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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT



1982 REPORT

TO THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
AND
THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523



THE ADMINISTRATOR

January 31, 1983

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with the request of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, I am pleased to transmit the 1982 Women in Development Report, which updates the information submitted in the 1980 Report. This report includes information on the cooperation and support of the Agency for the activities and goals of the United Nations Decade for Women.

The Report will be a useful tool for the Agency. It demonstrates the progress made since the 1980 Report and sets goals for moving Third World women closer to an equal partnership with men in the process of development. We hope it will be a useful source of information for the Congress as well.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "M P McPherson".

M. Peter McPherson

Enclosure: a/s

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States Senate
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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The Honorable Charles Percy
Chairman, Committee on Foreign
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United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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

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Enclosure: a/s

The Honorable Clement Zablocki
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

SUMMARY OF A.I.D.'s WID PROJECTS
BY REGION/BUREAU
FY 1980 - FY 1984 OBLIGATIONS
\$000

REGION/BUREAU	FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Est.	WID	Est.	WID
AFRICA	29,756	5,077	63,115	7,816	39,601	6,859	75,222	11,120	77,579	11,750	106,227	24,525	100,387	24,710
ASIA	36,120	6,553	73,464	10,724	55,635	8,963	59,198	14,094	102,260	15,237	91,900	18,667	90,053	17,760
LATIN AMER./CARIBBEAN	14,030	2,666	36,587	3,296	6,347	2,212	20,143	2,362	20,180	3,055	18,654	4,066	14,038	5,040
NEAR EAST	1,915	162	1,915	107	3,855	1,036	162,770	9,571	35,336	4,652	37,806	2,494	35,838	3,013
<u>REGION-TOTAL</u>	<u>81,821</u>	<u>14,458</u>	<u>175,081</u>	<u>21,943</u>	<u>105,438</u>	<u>19,070</u>	<u>317,333</u>	<u>37,147</u>	<u>235,355</u>	<u>34,694</u>	<u>254,587</u>	<u>43,752</u>	<u>240,316</u>	<u>50,523</u>
<u>PRG. and POLICY COORD.</u>	<u>2,690</u>	<u>1,690</u>	<u>2,182</u>	<u>1,595</u>	<u>4,422</u>	<u>3,022</u>	<u>3,214</u>	<u>2,522</u>	<u>4,082</u>	<u>3,168</u>	<u>2,080</u>	<u>2,080</u>	<u>2,350</u>	<u>2,350</u>
Eval.	1,000	-	587	a/	1,400	-	692	a/	914	a/	-	-	-	-
PDP?	282	282	187	187	200	200	282	282	175	175	130	130	100	100
WID	1,408	1,408	1,408	1,408	2,822	2,822	2,240	2,240	2,993	2,993	1,950	1,950	2,250	2,250
<u>SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY</u>	<u>21,350</u>	<u>4,922</u>	<u>20,369</u>	<u>4,882</u>	<u>21,086</u>	<u>5,898</u>	<u>29,158</u>	<u>6,733</u>	<u>34,735</u>	<u>5,967</u>	<u>25,850</u>	<u>6,743</u>	<u>33,200</u>	<u>330</u>
Agriculture	200	40	-	-	200	40	7,828	1,000	14,637	1,030	6,200	1,385	13,350	330
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,490	184	3,395	459	2,300	323	1,300	a/
Int'l Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578	189	600	175	700	a/
Population	21,150	4,882	20,369	4,882	20,886	5,858	19,840	5,549	16,125	4,291	16,750	4,860	17,850	a/
<u>FOOD FOR PEACE and VOL. ASSIST.</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
Private/Vol. Coop.	720	720	720	720	531	531	831	831	270	270	155	155	200	200
<u>PRIVATE ENTERPRISE</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,445</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>9,050</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Policy/Invest.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,445	150	9,050	350	-	-
<u>BUREAU-TOTAL</u>	<u>24,760</u>	<u>7,332</u>	<u>23,271</u>	<u>7,197</u>	<u>26,039</u>	<u>9,451</u>	<u>33,203</u>	<u>10,086</u>	<u>40,532</u>	<u>9,557</u>	<u>37,135</u>	<u>9,328</u>	<u>35,750</u>	<u>2,880</u>
<u>REGION/BUREAU - TOTAL</u>	<u>106,581</u>	<u>21,790</u>	<u>198,352</u>	<u>29,140</u>	<u>131,477</u>	<u>28,521</u>	<u>350,536</u>	<u>47,233</u>	<u>275,887</u>	<u>44,251</u>	<u>291,722</u>	<u>59,080</u>	<u>276,066</u>	<u>53,403</u>

