and comparability, even

in the absence of universally accepted goals for women. Their collective weakness lies both in their inadequate conceptualization and measurement of women's needs and participation levels, and in the difficulty of instituting needed refinements because of long-standing acceptance of current definitions. In addition, changes in definition, if not carefully handled, erase the possibility of longitudinal comparisons.

The second point is that some information relating to the constraints on women's participation, such as legal restrictions and social attitudes, are difficult to formulate in terms of internationally comparable data. And yet, these are important factors affecting the role played by women, and their desire and ability to be integrated into the economic system of their nations. For the time being, we may have to rely on small studies, which may sometimes be collected in anthologies or even commissioned to cover certain key themes. See, for example, Luke T. Lee, ed., Law and the Status of Women, distributed by the Office of Women in Development.

B. THE A. I. D. DATA BASE

1. Country Comparable Data- International Organizations

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA BANK

The A.I.D./Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination has responsibility for developing a computerized system for storage, analysis and dissemination of social and economic data. Data stored in this system are intended to support the Agency's design, evaluation and monitoring activities. The economic and social data bank (ESDB) is the single agencywide, automated source of such data. The FY 1979 Congressional Presentation, for example, for the first time used aggregate statistics generated by the ESDB.

The A.I.D. information system is built largely from data sets obtained from the UN, the World Bank and the IMF. Data elements currently in the A.I.D. system do not include any information on the comparative socio-economic characteristics of men and women. Steps, are, however, being undertaken to correct this situation (see below, pp. 183-84).

DATA ON LDCs

Many international organizations are involved in data collection, analysis and reporting activities. Considerable effort is required to accumulate information on the large number of countries receiving A.I.D. funds, and frequently these countries have the least sophisticated data collection and analysis systems. To analyze data for consistency and accuracy is costly. Because of the difficulties and large expenditure, A.I.D. continues to rely heavily upon information gathered by international organizations. For this reason, it is important to examine what information concerning women in the developing countries is available to A.I.D. from these sources.

UN AGENCIES

Several UN organizations accumulate and report data related to specific areas of investigation. Statistical publications issued by the UN and its specialized agencies include the Demographic Yearbook, published by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Statistical Office; the World Health Statistics Annual, published by the World Health Organization; the Statistical Yearbook, compiled by UNESCO; the Yearbook of Labour Statistics from the ILO and Production Yearbook, supplied by the FAO.

Data for these publications are obtained through the cooperation of national statistical offices, although they are subjected to some analysis and summarization. The UN includes remarks concerning the reliability of the data and limitations in its use. In some instances, estimates prepared by the United Nations have been used to supplement official statistics. Information and data related to individuals within populations, such as educational attainment and economic activity, are normally reported for men and women in UN publications.

DATA RELIABILITY

The most frequently mentioned problem associated with using this information centers around the fact that sometimes "official" statistics received from national statistical offices represent the state of affairs which a national government wishes the remainder of the world to believe, rather than the best available report of existing conditions. This difficulty is only one of a multitude of problems associated with collecting accurate and comparable data from independent nations, many of which are only now realizing the value of developing good data systems. An additional problem associated with UN publications is that frequently information is restricted to national-level statistics, and does not provide information for regions of a country which may be necessary for A.I.D. project design and evaluation processes. In spite of these limitations, the UN publications do represent a valuable source of information concerning women in developing countries.

UN DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK

The most recent UN Demographic Yearbook, published in 1976, contains information through the year 1975 related to over 220 nations throughout the world. Specific information, however, is presented only for those nations for which data are considered valid. The following tables, with a sex breakdown, appear in the Yearbook.

<u>Title of the Table</u>	<u>Urban/Rural Breakdown</u>	<u>Number of Countries</u>
1. Population by Age	x	160
2. Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates by Age	x	137
3. Death by Age	x	155
4. Death Rates Specific for Age	x	98
5. Expectation of Life Specified Ages		164
6. Marriages by Age of Bridegroom and by Age of Bride		84
7. Live Births	x	182
8. Live Births by Age of Mother	x	84
9. Death Rates Specific for Marital Status, Age		

ILO YEARBOOK

The ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics includes information on the economically-active population by sex and age groups. As discussed in the section on social indicators of this Report, the information contained in this Yearbook is subject to the definitions of economic activity imposed from the developing countries. Nevertheless, for occupations and industries considered to be "modern," especially those in the non-agricultural sectors, some comparative information can be obtained concerning the economic activities of the male and female populations of a country.

UNESCO STATISTICAL
YEARBOOK

The UNESCO Statistical Yearbook contains several tables which provide educational information on the total population and on women. These include data on level of formal education attained and enrollment in the formal education system. The levels of formal education include the primary (which may vary from four to eight years in various countries); the secondary which includes general secondary education, teacher training and vocational education aimed at preparing a pupil for a trade or occupation other than teaching, and higher education levels. The 1974 Statistical Yearbook provides a breakdown of the total and female enrollment at the primary level by grades. This information is important for distinguishing among those countries where the female population is better represented in the first few primary grades but diminishes substantially in the latter years. This Yearbook does not provide information on enrollment by regions within countries.

UNRISED
DEVELOPMENT
INDICATORS

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development was established to:

conduct research into problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth.

As a part of its function, this Institute has compiled a data bank of measures of social and economic development, recently acquired for the A.I.D. economic and social data bank. Indicators for 1970 were published in 1976 in a 3-volume report entitled Research Data Bank of Development Indicators. In that Report, the availability of economic versus social indicators is discussed.

Data are quite widely reported for economic indicators...coverage is also relatively extensive for certain social indicators for which data are obtained as a by-product of registered administrative or economic activity...other social and demographic data are less widely available. Particularly in the least-developed countries, information about the household sector is still one of the major gaps in statistics...the 1970 data bank contains in addition to a more conventional set of social and economic development indicators, a group of indicators giving male and female figures and a group of background indicators (emphasis added).

This quotation addresses one of the major problems associated with accumulating a data base which includes a female component. In general, the economic and social indicators which have been given the most emphasis and the most careful analysis do not include sex classification or the characterization of regions within a country. The reasons are obvious; the data bases are aimed at providing a quick, comparative picture for a set of countries. Information concerning various subgroups can blur rather than sharpen the focus when an overview is the object. Moreover, some additional time and effort are required to provide comparable data each time a male/female or an urban/rural breakdown is produced. Furthermore, the flaws discussed under the social indicator section become more apparent and more troubling when an attempt is made to provide classifications by sex.

Nevertheless, UNRISD and other producers of international data are reporting several key indicators by sex. They are available for a large proportion of A.I.D. countries and lend themselves to cross-national and longitudinal comparisons:

1. Expectation of life at birth, available for 76 of the 120 countries included in the data bank.
2. Female as percent of total primary enrollment, available for 101 countries.
3. Combined primary and secondary education enrollment as percent of population 5-19, available for 78 countries.
4. Vocational education enrollment as percent of population 15-19, available for 59 countries.
5. Higher education enrollment per 1,000 population 20-29, available for 83 countries.
6. Economically active population in manufacturing industries as percent of population 15-59, available for 49 countries.
7. Professional, technical and related workers as percent of population 15-59, available for 47 countries.

UN GUIDELINES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS

The United Nations, in addition to compiling a bank from existing data, is making attempts to influence the type and quality of information gathered in various countries. The UN Economic and Social Council, through a Statistical Commission, is preparing guidelines on social indicators to aid countries and international agencies in this work, within the context of their own statistical priorities and interests. The social indicators suggested in a report by the Statistical Commission in 1976 (Social and Demographic Statistics; Draft Guidelines on Social Indicators) include 11 general subjects for which statistics should be gathered (along with explicit suggestions on indicators for each general category):

1. Population
2. Family formation

3. Learning and educational services
4. Earning activities and the inactive
5. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation
6. Social security and the welfare services
7. Health and health services
8. Housing and its environment
9. Public order and safety
10. Allocation of time and use of leisure
11. Social stratification and mobility

Where appropriate, the Statistical Commission has included a classification by sex of the various indicators, as well as by age, urban/rural and geographic area. The list includes many indicators commonly included in census and survey reports, such as population age-sex pyramids, educational achievement, family size and labor force participation. It also includes information generally unavailable at present, such as health indicators related to the prevalence and severity of injuries, the incidence of communicable diseases and the per capita energy and protein intake of both males and females. Other nontraditional suggestions include time allocation studies.

The set of social indicators suggested in the draft guidelines would provide important information concerning women in developing countries. Even if adopted, however--unlikely in the near future--the information obtained concerning women in developing countries would still be incomplete since many of the concepts, categories, and definitions in use remain tied to developed country concepts.