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

SUMMARY OF A.I.D.'s WID PROJECT FUNDING
BY REGION/BUREAU AND TYPE
FY 1980 - FY 1984
\$000

REGION/BUREAU	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
AFRICA	-	6,766	1,050	-	10,845	275	-	11,634	116	-	23,159	1,366	-	-	-
ASIA	-	9,126	1,598	-	9,414	4,660	-	11,277	3,960	-	8,187	10,480	-	23,870	840
LATIN AMER./CARIBBEAN	81	2,640	575	200	1,941	221	-	2,174	881	-	3,583	433	-	4,390	13,380
NEAR EAST	-	43	64	-	9,499	72	-	4,652	-	50	2,494	-	76	4,592	372
<u>REGION-TOTAL</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>18,575</u>	<u>3,287</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>31,699</u>	<u>5,248</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,737</u>	<u>4,957</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>37,423</u>	<u>12,279</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>35,855</u>	<u>14,592</u>
<u>PROG. and POLICY COORD.</u>	<u>1,408</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>2,240</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>2,993</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>1,950</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>2,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>
Eval.	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PDPR	-	-	187	-	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	100
WID	1,408	-	-	2,240	-	-	2,993	-	175	1,950	-	130	2,250	-	100
<u>SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>4,717</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>945</u>	<u>5,788</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,151</u>	<u>4,818</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,240</u>	<u>5,503</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>330</u>
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	600	400	-	480	550	-	810	575	-	a/	330
Education	-	-	-	-	177	7	-	370	89	-	255	68	-	a/	330
International Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	-	-	175	-	-	-	-
Population	-	165	4,717	-	168	5,381	-	112	4,179	-	-	4,860	-	-	a/
<u>FOOD FOR PEACE and VOL. ASSIST.</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Private/Vol. Coop.	720	-	-	831	-	-	270	-	-	155	-	-	200	-	-
<u>PRIVATE ENTERPRISE</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Policy/Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	350	-	-	-	-
<u>BUREAU-TOTAL</u>	<u>2,128</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>4,904</u>	<u>3,071</u>	<u>945</u>	<u>6,070</u>	<u>3,263</u>	<u>1,301</u>	<u>4,993</u>	<u>2,105</u>	<u>1,590</u>	<u>5,633</u>	<u>2,450</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>430</u>
<u>REGION/BUREAU - TOTAL</u>	<u>2,209</u>	<u>18,740</u>	<u>8,191</u>	<u>3,271</u>	<u>32,644</u>	<u>11,318</u>	<u>3,263</u>	<u>31,038</u>	<u>9,950</u>	<u>2,155</u>	<u>39,013</u>	<u>17,912</u>	<u>2,526</u>	<u>35,855</u>	<u>15,022</u>

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT TO CONGRESS
1982

INTRODUCTION

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," required that United States bilateral assistance "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.)

In September 1974, the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) directed the central and regional bureaus and all overseas missions to incorporate a "conscious concern" for women in all programming processes including concept and design, review, implementation and final evaluation. (A.I.D. Policy Determination 60, September 1974.)

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

- inclusion of women in development must be a conscious concern.
- programs and activities responding to Section 113 are the responsibility of all field missions and all offices and bureaus in AID/Washington.
- women are to be integrated as both agents and beneficiaries in the mainstream of Agency programming.
- the mandate affects all sectors and all activities within these sectors.

In response to Section 113, the Agency established the Office of Women in Development. The Office was charged with implementing Agency policy on women in development and given the authority to plan and execute supporting activities in coordination with A.I.D.'s regional bureaus and other central offices.