*BUILT-IN
INACCURACIES*

Data collection systems frequently provide inaccurate information about the women of the population. For example, vital registration systems in some countries do not accurately report the births of girls, particularly if the baby dies at an early age. Secondly, some developing countries use males as census enumerators or survey workers. This encourages the interview to take place between the male interviewer and the male "head of household," inadvertently contributing to less accurate reporting on the female members.

UN ASSISTANCE
PLAN REDUCED

In recognition of these problems, the UN, through its Office of Demographic and Social Statistics, is investigating ways that developing countries can, with minor modifications to their data collection systems, improve the quality of information concerning women. For example, a year-long effort was planned to send an expert to visit statistical offices to help them improve data gathering and reporting on women. Unfortunately, this effort was reduced to three months. Efforts along these lines are critical because preparations for the 1980 round of censuses are already underway.

WORLD BANK

The World Bank accumulates a set of social indicators for the approximately 150 countries which are members of the World Bank system. These indicators are published as World Tables. The World Bank also makes its data available in the form of computer tapes used by A.I.D. Until recently, the World Bank social indicators did not include any classification by sex. However, an expanded system of social indicators has recently been adopted and does include the following information related to women:

1. Education
 - a. Adjusted enrollment ratios, primary (total and female)
 - b. Adjusted enrollment ratios, secondary (total and female)
2. Employment
 - a. Female labor force (percent of total)
 - b. Female participation rate (percent)
3. Family planning, users (percent of married women)

Although some review and analysis of the data in its expanded data base is contemplated by World Bank personnel, much of the information is obtained directly from the published reports of the various UN organizations or

from requests for specific computer printouts. Additional information, if required, is supplied by the country desks of the World Bank organization. That additional information is also usually of a secondary nature.

"WOMEN ONLY" DATA
COLLECTION

Increasing awareness of the importance of information on women in developing countries has resulted in a number of special publications focussing specifically on women and their roles. Almost universally, the studies and reports contain caveats indicating the lack of information and its questionable quality, along with the cry for the development of better data on women. For example, the Handbook of International Data on Women is a reference book in which information extracted from publications and other sources is brought together to form a data base. As with the World Tables produced by the World Bank, the woman-specific data found in the Handbook has been compiled on computer tape, available from the Boulding Global Data Bank in Boulder, Colorado.

INTER-AMERICAN
COMMISSION OF
WOMEN

A report by a special committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) for the World Conference of International Women's Year includes data on female participation in economic activities and on factors thought to influence the participation levels. Because of reliance on census information, these data are more reflective of participation in "modern" activities involving direct monetary remuneration than of total economic participation. However, the report does represent an effort to bring together statistics on women in a country-comparable format. Literacy rates, educational achievement and legislative conditions in various countries are also reported. Recognizing the problems that exist with current data, the report outlines programs designed to define data needs, to expand efforts to influence the types of data being generated (including the 1980 round of censuses) and to accumulate and analyze data concerning women on an ongoing basis.

UN ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR
LATIN AMERICA

The UN Economic Commission for Latin America has recognized the need for obtaining and reporting statistics on women. In a draft report dated June 1977, the Commission lists 20 action proposals to improve criteria for describing the participation of women in "productive activities," for registering information concerning personal and family events, and for collecting statistics on women heads of families.

UN ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR
AFRICA

The UN Economic Commission for Africa compiled a data base on African women in a report prepared in 1974. This report includes the results of micro studies concerning women's economic activities, in addition to the usual statistics derived from censuses, national surveys and administrative records. Because the micro studies were directed to compiling as much relevant data as possible about women's economic contribution, they used more expansive definitions of what "counts" as economic activity. The results of these micro studies are compared with those reported by such organizations as ILO and are used to illustrate the discrepancies that exist because of different definitions of economic participation.

Additional data gathering activities, relating specifically to women, could be cited. The point to be made, however, is that some progress toward developing a data base for women, however slow, is being made within the network of international organizations. A.I.D., with its heavy reliance upon external data sources, can expect to find ever-expanding sources to fill its requirements for data concerning women's integration into national economies.

One major problem is that data dealing with women often are restricted to use in projects specifically concerned with women. They are seldom incorporated into general data systems supplying information to decision makers and project designers in various agencies. Therefore, unless a project is being developed specifically for women, use of the information obtained for the women-only data bases is not

widespread. Nevertheless, the establishment of such data bases may be useful vehicles for the introduction of new concepts measuring women's economic activities and the factors which constrain choices regarding the level and type of activities in which they engage.

2. Country Comparable Data - A.I.D.

SOCIAL INDICATORS

A.I.D. is placing increasing efforts on establishing a data base that includes both social and economic indicators of the situation of the poor in recipient countries. The previously-mentioned A.I.D. document, Socio-Economic Performance Criteria for Development and its appendices identify indicators useful in measuring progress in agricultural productivity, infant mortality, population growth, income distribution, un- and under-employment. Many specific recommendations are made in the report for applying the criteria separately to men and women to measure differential progress between the sexes.

Other efforts could be mentioned. To explore the range of available indicators and determine their applicability to LDCs, A.I.D. funded Iowa State University to conduct a special study. The final report (April 1977) summarizes the history of the development of social indicators and contains a bibliography of several hundred documents. A weakness in the report is the fact that it does not specifically address the issue of measuring participation of women in development.

INITIAL ARRAY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS IN A.I.D. DATA FILE

The Women in Development Office, recognizing the need for incorporating information concerning women into Agency data systems, has initiated meetings with Agency and interagency participation. The sessions have featured discussions led by representatives from the UN, Population Council and various A.I.D. offices responsible for data collection.

Progress is being made on selecting an initial array of key social indicators with male/female specificity for inclusion in the official A.I.D. data file. Meetings have been held with the staff of the International Statistical Program Center, Bureau of the Census, by an A.I.D. task force to work out details on the variables to be selected and the procedures. Members of the task force include representatives of the Offices of Women in Development; Data Management; Economic and Social Data Bank, and Demography Division, Office of Population. It is contemplated that the first set of indicators, at least for 12-20 initial countries, will be incorporated into the Economic and Social Data Bank in time for the 1980 Congressional Presentation.

As part of its contract with the Women in Development Office, Biocentric, Inc. carried out a data search on key women-in-development indicators for 12 randomly-selected countries--an exercise to explore what information is available and where gaps in data on women exist. It is planned to leave room in the A.I.D. computer for certain essential indicators for which no information currently can be located. These blanks will be a signal to A.I.D. missions as well as to project designers, consultants and others who know the data situation in various countries at first hand to assist in providing the missing indicators as they discover them or as new information becomes available. Two of these exercises are included as Appendix II of this Report; the complete set of 12 is available from the Women in Development Office.

BUREAU FOR
PROGRAM AND
POLICY COORDI-
NATION/WOMEN IN
DEVELOPMENT,
PDPR OFFICES

The Women in Development Office has two data improvement efforts underway which fall under the country-comparable initiatives being undertaken by the Agency. The first is a compilation and analysis of existing macro and micro data on women-based households in developing countries: "Women-Headed Households: The Ignored Factor in Development Planning" (FY 1977-78, A.I.D. Funding \$9,992). A report is available.

A second activity, funded by what now has become the Policy Development and Program Review Office of the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (co-sponsored by the Women in Development Office) seeks new ways to measure women's household production and consumption patterns: "New Measures for New Development Goals: Poverty as a Women's Issue" (FY 1977-78, A.I.D. Funding \$67,259). This latter effort included a two-day workshop bringing together economists who have pioneered such techniques as time budget allocation and social scientists who have studied women in the Third World. The workshop was followed by a "policy roundtable" outlining findings for development planners and policymakers. Both these efforts were carried out by the International Center for Research on Women; further studies and activities are planned.

The PDPR Office also has a program of policy-related studies planned, revolving around the effects of development policies and programs on families. The breakdown of families as a result of development programs and the deprivation of services and support normally performed within families are problems which affect women among both the urban and rural poor: "Economic and Social Functions of Families" (FY 1979-80, A.I.D. Funding \$250,000).

DEVELOPMENT
SUPPORT BUREAU/
AGRICULTURE

Two studies commissioned by the Development Support Bureau (DSB) also will yield country-comparable data on women. In the first, a collaborative effort of Michigan State, Purdue and Cornell Universities, production and consumption patterns of rural households are being analyzed, with special attention given to the extent to which women participate in the rural labor force; the allocation of women's time between paid economic activity, household tasks and unpaid farm labor, and changes as technological innovations occur in the nutritional status of household members: "Poor Rural Households," Office of Agriculture (FY 1976-80, A.I.D. Funding \$1,025,000).

DSB/EDUCATION AND
HUMAN RESOURCES

The second study, being carried out by the Office of Education and Human Resources in the DSB, will evaluate the potential of the family as a "delivery system" for nonformal (organized) as well as informal (casual) education and attempt to develop the means of involving women and their families in such activities as literacy and skill development projects: "Role of the Family in Nonformal Education" (FY 1979-82, A.I.D. Funding \$500,000).