The primary function of the Women in Development Office is to promote, encourage and assist efforts to incorporate Third World women's needs and concerns into A.I.D.'s programs, enabling women to become equal partners in the development process. Currently, the Office funds technical assistance projects, primarily those in which women are being educated in practical income-generating skills. It also supports those activities which recognize rural women's major role in agriculture and responds to their energy and technological needs.

In 1978, an amendment was added to Section 113 requiring that "up to \$10 million of the funds made available each fiscal year under this chapter shall be used....to encourage and promote the participation and integration of women as equal partners in the development process in developing countries. These funds shall be used primarily to support activities which will increase the economic productivity and income earning capacity of women."

The U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs Report on the 1983 Supplemental Authorization Bill, noted that "the 1980 Report also made clear that much remains to be done for effective implementation of Section 113. To date no coordinated effort has been undertaken to develop overall staff expertise on women in development concerns. Women in development project activities are often given low priority when funding decisions are made, with the result that activities planned are not always implemented. Much still needs to be done to incorporate women's concerns into larger development projects." In order to be kept informed on these and other aspects of implementing Section 113, the Committee requested an updated report from A.I.D.'s Office of Women in Development to be submitted at the end of calendar year 1982.

The 1982 Report to Congress follows the same format as the two previous reports in describing the Agency's women in development activities. Additionally, this report compares actual 1980 and 1981 obligations for women in development activities. The tables presented in this report illustrate the portion of mission funds attributable within each A.I.D.-assisted country.

Significantly, for the first time since the establishment of the Women in Development Office, in the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, the Agency has issued a Women in Development policy paper which affirms the Agency's effort to undertake an effective development strategy which promotes balanced economic development. One of the premises of A.I.D.'s women in development policy is that "gender roles constitute a key variable in the socio-economic condition of any country--one that can be decisive in the success or failure of development plans." The paper emphasizes that the key issue underlying the women in development concept is ultimately an economic one: misunderstanding of gender differences, leading to inadequate planning and designing of projects, results in diminished returns on investment.

The success of development is strongly dependent on the degree to which women and girls fulfill their potential contribution and share in their society's gains.

In both 1978 and 1980 a detailed report describing the Agency's women in development activities was prepared at the request of the Congress. These reports were widely disseminated and used as indicators of the extent and success of women in development projects undertaken by the Agency.

In addition, the House Foreign Affairs Committee directed that the 1982 Report address the following questions. (The responses to these questions appear in the Conclusions and Recommendations section.)

- to what extent are planned women in development activities actually being implemented? Is there a gap between planned and actual obligations for women in development activities?
- what percentage of Agency resources is devoted to women-specific projects? What progress is being made in integrating women in development components into regular projects?
- what efforts are being made by the Agency, both in Washington and at the Mission level, to sensitize staff to, and develop staff expertise in, women in development concerns?
- what has been learned from the first generation of women in development projects and how is the experience being integrated into standard agency procedures, such as project development and review and country strategy review?

By 1984, the Agency's women in development program will have been in existence for ten years. It is envisioned that the Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID) will undertake an assessment of A.I.D.'s ten year effort to integrate women into the development process and an examination of PPC/WID's role in furthering this effort. This assessment of the Agency's progress in Women in Development will be of special use both in preparation for the 1984 Report to Congress and in preparation for the 1985 United Nations Conference marking the end of the United Nations Decade for Women.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Beginning in 1978 the Women in Development Office set up a tracking system to follow the progress of women in development projects. The Women in Development Office, in consultation with other offices in the Agency, created the following code for missions to use in identifying and classifying women in development projects:

"Include activities which will help integrate women into the economy of their respective countries, thereby both improving their status as well as assisting the total development effort. (See Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act.) Programs and projects which are in whole or part specifically designed to afford women the opportunity to participate in the development process in a significant way are to be included in this category. Not all projects which include women as beneficiaries are to be included. For instance, population projects in which women are merely recipients of goods, such as contraceptives, or health projects where mothers receive food and services for their children, are to be excluded. However, where in addition to the provision of goods and services, women receive training or other assistance designed to increase their earning capacity or enhance their economic productivity, include the relevant portion of the funding for the women's component in this category. Where a specific women's component is designed into an integrated project, include the proportion of that component as a women in development effort."

The code distinguishes between projects which target women as beneficiaries of services, and those which target women as active agents or contributors to the development process. Thus health projects are coded as women in development projects to the degree that they train women in professional or paraprofessional skills. Health, nutrition and family planning projects which have no training or income-generating component for women are not coded as women in development projects even though it is fully recognized that they provide services to women.

The projects in this report are divided into three types:

Type I. Women's projects. These are projects designed to address the specific needs of women or girls in traditional activities including productivity in agriculture, training for employment, small enterprise development and technical skills training for poor urban and rural girls. Women's

projects are often designed as demonstration projects to test methods for providing assistance to women who are often difficult to reach with conventional delivery systems due to unique cultural constraints, lack of mobility, or responsibility for children and household production. These projects frequently provide models for Type II projects.

Type II. Women's components of integrated projects. These are activities specifically designed to address women's roles in A.I.D.'s field larger activities. Examples include training of female extension agents for work in countries where male extension workers are unable to communicate with women without violating social mores; the integration of extension programs to provide women access to information on food production, processing and storage; training programs which actively recruit women for professional or vocational training; or credit programs which waive requirements for standard forms of collateral.

Type III. These are projects in health, nutrition and population which provide training for women to enhance their income-earning capacities. Women are beneficiaries for most health programs which usually focus on maternal and child health care. In the early stages of the Office's tracking system, two-thirds of all women in development obligations were health care and family planning projects. Missions listed these projects as women in development activities even though they did not represent a new development initiative, and women were in most cases only the beneficiaries rather than participants in such programs. Therefore, Type III projects are projects in the health, population and nutrition sectors which specifically include professional and/or paraprofessional training for women to directly enhance their economic roles in the development process.

C E N T R A L B U R E A U S

BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

The Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination has three offices which funded women in development activities during the period covered by this report.

The Office of Evaluation

This office regularly examines women in development issues in the special series of impact evaluations in key program sectors; the findings from these evaluations are widely disseminated in A.I.D. and in the larger development community. The Office also issues guidance to call attention to these issues in the regular evaluation work undertaken by the Agency's operating unit. A major contribution to such guidance - and to women in development literature in general - has been the study "Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women".

Office of Policy Development and Program Review

This office has a project "Fertility Impact of Development and Women's Opportunities" which builds on efforts to improve education, maternal and child health, and family income to influence fertility in developing countries and supports a number of sub-projects.

In addition, in cooperation with PPC/WID and S&T/RAD, A Women's Socio-economic Participation Project was supported which will give technical assistance to up to ten missions for work leading to projects involving productive employment generation.

Office of Women in Development

In 1981 and 1982, the Office of Women in Development started a new emphasis on specific project interventions and on institutionalizing the women in development concept throughout the Agency. The WID Office continued its advocacy work but built on its capacity to function as a catalyst and coordinator for other offices in A.I.D. It also began a concentrated effort to work more closely with overseas missions.

Significantly, the Agency has a policy paper on Women in Development which affirms the Agency's effort to undertake an effective development strategy which promotes balanced economic development. One of the premises of A.I.D.'s women in development policy is that gender roles constitute a key variable in the socio-economic condition of any country - one that can be decisive in the success or failure of development plans. The paper emphasizes that the key issue underlying the women in development concept is ultimately an economic one: misunderstanding of gender differences, leading to inadequate planning and designing of projects, results in diminished returns on investment. The success of development is strongly dependent on the degree to which women and girls fulfill their potential contribution and share in their society's gains.

Additionally, the policy paper states that "it is critical now for AID to move beyond its initial activities and take an active role and provide leadership in ensuring that women have access to opportunities and the benefits of economic development." The paper also clearly states that the responsibility for implementing A.I.D.'s women in development policy rests with all of A.I.D.'s offices and programs at all levels of decision-making. Implementation of this policy must be understood to be an important qualitative aspect of A.I.D.'s overall program, one which is crucial to the achievement of the Agency's goals. It is not a concern which can be adequately addressed in any one sector or by any single office.