DSB/POPULATION

It must be noted that many A.I.D.-sponsored projects involving data collection make important contributions to the general level of knowledge about women. These efforts, stressing country and longitudinal comparability, contribute to the data base on women because of the following two factors:

1. Women are people. Demographic data and administrative records are normally collected by sex. Therefore, A.I.D. efforts to improve the quality of these kinds of data and to make the results country comparable, generally improve the quality of the data base for women.
2. Women are viewed as the keystone in population control. Target populations are usually defined as the married females under the age of 50. Family planning programs emphasize the role of women in the fertility cycle. They frequently stress the importance of collecting information concerning the education, economic activities and other characteristics which potentially affect the fertility level of the target population.

Several programs receiving Population Office funds are related directly to the collection, compilation and analysis of demographic and population information in the LDCs.

COLLABORATION
WITH CENSUS
BUREAU

The International Statistical Program Center of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, supported through A.I.D. funds, has supplied considerable technical assistance in improving current

survey activities for collection of demographic data. Resident technical advisors and short-term advisors have been assigned to a number of countries for demographic surveys, statistical sampling, and data processing. These and other A.I.D. supported efforts to increase the capability of A.I.D.-assisted countries in collecting and analyzing demographic data will improve the accuracy of knowledge about certain aspects of women's lives.

COUNTRY PROFILES

A series of country demographic profiles is planned by the Bureau of the Census with A.I.D. support. To date, reports have been completed for Costa Rica, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Panama, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Others are planned for the Republic of China, Chile, Mexico, India, Republic of Korea, Indonesia and Brazil. To prepare these reports, Census Bureau analysts have drawn together a variety of data from censuses, demographic surveys, reports from national statistical offices, A.I.D. and various UN organizations. Although reports have been completed for only a few countries, this effort represents a major attempt to provide country comparable demographic information. These reports include the following basic information on women:

1. Age distribution by sex
2. Life tables and life expectancy by sex
3. Marital status of women, ages 15 to 49 years, including the category of consensually married
4. Measures of age at marriage for women
5. Age-specific fertility rates
6. Number of children ever born to women ages 15 to 49 years
7. Percent of population, ages 6 to 19 years, enrolled in school, by sex
8. Percent of population, ages 15 years and over who have completed school, by level and sex
9. Percent literate, ages 15 years and over, by sex
10. Percent of population economically active, by sex

11. Distribution of labor force, by sex and industry
12. Distribution of labor force, by sex and occupation
13. Distribution of agricultural and non-agricultural workers, by sex and status

Much of the information concerning women in the country profiles is directed toward an evaluation of their role in reproduction and population planning. Preparation of these country profiles is funded by the A.I.D./Office of Population and reflects the basic data requirements of that Office.

WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY

The Population Office (together with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities) also provides support to the World Fertility Survey carried out by the International Statistical Institute. This survey is a carefully coordinated research program to assess the current state of human fertility throughout the world and stresses the collection of information about women between the ages of 15 and 49 who are or ever have been "exposed to the risk of childbearing." By the time the project ends in 1982, an anticipated 50 developing countries will have completed fertility surveys under the World Fertility Survey Program.

The survey questionnaire consists of a basic household schedule and an individual core questionnaire. The household schedule can be used to determine household size and certain demographic information about each member. The individual core questionnaire is designed to provide demographic data on each female respondent. In addition, education, literacy, marriage, maternity histories, work history and other background information is provided. The work history information attempts to determine employment status, including activities in marketing, small businesses such as cottage industries, and family farming. Additional questionnaire modules investigate abortion, factors other than contraception which may affect fertility, family planning and general mortality. This survey,

encompassing a nationwide sample, stresses data comparability and represents potentially valuable sources of information concerning certain aspects of women's lives, provided the effort is made to tabulate and analyze these data in a context broader than that associated with fertility determination.

The A.I.D./Office of Population prepared a current (November 1977) compilation of world fertility patterns including age-specific and total fertility rates for 142 countries throughout the world. This represents a major effort at obtaining, evaluating and maintaining one element of the social indicator system.

OTHER POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Other Population Office activities include:

1. Demographic Data Collection and Analysis.

PURPOSE: To develop a comprehensive program for the Sahel in order to build an indigenous capability in demographic planning, research and analysis, and family planning.

2. Evaluation of Family Planning Program Effectiveness.

PURPOSE: To assess the demographic impact of family planning in less-developed countries and to train personnel in LDCs in techniques of family planning evaluation.

3. Measurement of Demographic Changes.

PURPOSE: To improve systems for recording vital events; to implement sample registration systems; and to utilize the data generated by these and other systems to measure the demographic impact of family planning programs.

4. 1980 Round of Censuses.

PURPOSE: To provide training, methodological and technical assistance to developing countries in support of their census operations in the 1980 period.

5. Birth and Death Data Collection Systems.

PURPOSE: To design and implement in-country surveys, or add on to existing surveys (as opposed to building new registration systems or censuses), to obtain and analyze fertility and mortality levels and trends in countries which have inadequate data collection systems for generating continued, timely, and reliable demographic data.

6. Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys.

PURPOSE: To carry out repetitive sample surveys of contraceptive prevalence in several less-developed countries (LDCs) with active public and/or private sector family planning programs.

7. Demographic Data Collection in Asia.

PURPOSE: To utilize the institutional capabilities of the East-West Population Institute, established with A.I.D. support, where Asians and Americans can work together to expand their knowledge and capabilities in seeking solutions to Asian/Pacific population problems.

8. Compilation and Analysis of Population Data.

PURPOSE: To improve the quality, timeliness, and availability of demographic data from censuses, surveys, and vital registration systems pertinent to the population activities of A.I.D.

9. International Fertility Research Program.

PURPOSE: To establish a program to carry out the following activities: (1) Develop study designs and data collection instruments for the gathering of comparative data on various means of fertility control. (2) Enter into study agreements for the collection of comparative data on various means of fertility control with local clinicians doing the testing.

- (3) Train overseas clinicians in use of new fertility control techniques as aid in their data collection activities.
- (4) Analyze test data findings on fertility control.

10. Evaluation Initiative.

PURPOSE: To conduct broad scale evaluations of population/family planning situations (policies, strategies, administration, services, etc.) in less-developed countries.

3. Country-Specific A.I.D. Studies

NONCOMPARABLE INFORMATION

As indicated above much of the information describing women's social and economic roles does not lend itself to a country-comparable data format. With the exception of the World Fertility Survey, studies designed specifically to provide information about women are seldom conducted on an international basis. However, in addition to the country comparable data resulting from censuses and large demographic surveys, there exists a much broader set of information about women in many A.I.D. countries.

WOMEN'S PROFILES

The requirements of the Percy Amendment have resulted in several A.I.D.-sponsored efforts to assemble available information into a series of profiles of women. Some of these efforts have been formal A.I.D. projects resulting in the preparation of extensive reports on the roles and status of women. This approach was taken in El Salvador, the Philippines and Ghana.

Nearly all Latin America Caribbean (LAC) missions have initiated and funded at least one country-specific study which consolidates available data into a single overview of the status and role of women. This general information is augmented as needed by further investigation into a particular geographic area or segment of society having special relevance to A.I.D.'s programs. Missions

make maximum use of local resources, such as host government information systems, universities, research centers, women's organizations as well as Peace Corps volunteers and qualified social scientists resident in the area. This practice has the advantage of being both efficient and economical, and it encourages the participation of local people (often women) in the initial stages of A.I.D.'s program planning. For example, a 1975 study of the role and status of women in Nicaragua was performed by two resident social scientists at a total cost to A.I.D. of less than \$2,000. The more comprehensive study of women in El Salvador was also accomplished at minimum cost to the mission by a U.S. anthropologist residing in neighboring Guatemala.

The Asia Bureau has funded preparation of a Women's Profile for each A.I.D.-assisted country in its region. Some of these profiles, e.g., on the Philippines, are literature surveys of existing materials. The Thailand report, however, is based in part on the results of a survey designed specifically for the project.

These A.I.D. efforts have a number of valuable products:

1. They provide a central source of women specific information for the subject country.
2. They provide a compendium of information that also serves to focus on areas where information is not available.
3. They sensitize both A.I.D./mission and local officials to the current role and constraints on women in the subject country, and suggest worthwhile projects.
4. They enhance the capabilities of local researchers and also sensitize them to women in development goals.

INQUIRE SYSTEM

A.I.D. currently is developing an information retrieval system for project documents, reports, descriptions and summaries. The INQUIRE system is used to search project paper abstracts for key words. Although the actual data generated by a project is not stored in this library, key words such as "women in development" are used to access abstracts of project papers and identify project numbers. This information, in turn, is used to identify project papers and reports to obtain the information on women which may have been generated by the project.