PPC/WID expanded and strengthened its program to develop strategies, to increase technical assistance to missions, to work more effectively with development organizations and institutions, and to continue to produce, collect and disseminate data and specialized information and materials. The Office continued to play a major role in helping to overcome some of the obstacles to women's full participation in economic development. Research studies were commissioned which have provided an information base and given definition to the roles and concerns of women. Statistical research which represents women as well as men, was initiated, printed, and distributed widely.

The PPC/WID Office has previously funded the establishment of Women in Development Centers at universities, supported conferences and seminars on women in development activities, and published and disseminated information relevant to these concerns. While the Office continued to provide support for these activities, the focus began to shift towards translating this expertise into direct technical assistance to A.I.D. missions and field projects.

In 1982 the Office program initiated a new emphasis on worldwide activities which:

- bank the knowledge and experience gained as a result of the first generation of WID projects;
- commission more micro-level studies that define the specific roles of women in activities including increased productivity in agriculture, training for employment, small enterprise development, and technical skills training for poor urban and rural girls;
- work collaboratively with A.I.D. missions, PVO's and contractors engaged in development projects to focus more effectively on action-oriented women in development projects; and
- make funding available to missions for model or pilot WID project within larger development projects.

The following are some of the activities which were initiated or carried out by PPC/WID in 1981 and 1982:

- a project for industrial and commercial job training for women was set up under the Ministry of Planning in Morocco. This project offers training for women in such non-traditional vocational areas as drafting, electronic assembly, accounting and office management. The members of the first graduating class are all now employed;
- since male migration to urban areas has left women with increased agricultural responsibilities, A.I.D. is giving major attention to women in agriculture, rural development, and resettlement projects. An A.I.D. rural development project in Jamaica was created to include a women's component consisting of special training programs for agricultural extension teams and assistance with vegetable cultivation on family plots;
- A project jointly coordinated by PPC/WID, USAID/Ecuador, the Overseas Education Fund and the International Center for Research on Women was funded to add a new dimension to the social development component of the Solanda Integrated Urban Development Project (HIG-005) which affects 4,500 low-income beneficiary families in Quito, Ecuador. The project will provide assistance to the local PVO responsible for the implementation of the social development actions of the project so as to achieve a higher level of participation for low-income female heads of households.

- The African American Labor Center began a comprehensive program of action in several African countries where AALC has permanent representatives (Liberia, Kenya, Senegal, Zaire, and Zimbabwe) to stimulate, organize and facilitate the development of programs to benefit working women. Workshops have been organized and project proposals are resulting in specific income-generating activities for women. For example, in Zaire, nutrition centers have been established and fish ponds are now under construction. Both will serve as income-generating projects for women;
- a project in Malawi was funded to develop guidelines to strengthen project planning and extension services to rural women farmers.

The Women in Development Office continued to support Women in Development activities at Title XII universities and at such regional consortiums as Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA), Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), and the Consortium for International Development (CID). The Northeast Council for Women in Development joins the northeastern universities for purposes of providing training, research and technical assistance to university implemented development projects. These activities have also established the basis for a cooperative effort between PPC/WID and BIFAD to integrate women into research projects, develop research agenda, and utilize women in development expertise in the Title XII contracting process.

Research and data are essential to guide policy formulation and to demonstrate the most effective and least costly approaches to balanced development activities. Development planners have long argued that programming for women is made difficult by the lack of accurate and disaggregated data. The PPC/WID Data Project at the Bureau of the Census continues to assist A.I.D. with the compilation of an adequate data base including country data disaggregated by sex, age and rural/urban status. This information will provide improved statistical information for use in the preparation of country development strategy statements, project papers and in stimulating new research in university and development communities. Copies of these country specific data were widely distributed by this office to missions and libraries.