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING DATA BANK

Another system, the Country Programming Data Bank uses special codes, "AICS," to access project information. This system has special codes for women in development projects or for those that include women as major benefactors, coded by the project designer. There is, however, some discrepancy in how the codes are applied. Attempting to fulfill the Percy Amendment mandate, many project designers perceive the requirement that all projects be designated as having women recipients and apply the women in development code with greater frequency than warranted by project content.

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC MICRO DATA SETS

A.I.D. is also compiling country-specific micro data sets from government agencies, universities and other sources throughout the world. A report of the availability of computerized cross sectional and longitudinal micro data sets is currently being printed. A.I.D. intends to investigate the data sets included in that report and to produce a library of those tapes that appear most compatible with A.I.D. data objectives. Many of these micro data sets include information on women. Some, particularly the fertility studies, provide information specifically concerning women. Few data sets directed at other aspects of women's lives have been identified. However, these micro data bases, when in place, can be used to provide certain data elements for the women in development profiles. This is a potentially important tool since it is

well recognized that the bits of data available for various countries throughout the world are stored in a variety of places and in the past have not been accumulated in a central location. The task is immense, however, and will not reach its full potential value to the women in development effort until such time as more studies are designed to provide needed information on women.

MULTI-PURPOSE
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Other efforts aimed at improving the general quality of information gathered on both women and men involves a cooperative effort with the World Bank to develop a multipurpose survey questionnaire. The basic economic and demographic modules of the questionnaire are contained in a 1977 report to the World Bank and A.I.D., A Multi-Purpose Household Questionnaire: Basic Economic and Demographic Modules. The format of the questionnaire represents a significant improvement in the type and sequencing of questions used to determine the extent of economic activity engaged in by women and benefits received.

CONTINUED NEED
FOR MICRO STUDIES/
DEVELOPMENT
ABSTRACTS

This questionnaire provides for better accounting of the nonpaid family worker's economic activities but does not recognize the economic value either of woman's work in the home or her volunteer activities. Fuel and water provision, food preparation, and provision of health and general social services for the family is further from the accepted concepts of economic activity than those relating to unpaid family labor in food production, cottage industries or marketing.

For the foreseeable future, information on such activities will continue to come from micro-studies rather than from larger, nationwide multipurpose surveys. A useful guide to the studies sponsored by A.I.D. is the A.I.D. Research and Development Abstracts, published by the Bureau for Development Support's Development Information Service. Issued four times a year, this guide to sources where copies of A.I.D.-sponsored studies may be obtained recently began to include "women in development" as one of its key listings.

**MATERIALS AND
INFORMATION
DISTRIBUTION**

The Women in Development Office currently is assisting in several information-gathering efforts to inventory and make available the best of such studies, as well as to set up an information accession and retrieval system for its own source materials library and distribution center. Within the Agency, several newsletters and documentation efforts supplement the Women in Development Office's efforts. For example, recent editions of Agenda, published by the Agency's Office of Public Affairs, featured major articles: "Women: The Missing Piece in the Development Puzzle," March 1978, and a full issue on "Women in Africa," February 1978. The Documentation and Analysis Center of the Program of Advanced Studies in Institution Building and Technical Assistance Methodology (PASITAM) of Indiana University, funded by the Development Support Bureau's Development Assistance Office, incorporates women in development information in its publications and analytical skills workshops.

Another related effort, directed to women in library and information sciences, is a centrally-funded technical assistance project sponsored by the DSB's Office of Science and Technology, designed to improve access by less-developed countries to scientific and technical information resulting from U.S. Government-controlled research. Through the National Technical Information Service, the project includes women in development data, particularly in science and technology applications ("Science and Technology Information Transfer," FY 1977-79, A.I.D. Funding \$520,000).

**INTERREGIONAL
STUDIES: PROGRAM
AND POLICY
COORDINATION
BUREAU/WOMEN IN
DEVELOPMENT**

A number of A.I.D. data-gathering efforts have an interregional focus. They do not pretend to generate internationally-comparable information, and thus fall somewhere between international surveys and country-specific studies. The Office of Women in Development has a study to be completed this year on women in Kenya, Nicaragua and Indonesia. The purpose of the study is to develop methodologies for the collection of data on the roles

and responsibilities of rural women ("A Preliminary Study in Three Countries," FY 1976-78, A.I.D. Funding \$226,000). Two other Women in Development initiatives are each yielding information on women in several countries: Third World Women Speak Out, a softcover book to be published later this year by the Overseas Development Council from material collected by Perdita Huston in six countries (Kenya, Egypt, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Mexico), interviewing women on the effects of change and modernization in their lives. The Images of Women in the Literatures of Ghana, Senegal, Haiti and Jamaica are the subject of another study completed this spring by Kathleen M. McCaffrey. Themes investigated include the views of women and of societies on motherhood and the raising of children, work inside and outside the home, women's role in society, education and training, and women's participation in the economy (FY 1977-78, A.I.D. Funding \$6,279).

PPC/HUMAN
RESOURCES

Another PPC initiative, being carried out by the Human Resources Division, will yield not only a body of more precise knowledge on how development influences fertility, but later on a series of projects incorporating the knowledge gained, as well as a collection of publications. Under the Section 104(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, the Agency is required not only to consider the fertility impact of development policies and programs, but to use appropriate development policies to build motivation for smaller families. The project is designed specifically to encourage programs which expand opportunities for women in ways that make smaller families an attractive option.

Closely related to the 104(d) requirement are two research efforts of the Human Resources Division: "Fertility Impact of Women's Opportunities" (FY 1978-80, A.I.D. Funding \$895,000) and a follow-up project which involves not only an analysis of linkages between "Women Opportunities: Childbearing

and Child Welfare" (FY 1980-82, A.I.D. Funding \$300,000), but also technical assistance and limited funding for certain project components closely related to women and 104(d) concerns such as rural development, education, health and family planning.

DEVELOPMENT
SUPPORT BUREAU

Several Development Support Bureau efforts fall in this category, beginning with one still useful and still requested interregional report (commissioned by DSB's predecessor, the Technical Assistance Bureau) on current and potential roles of African and Latin American rural women in Bolivia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Paraguay and Peru. The first study on women carried out by the Agency, this Seven Country Survey on the Roles of Women in Rural Development was completed in 1974.

DSB/NUTRITION
OFFICE

Two current DSB research efforts are intended to explore constraints on women's participation. The first, being carried out by the Overseas Education Fund, League of Women Voters, investigates child care needs which hinder the active participation of women in rural and urban development activities (and attempts to suggest alternative solutions) in Korea, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Dominican Republic, Peru and Brazil ("Child Care Needs of LDC Women," Office of Nutrition, FY 1977-79, A.I.D. Funding \$462,877). The second, directed to urban and rural adolescent girls, as well as pregnant and nursing mothers, in approximately 30 countries, also is funded by the Office of Nutrition and will enable CARE to supplement the existing scattered information on Third World beliefs and practices related to food in order to assist in designing appropriate nutrition intervention programs ("Beliefs and Practices Affecting Food Habits in Developing Countries," FY 1977-79, A.I.D. Funding \$159,249).

DSB/EDUCATION AND
HUMAN RESOURCES
OFFICE

The DSB Education and Human Resources Office, through World Education, is testing and refining a model for a participatory educational approach for reaching and educating rural adults, with primary emphasis on women, in Kenya

and the Philippines. The project proposes to test a nonformal education model developed in an earlier small research project ("Education for Preilliterate Adults," FY 1977-79, A.I.D. Funding \$350,000). The Kenya and Philippines projects have only recently gotten underway, and no results are available. A report is available on the small precursor activity.

DSB/URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

The DSB Office of Urban Development has in final draft a study of urban-rural fertility differences which examines how development programs affect population growth rates and the mechanisms underlying urban/rural fertility behavior, as well as evidence which shows that not all cities have low fertility, nor that all residents within a city necessarily have lower fertility than rural residents. ("Patterns of Urban-Rural Fertility Differentials in Developing Countries: A Suggested Framework for Analysis," FY 1977-78, A.I.D. Funding \$27,225).

DSB/RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

In 1977, DS/RAD provided funds through its RSSA with USDA for Dr. Kathleen Staudt to prepare a state of art paper on Women and Participation in conjunction with the Cornell cooperative agreement to work on rural development participation. Dr. Staudt developed a typology of situations regarding women and development activities, and a conceptual framework for analyzing ways in which women can more effectively be involved in the development process, using examples largely drawn from Africa.

DSB/POPULATION
OFFICE

Finally, the Office of Population has recently funded 13 small research projects directed jointly by U.S. and LDC researchers, all designed to identify and define the determinants of fertility and government policies and programs which affect these factors, including opportunities for female education and employment, age at marriage, social status of women, breastfeeding customs and the like. In Jamaica, for example, researchers are examining the impact of educational

expenditures on the fertility of girls who have not qualified for secondary education. In the Yucatan, anthropological study will focus on the cultural and social characteristics of Mayan villages that impact on sex and family roles. Preliminary results are available for a systematic survey of 1,200 Malaysian households. ("Research on Women in the Development Process," FY 1977-78, A.I.D. Funding \$2,486,000).

REGIONAL BUREAU
RESEARCH:

ASIA

The Asia Bureau, in addition to its Women's Profiles series, currently has underway a study in the Philippines directed toward determining indicators needed to monitor the level and changes in women's participation in development. One of the study's four components for measuring and monitoring progress toward development goals relates specifically to women. Experimental indicators of the degree of women's participation, both as contributors to and as beneficiaries of the development process are proposed, including allocation of time to various household and market productivity activities, degree of participation in the decision-making process and degree of access to and use of community services. The project plan calls for obtaining values for these parameters for both women and men so that comparisons between the sexes can be made.

AFRICA

The Africa Bureau early recognized the importance of research on women in its programming process, and in 1974 placed initial emphasis on research in implementing the legislative mandate on integrating women in development. Again in 1977, as part of an effort to explore the linkage between women and expanding small farmer production, the Africa Bureau requested its missions to report on the nature and extent of women's participation in African agricultural development programs. Much of the Bureau's research has an applied orientation, attempting to answer specific questions rather than to provide general knowledge. Some examples of Africa Bureau research projects follow:

General: African Women in Rural Development: Research Trends and Priorities, a study by Achola O. Pala for the Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council on Education under an Africa Bureau contract, proposes that rural development theorists have neglected the role of women in agricultural production and that extension services tend to exclude women, or teach them things that do not enhance their agricultural skills.

Botswana: Women's Involvement in Agriculture, an A.I.D. financed study shows that present agricultural extension reaches a very small proportion of farmers, hence women, in Botswana. Yet nearly one-half of farm households (42.2%) are headed by women.

Ethiopia: The Role of Women in Ethiopian Development, subtitled an ad hoc review of US/A.I.D.'s program in relation to the Percy Amendment, was an initial effort and explored in particular the question of the kinds of jobs women do in the rural areas and the skills training needed to do them better.

Ghana: Women in National Development in Ghana was prepared to provide a first background picture on the social, economic and legal status of women, including their employment in the commercial sector as traders and employees of commercial and industrial concerns. The study focussed on agriculture, health, population, nutrition, education and voluntary organizations.

Ivory Coast: The Economic Role of Ivorian Women was made possible through a 211(d) grant to the Center for Research and Economic Development at the University of Michigan. Although Ivorian women from most ethnic groups come from a long tradition of independent economic activities, the number of women found in the salaried labor force is still very small. Based upon employment and education statistics, plus the author's own interviews with Ivorian women working in the modern sector, the study analyzes barriers which restrain women's entrance into the labor force and explores the factors associated with success for women in the higher echelons of business and government.

Nigeria: A three-year study of women in four villages of Zaria, Nigeria, Economic Research on Women in Rural Development in Northern Nigeria, by Emmy B. Simmons develops a methodology for micro research on how rural women participate in and benefit from the development process and how the results of such research may affect development policies on the roles and activities of women. Simmons shows how development planners emphasize women as beneficiaries and miss the growing interest in LDCs in the economic roles of women (published by Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council on Education).

Sahel: Two A.I.D. studies relate particularly to women in the Sahel:

1. Sex Roles in Food Production and Food Distribution Systems in the Sahel, by Kathleen Cloud, is a first attempt to identify the roles and responsibilities of Sahelian women in food production and distribution systems; other studies have been done, but they have tended to overlook sex role differences.

2. Creation of a Community Development Program for African Women resulted in a feasibility study carried out by the Black Women's Community Development Foundation and was focussed on the opportunities for training of female professionals and paraprofessionals in agricultural techniques, food technology, child and maternal health care, administrative skills and nonformal education. Existing programs were surveyed in Senegal, Mali and Upper Volta.

Sudan: A Study of the Impact of Agricultural Development on Pastoral Women in Eastern Sudan explores how several agricultural development projects carried out among the Arabic-speaking pastoral herder people, the Shukriya, affect the status and activities of the women. The study seeks to address the situation of almost total ignorance of pastoral women, particularly as development relates to the probable decline in dairy produce under women's control, changes in household and durability of marriage as men are less able to provide expected quantities

of dairy produce to women and children, and the possible entry of women into agriculture through their migration and settlement on irrigated land.

Tanzania: An Appraisal of Rural Women in Tanzania, a study conducted by the Regional Economic Development Services Office, explores the situation of women in relation to agricultural development planning. The very considerable roles which women play as agricultural producers and decision makers--in addition to their labors in the domestic sphere--are emphasized,

LATIN AMERICA/
CARIBBEAN

A.I.D. missions in Latin America and the Caribbean make a conscious effort to gather data and information necessary to design and implement projects aimed at integrating women--particularly the poor and rural--into their country's economies. Some examples are described below.

Bolivia: As the first step in implementing an overall strategy aimed at improving the impact of A.I.D. programs on the women of Bolivia, USA.I.D./B has undertaken an in-depth study in three phases which will consolidate and analyze existing data on the role and status of Bolivian women to determine its validity and usefulness and to identify gaps requiring additional study; evaluate A.I.D. projects in terms of their impact on women, and conduct a needs survey among rural women who are potential beneficiaries of A.I.D.-funded programs to identify their preferences for programs and services. The findings will be used to develop specific program changes or additions as indicated, and in designing new projects.

Under an A.I.D. agriculture project, the Farm Policy Study, a rural household survey, will have as one of its major foci the role of women in rural decision making, marketing and other agricultural activities. In Bolivia it is widely acknowledged that in addition to providing labor inputs to agriculture,

especially during planting and harvesting, Bolivian women exercise an equal, if not dominant, role in family decisions concerning all significant marketing decisions; are responsible for management of the bulk of the family's small scale domestic enterprises, and have substantial influence over the control of family savings which are generally in the form of livestock. With more complete information planners will be able to design better policies and programs for women of rural households. The majority of interviewers and supervisors in the rural household survey will be women.

El Salvador: Several A.I.D.-sponsored studies in this country have been consciously oriented to the role of women. For example, a study of rural health delivery led to concrete improvements in access to and use of these services by women. A broader study of the status of women, completed in April 1977, has contributed to the planning of sector assessments and specific projects. Important women components are also found in a multi-purpose survey of 11,600 households which will be periodically up-dated. The status of women at the municipal level will be reflected in an A.I.D. pilot project to provide basic socio-economic data for planners in the form of selected rural-progress indicators at a disaggregated level.

Honduras: The Mission contracted in FY 1976 a study on the participation of women in economic and social development which draws together available data from secondary sources on training needs, opportunities for women, income expenditures and consumption in households, and other issues related to the agricultural sector and the family. The study has provoked considerable interest in government agencies, private sector organizations and labor unions.

A brief summary of the role of women in agriculture and the programs that currently reach women was prepared for the agriculture

sector assessment. An income, expenditure and consumption survey under the A.I.D.'s nutrition project will yield, among other data, information on women's nutritional status and the distribution of food within the family.

Jamaica: Data available from government agencies and other local sources is generally good, and A.I.D. in Jamaica has made special efforts to augment data only in particular projects. An example of how data are used in project planning is found in the Integrated Rural Development (IRD) project: Survey data gathered during project design included a 10% sample of farm women and showed that 22% of the holdings were managed principally by women; that 40% of the operator males felt they were in a co-equal partnership with their wives; that 47% of the women reported regular participation in plowing, weeding and harvesting, while 46% said they were the principal sellers, and that a majority either made major farm decisions themselves or made them equally with their husbands. Information on women turned up only because the survey was sex-specific and topic-specific, and was analyzed maintaining classifications by sex; these criteria will be built into forthcoming Ministry of Agriculture data-gathering efforts.

Nicaragua: An A.I.D.-funded study, Women in the Economy, completed in 1975 influenced the selection of Nicaragua for inclusion in the Women in Development Office's three-country study mentioned above. A.I.D./W is involved in several other studies concerned with women and education, health, nutrition, fertility, agriculture, legal rights, and participation in organizations. The findings of these studies and investigations are used in the preparation of project papers.

Paraguay: The Mission is carrying out primary research on the roles of women, with emphasis on agriculture. The survey will develop a socio-demographic profile of rural Paraguayan women and generate baseline data on the

socio-economic standing, demographic characteristics and other relevant information on rural women.

Peru: An A.I.D.-financed report on the status of the rural woman in four geographic areas is in final draft stage. Based on a representative sample of peasant families, the survey details the economically-active population by common socio-economic indicators, but also includes the percent of time family members spend in on-farm and off-farm activities. The study shows that the position of women worsens as development proceeds, and that women in the traditional culture are more active than in the modernizing sectors.

A.I.D. in Peru is presently financing the updating and reprinting of an original A.I.D.-financed study, Diagnóstico de la situación social y económica de la mujer peruana, to respond to increased demand for the document.

Other A.I.D. Missions in Latin America have research-related activities. In Panama, research on rural attitudes and values should provide data on perceptions of women's roles which will assist regional development projects. In Costa Rica the Mission treats women as an integral part of its in-depth analyses and assessments of nutrition, agriculture, urban sector and rural profile survey. The government and the University of Santo Domingo provide some sources for the A.I.D. Mission in the Dominican Republic which includes data on women in all programming documents; however, some difficulty arises from the lack of Dominican personnel with experience in research and lack of counterpart funds to support data collection.

NEAR EAST

As its major country-specific data effort, the Near East Bureau commissioned Roxann Van Dusen, until recently the Bureau's Women in Development Officer, to do a separate report on the situation of women. Integrating Women into National Economies: Programming Considerations with Special Reference to the Near East is a

67-page document containing a comprehensive compilation and analysis of information sources on women in that world region. The document also annotates certain key women in development references dealing with general issues.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

PD-60

September 16, 1974

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO NATIONAL ECONOMIES

Legislative Mandate

Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973, known as the "Percy Amendment," requires that the U.S. bilateral development assistance programs authorized in "sections 103 to 107 of the Act, be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects, and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of foreign countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

The Amendment gives Congressional endorsement to the increasing concern of the development assistance community and developing countries that women participate fully in the tasks and benefits of economic growth. Sections 103 to 107 of the Act, to which the Amendment refers, calls for concentrating A.I.D. resources on critical development problems, including food and nutrition; population planning and health; education and human resource development; selected economic and social development problems; and support of the general economy of selected recipient countries and international organizations.

Principles

1. It is A.I.D. policy to implement fully the Percy Amendment through the inclusion of a role for women in all of the Agency's programs and projects.
2. Development of programs and activities pursuant to the Percy Amendment, and in accord with the basic policy concepts stated above, will be a responsibility resting with field missions and with all offices and bureaus in A.I.D./W. The primary emphasis will be on the integration of women as both agents and beneficiaries in the mainstream of the Agency's programming.
3. This policy rests on the following tenets:
 - a. Inclusion of women in development must be a conscious concern. Equity and equal opportunity are basic to the developmental process of any country.

b. Under the Percy Amendment, A.I.D. has the mandate to design programs which integrate women in the development process. This mandate affects, in varying degree, all sectors and activities within those sectors.

c. Women are a vital human resource in the improvement of the quality of life in the developing world. In the home and community and as producers of goods and services, they contribute directly to national, social and economic progress. As potential child-bearers, they determine the pace of national population growth. As mothers and child-raisers, they have a direct influence upon children in their formative years and, thereby, influence the building of essential human resources for national and international development. A.I.D.'s implementation of the Percy Amendment, therefore, will provide a new dimension to the resolution of critical problems in development. A.I.D.'s approach to this implementation will:

Reveal the actual role and status of women and their contributions to development; provide the information and services that will enable women to control their fertility; assist women and girls in self-improvement programs, stressing increased attention to their practical education in order to permit choices in their contribution to and benefit from development programs; and provide for review of A.I.D. and other donor programs which affect women and seek means of helping increase the understanding of and assistance for women in all development areas.

d. The central responsibility for integrating women into national economies rests with LDC governments. While A.I.D. can play an important catalytic role in both the international arena and in countries where it has assistance programs, real progress requires host country commitment. Developing countries often have very different social, cultural and family relationships from those of the U.S. Any intrusion into these relationships is a most delicate matter--only to be attempted with adequate knowledge and understanding of the existing manners and mores of the people. Accordingly, the role of A.I.D. should, as in other areas, conform to the collaborative style.

Implementation

1. The Administrator hereby directs PPC and other central and regional bureaus and field missions to institutionalize the conscious concern for women in development throughout the Agency's

programming processes from concept and design through review, implementation, and final evaluation. All development assistance plans, sector analyses and assessments, preliminary and final project papers and field submissions shall contain a clear statement of how women in the developing countries will be involved in the development processes being analyzed and how the plan or proposal will use the capacities of women in the host country or benefit them. In the approval of plans and projects, strong preference (other things being equal) will be given to those which provide for effective utilization of women.

2. Bureaus and field missions will encourage international development institutions and other donors and private voluntary organizations and foundations to give specific attention to the role of women in development. Grantors, contractors and other intermediary groups will be required to consider the role of women.

3. Bureaus and field missions will take steps to collect information which may be used to illuminate the role, status and contributions of women in developing countries. This involve three distinct responsibilities. First, substantial improvement is required in the collection of basic national data on the role and status of women in developing countries. Although encouraging and assisting developing countries in this major undertaking is primarily the responsibility of international organizations, A.I.D. should stress the need for improvement of such data through the international channels. Second, better data on women are required for designing and evaluating A.I.D. projects. Where this is not available from national or international efforts, A.I.D. central or region-supported studies and data gathering may be required. For example, specific information on the activities of women in rural areas may be needed to assist in the design and implementation of a rural development strategy. Third, reasonable reporting requirements must be designed to keep A.I.D./W informed about effective projects and general progress of integrating women in the development process by improving the utilization of an equality of opportunity for women in LDCs. This information will be shared within A.I.D. and with Congress and other organizations outside A.I.D. concerned with the implementation of the Percy Amendment.

4. On request of the LDCs, the bureaus and field missions will assist in the establishment or development of women's commissions, bureaus and non-governmental organizations in the host countries and encourage their work as it relates to legal, economic and social development activities which promote the integration of women in development. In furtherance of this objective, bureaus and field missions may co-sponsor conferences and working seminars and provide consultative services and leadership training.

APPENDIX II

The exercise represented by the two country data summaries presented here was one carried out for the Women in Development Office by Biocentric, Inc., and is intended to demonstrate what data are readily available--classified by sex--from A.I.D. internal sources; the International Statistical Program Center, Bureau of the Census, and other easily-accessible information systems. The two countries presented here also represent two ends of the spectrum; Afghanistan, where little information is available for either men or women, and Ghana, where nearly every desired indicator can be obtained.

The next step in this demonstrative exercise will be to send the data booklets to the selected countries to see whether other sources are available to fill in the blank spaces--or if A.I.D. might encourage that missing information on a particular indicator be collected in an appropriate data-gathering effort in the country.

Our original sample, drawn at random, includes the following A.I.D.-aided countries, in addition to Afghanistan and Ghana: Bangladesh, Chad, Honduras, Indonesia, Liberia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, Sierra Leone and Tanzania.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, Population: AFGHANISTAN

United Nations Estimate, 1960; Reference 1H

Female	All Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
(000)	6,768	1126	897	785	687	598	515	441	374	316	266	219	178	125	92	149
(%)	100	16.6	13.3	11.6	10.2	8.8	7.6	6.5	5.5	4.7	3.9	3.2	2.6	1.9	1.4	2.2
Male																
(000)	6,968	1165	947	827	726	630	542	463	389	323	264	212	164	103	84	130
(%)	100	16.7	13.6	11.9	10.4	9.0	7.8	6.6	5.6	4.6	3.8	3.0	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.9

United Nations Estimate, 1970; Reference 1H

Female																
(000)	8,321	1498	1102	970	836	724	622	533	453	382	320	264	212	161	115	129
(%)	100	18.0	13.3	11.6	10.1	8.7	7.5	6.4	5.4	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.6
Male																
(000)	8,657	1550	1196	1018	893	771	662	564	477	398	324	258	199	146	99	102
(%)	100	17.9	13.8	11.8	10.3	8.9	7.7	6.5	5.5	4.6	3.7	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.2

Most Recent Estimate, 1972-73; Reference 2C (1972-73 National Demographic Survey, Adjusted)
Settled Population Only.

Female																
(000)	5,789	1015	852	710	584	451	379	338	290	242	208	177	152	129	102	160
(%)	100	17.5	14.7	12.3	10.1	7.7	6.5	5.8	5.0	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.8
Male																
(000)	5,732	1013	847	708	584	452	381	342	294	243	204	169	140	117	91	147
(%)	100	17.7	14.8	12.4	10.2	7.9	6.6	6.0	5.1	4.2	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.6

Females as % of Total Population.

Urban	NA
Rural	NA

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, Life Expectancy at Birth (Years): AFGHANISTAN

United Nations Estimate, Reference 1G: Females 40.7, Males 39.9 (1970-1975)

Most Recent Estimate, Reference 2C: Females 36, Males 34 (1972-1973)

Marital Status of Females (Age Specific), Reference 2A; 1972-73

Age	% Single	% Married	% Widowed	% Divorced or Separated	Fertility Rates	Children Ever Born
					(Age Specific) 1972-1973 Reference 1M	(Average Number) 1972-1973 Reference 2A
Total	11.4	75.1	13.2	0.2	6.9	- - -
15-19	49.5	49.7	0.4	0.4	122	0.7
20-24	11.9	87.0	1.0	0.1	281	2.1
25-29	3.7	94.4	1.9	- - -	308	3.8
30-34	1.6	94.2	4.1	0.1	261	5.5
35-39	1.0	93.4	5.5	0.1	212	6.8
40-44	1.3	85.0	13.6	0.1	127	7.3
45-49	0.5	79.4	19.4	0.7	71	7.7
50+	1.6	46.2	51.9	0.3	- - -	- - -

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EDUCATIONAL INDICES: AFGHANISTAN

Literacy Rate (% of Population, Age 15+): Females 3.0, Males 22.3 (1972-1973)
Reference 2A, (Settled Population Only)

Educational Enrollment (Females as % of Total Enrollment):

	Year	Primary	Total	Secondary		Teachers Training	Total	Higher Education		Others
		(Grades 1-8)		General	Vocational			University	Teachers Training	
U.N. Estimate Reference 1K	1970	14.1	12.9	13.7	9.5	1.5	14.8	14.1	21.4	5.7
	<u>Most Recent</u>									
	1973		11.9		11.9	12.8	14.3	8.5	35.2	23.8
	1974			11.8						
	1975	14.8								
Other Estimates Reference	NA									

Educational Attainment (% of Population):

Females	Year	Primary			Secondary		Higher Education (Attendance)	Age
		None	Incomplete (Grades 1-7)	Complete (Grade 8+)	Cycle 1 (Highest Attendance)	Cycle 2		
U.N. Estimate Reference 1K	NA							
Other Estimates Reference 2A	1972-1973	99	Under 1	Under 1	Under 1		Under 1	25+
Males								
U.N. Estimate Reference 1K	NA							
Other Estimates Reference 2A	1972-1973	87	8	5	3		1	25+

2A

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY INDICES: Afghanistan (1972-73)
(Settled Population)

<u>LABOR FORCE by INDUSTRY (AGE 15+)</u>	<u>Females</u>		<u>Males</u>		Females as % of Total Force
	Number	% of all, aged 15+	Number	% of all, aged 15+	
Total: All Economic Sectors	NA		2,517,501	83.5	
1. Subtotal: Agriculture	NA				
Self Employed/Salaried/Wages	(193,828)	(7.9)			
Unpaid Family Worker	(NA)				
2. Subtotal:	38,995	1.6			
Manufacturing					
Commerce					
Services					
Other including unknown					
3. Subtotal: Domestic Sector	NA				
<u>LABOR FORCE by STATUS</u>					
Total:	NA		NA		
1. Employers/Self Employed					
2. Salaried/Wage Earners					
3. Unpaid Family Workers					
Agriculture					
Other Non-Domestic					
Domestic					
4. Other including unknown					
<u>LABOR FORCE by OCCUPATION</u>					
Total: All Occupations	NA		NA		
1. Subtotal: Agriculture					
Self Employed/Salaried/Wages					
Unpaid Family Worker					
2. Subtotal:					
Professional/Technical					
Administrative					
Clerical					
Sales/Trade					
Service					
Production					
Other including unknown					
3. Subtotal: Domestic Economic					
Total Population Age 15+:	2,461,556		3,016,753		

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AFGHANISTAN

Census -

1. Most recent - None
2. Planned - 1978 (Population)

Nationwide Demographic, Fertility, KAP Surveys

1. National Demographic Survey: Sedentary Population 1972-1973 (Government of Afghanistan and USAID)
N = 25,000 households
 - a. Tabulations and Cross Tabulations Available in Report Form
 - b. Adjusted Data (U.S. Bureau of Census) - 1977
2. National Demographic Survey: Nomad Population 1974
No detailed results available

World Fertility Survey Participation

None Scheduled

Micro Scale Surveys

1. 1970 Household Sample Survey N = 1600 households
(Rural health and disease)
2. 1970 Survey of Afghan Farmers N = 723
(Demographics, Income, Expenses)
3. Nutritional Status in the Hazarajat 1970
N = 1,011

Women's Profiles

1. AID Sponsored
Initial Issues Paper: WID and the Afghan Context .
January, 1978.
2. Other
-

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AFGHANISTAN

-2-

Country Demographic Profile (U.S. Census Bureau)

None

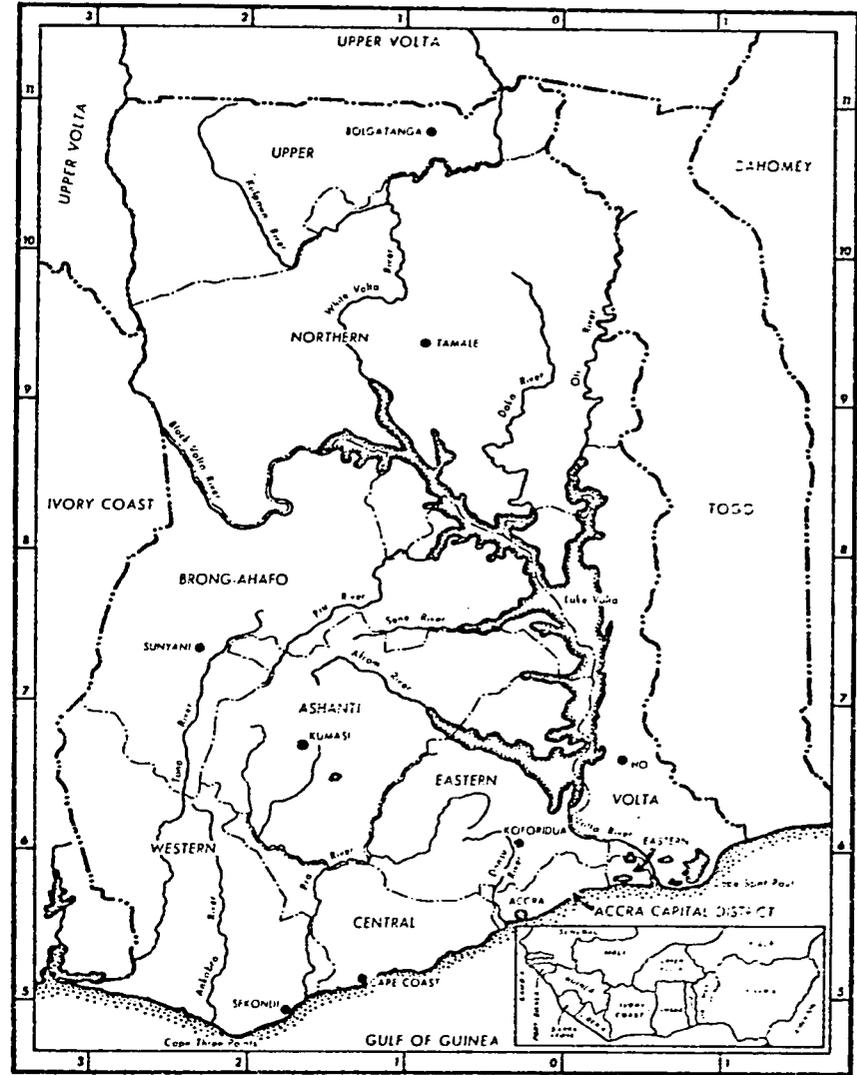
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- 2C. Spitler, James F. and Nancy B. Frank. 1977. Afghanistan: A Demographic Uncertainty. Unpublished Paper prepared by U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington, D.C.
- 2D. U.S. Agency for International Development Project Review Paper (PRP). 1977. Project 306-0155. Development Related Research. "Social Analysis Section."
- 2E. U.S. Agency for International Development Project Paper (PP). 1977. Project 306-0131. Rural Works. "Social Analysis Section."

GHANA



DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, Population: GHANA

United Nations Estimate, 1960: Reference 1H

Female	All Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
(000)	3,355	685	511	404	350	315	273	221	176	131	95	68	38	29	27	32
(%)	100	20.4	15.2	12.0	10.4	9.4	8.1	6.6	5.3	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
Male																
(000)	3,421	687	500	394	346	321	283	234	191	144	108	75	42	32	30	34
(%)	100	20.1	14.6	11.5	10.1	9.4	8.3	6.8	5.6	4.2	3.2	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0

United Nations Estimate, 1970; Reference 1H

Female																
(000)	4,346	791	728	492	382	379	344	299	219	177	129	113	67	72	47	108
(%)	100	18.2	16.7	11.3	8.8	8.7	7.9	6.9	5.0	4.1	3.0	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.5
Male																
(000)	4,282	784	734	519	402	308	292	266	223	176	145	121	77	76	48	111
(%)	100	18.3	17.1	12.1	9.4	7.2	6.8	6.2	5.2	4.1	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.1	2.6

Most Recent Estimate, 1970; Reference 5-1N. (1970 Census, Adjusted)

Female																
(000)	4,312	830	646	519	434	365	307	258	214	177	145	120	97	77	56	67
(%)	100	19.2	15.0	12.0	10.1	8.5	7.1	6.0	5.0	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.5
Male																
(000)	4,385	837	649	518	435	367	312	267	229	191	157	128	101	78	54	61
(%)	100	19.9	14.8	11.8	9.9	8.4	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.4

Females as % of Total Population.

Urban	NA
Rural	NA

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, Life Expectancy at Birth (Years): GHANA

United Nations Estimate, Reference 1G: Females NA, Males 37.1 (1960) African Population Only

Most Recent Estimate, Reference 5-1N: Females 50, Males 47 (1970)

<u>Marital Status of Females (Age Specific), Reference 5-1N:</u>					<u>Fertility Rates</u> (Age Specific) 1971 Reference 1M	<u>Children Ever Born</u> (Average Number) 1971 Reference 5-1N
Age	% Single	% Married	% Widowed or Separated	% Divorced or Separated		
Total	17.4	72.0	2.9	7.7	5.9	- - -
15-19	68.3	29.4	0.1	2.2	110	0.3
20-24	16.0	76.1	0.6	7.3	259	1.5
25-29	3.5	87.7	1.3	7.5	266	3.0
30-34	1.4	87.4	2.4	8.9	236	4.4
35-39	0.9	85.9	4.0	9.2	176	5.1
40-44	0.6	80.0	7.2	12.2	97	5.4
45-49	0.5	72.1	13.5	13.9	41	5.4
50 +	NA	NA	NA	NA	---	NA

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EDUCATIONAL INDICES: GHANA

Literacy Rate (% of Population, Age 15 +): Females 18.4 , Males 43.1 (1970)
Reference 5-1N

Educational Enrollment (Females as % of Total Enrollment):

	Year	Primary	Secondary			Higher Education				
		(Grades 1-10)	Total	General	Vocational	Teachers Training	Total	University	Teachers Training	Others
U.N. Estimate Reference 1K	1970	43.0	27.7	25.8	29.2	32.4	14.3	13.1	22.1	0
	<u>Most Recent</u> 1973	42.8	27.1	27.7	18.1	36.3	16.3	12.7	27.1	0
	1974	(Grades 1-6) 43.7	38.9	39.5	18.8	40.2	20.4			
Other Estimates Reference	NA									

Educational Attainment (% of Population):

Females	Year	Primary			Secondary		Higher Education	Age
		None	Incomplete	Complete	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	(Attendance)	
			(Grades 1-5)	(Grade 6+)	(Highest Attendance)		(Attendance)	
U.N. Estimate Reference 1K	1960	94		6	Under 1		Under 1	25+
Other Estimates Reference 5B, 5-1N	1970	88	5	7	6	Under 1	1	25+
Males								
U.N. Estimate Reference 1K	1960	79		21		3	1	
Other Estimates Reference 5B, 5-1N	1970	67	7	26	20	2	3	25+

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY INDICES: Ghana (1970)

LABOR FORCE by INDUSTRY (AGE 15+)	Females		Males		Females as % of Total Force
	Number	% of all, aged 15+	Number	% of all, aged 15+	
Total: All Economic Sectors	NA		1,859,395	83.5	
1. Subtotal: Agriculture	773,340	33.4	1,039,000	46.7	42.7
Self Employed/Salaried/Wages	(522,916)	(22.6)	(908,013)	(40.8)	(36.5)
Unpaid Family Worker	(250,424)	(10.8)	(130,987)	(5.9)	(65.7)
2. Subtotal:	698,884	30.2	820,395	36.8	46.0
Manufacturing	(214,658)	(9.3)	(168,487)	(7.6)	(56.0)
Commerce	(371,032)	(16.0)	(68,448)	(3.1)	(84.4)
Services	(54,020)	(2.3)	(280,811)	(12.6)	(16.1)
Other including unknown	(59,174)	(2.6)	(302,649)	(13.6)	
3. Subtotal: Domestic Sector	NA				
<u>LABOR FORCE by STATUS</u>					
Total: All Status Categories	NA		1,859,395	83.5	
1. Employers/Self Employed	1,046,465	45.2	925,402	41.5	53.1
2. Salaried/Wage Earners	94,292	4.1	656,049	29.5	12.6
3. Unpaid Family Workers	NA		136,477	6.1	
Agriculture	(250,424)	(10.8)	(130,987)	(5.9)	(65.7)
Other Non-Domestic	(23,938)	(1.0)	(5,490)	(0.2)	(81.3)
Domestic	(NA)				
4. Other including unknown	57,104	2.5	141,467	6.4	28.8
<u>LABOR FORCE by OCCUPATION</u>					
Total: All Occupations	NA		1,859,395	83.5	
1. Subtotal: Agriculture	773,769	33.4	1,049,748	47.1	42.4
Self Employed/Salaried/Wages	(523,345)	(22.6)	(918,761)	(41.3)	(36.3)
Unpaid Family Worker	(250,424)	(10.8)	(130,987)	(5.9)	(65.7)
2. Subtotal:	698,454	30.2	809,647	36.4	46.3
Professional/Technical	(28,651)	(1.2)	(93,814)	(4.2)	(23.4)
Administrative	(596)	(-)	(10,934)	(0.5)	(5.2)
Clerical	(13,689)	(0.6)	(74,630)	(3.4)	(15.5)
Sales/Trade	(365,038)	(15.8)	(51,495)	(2.3)	(87.6)
Service	(21,306)	(0.9)	(70,014)	(3.1)	(23.3)
Production	(218,530)	(9.5)	(404,434)	(18.2)	(35.1)
Other including unknown	(50,644)	(2.2)	(104,326)	(4.7)	(32.7)
3. Subtotal: Domestic Economic	NA				
Total Population Age 15+:	2,316,348		2,227,000		51.0

References 1E, 5-1N

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Census

1. Most recent - 1970 (Population)
2. Planned - 1980 (Population)

Nationwide Demographic, Fertility, KAP Surveys

1. Post-Enumeration Survey 1960
N = 5%
2. Ghana Fertility Survey 1965-1966
N = 2715 Urban Females, 3006 Rural Females, 315 Husband
3. KAP Survey 1965-1966
N = 4,101
4. Ghana Population Survey 1966
N = 200,000
5. National Demographic Sample Survey 1968-1969
N = 114,000 (23,090 households)
6. 1970 Census Supplementary Enquiry 1971
N = 450,000

World Fertility Survey Participation

Planned for 1978

Micro Scale Surveys

1. Rural Fertility Survey 1963
N = 709 households
2. Education and Social Change 1961
N = 963 secondary school students
3. Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning Project 1965-1968
N = 2000 household members
4. Biriwa Community Development Survey 1973
N = 400 households and females 15-44

Women's Profiles

1. AID Sponsored
Women in National Development in Ghana
(Ref 5D) 1975
A Seven Country Survey of the Roles of Women in
Rural Development. (Ref 5E) 1974
2. Others

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Country Demographic Profiles (U.S. Census Bureau)

1977 (Ref. 5-1I)

V. Ghana Data References

- 5-1N. Ghana Country Demographic Profile. 1977. (See General References, 1N)
- 5A. Caldwell, John C. 1969. African Rural-Urban Migration. The Movement to Ghana's Towns. Australian National University Press, Canberra. C. Hurst & Co., London.
- 5B. Ghana. Census Office. 1975. 1970 Population Census of Ghana. Vol. III. "Detailed Demographic Characteristics." Accra.
- 5C. Ghana. Ministry of Education. 1973. Ghana Education Statistics, 1970-1971. Accra.
- 5D. North, Jeanne, Marian Fuchs-Carsch, Judy Bryson, Sharna Blumenfeld. 1975. Women in National Development in Ghana. Study and Annotated Bibliography. Report prepared for U.S. Agency for International Development/Ghana. Washington, D.C.
- 5E. U.S. Agency for International Development. 1974. A Seven Country Survey of the Roles of Women in Rural Development. Report by Development Alternatives, Inc. Washington, D.C.
- 5F. U.S. Aid Project Paper (PP). Project 641-0055. Danfa Rural Health/Family Planning. Proposed for 1970-1979.
- 5G. U.S. AID Project Paper (PP). Project 641-0083. Women in Ghanian Development. Proposed for 1976-1979.