During 1981 and 1982 the Women in Development Resource Center continued its active collection and distribution of materials. Several new studies were prepared and disseminated. The Women in Development Office also worked with A.I.D. missions in distributing mission funded reports, including the comprehensive "Status of Women in Nepal" series and studies on rural women in Paraguay, Ecuador and Haiti. The policy paper on Women in Development was also distributed as was an informative brochure on WID centers and libraries. Over 100,000 copies

of 6,000 items were disseminated in 1981 and 1982 to missions, A.I.D. staff, PVOs, universities and libraries, researchers and consultants, and national and international institutions, and to Third World individuals and organizations. The WID Resource Center is the most comprehensive and unique center in the U.S. for information on LDC women.

During 1982 PPC/WID expanded its staff to include two economists and one additional anthropologist. The addition of these technical experts allows the PPC/WID Office to review and manage more closely projects within its own portfolio and to provide substantive and technical assistance to the regional and central bureaus for the planning and design of A.I.D.'s larger field projects.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION WID PROJECTS
 FY 1980 - FY 1984 OBLIGATIONS
 \$000

Office/Proj. No./Title	Funding Source	Type	FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
			Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Est.	WID	Est.	WID
Office of Evaluation																
930-0085 Integ. Studies/Syst.	ARDN/SD	I	1,000	=	587	a/	1,400	=	692	a/	914	a/	=	=	=	=
Office of Eval.-Total			1,000	=	587	a/	1,400	=	692	a/	914	a/	=	=	=	=
Office of Policy Dev. & Pro. Rev.																
930-0069 Fert. Impact of Wmn. Oprtn	PN	III	-	-	-	-	75	75	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
930-0078 Women's Opportunities	PN/SD	III	282	282	187	157	125	125	207	207	175	175	130	130	100	100
Office of PDPR-Total			282	282	187	187	200	200	282	282	175	175	130	130	100	100
Office of Women in Development																
930-0100 Strategies & Resources	ARDN/EH/SD	I	213	213	213	213	874	874	834	834	676	676	550	550	700	700
930-0200 Women's Org. & Part.	ARDN/EH/SD	I	554	554	554	554	912	912	697	697	717	717	500	500	600	600
930-C300 Tech. Assist. & WID Cntrs.	ARDN/EH/SD	I	581	581	581	581	806	806	708	708	1,371	1,371	750	750	950	950
930-0400 Data On Women	PN/SD	I	60	60	60	60	230	230	1	1	229	229	150	150	-	-
Office of WID-Total			1,408	1,408	1,408	1,408	2,822	2,822	2,240	2,240	2,993	2,993	1,950	1,950	2,250	2,250
BUREAU FOR PPC - TOTAL			2,690	1,690	2,182	1,595	4,422	3,022	3,214	2,522	4,082	3,168	2,080	2,080	2,350	2,350

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

Division of Planning

SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION WID PROJECT FUNDING
BY TYPE
FY 1980 - FY 1984
\$000

Office/Proj. No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
<u>Office of Evaluation</u>															
930-0085 Integrated Studies/Syst.	a/	=	=	a/	=	=	a/	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Office of Eval.-Total	<u>a/</u>	=	=	<u>a/</u>	=	=	<u>a/</u>	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
<u>Office of Policy Dev. & Prog. Review</u>															
930-0059 Fertil. Impact of Wmn. Opp.	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
930-0078 Women's Opportunities	=	=	187	=	=	207	=	=	175	=	=	-	=	=	-
Office PDPR-Total	=	=	<u>187</u>	=	=	<u>282</u>	=	=	<u>175</u>	=	=	<u>130</u>	=	=	<u>100</u>
<u>Office of Women in Dev.</u>															
930-0100 Strategies & Resources	213	-	-	834	-	-	676	-	-	550	-	-	700	-	-
930-0200 Women's Org. & Part.	554	-	-	697	-	-	717	-	-	500	-	-	600	-	-
930-0300 Tech. Assist. & WID Cntrs.	581	-	-	708	-	-	1,371	-	-	750	-	-	950	-	-
930-0400 Data on Women	60	-	-	1	-	-	229	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Office of WID-Total	<u>1,408</u>	=	=	<u>2,240</u>	=	=	<u>2,993</u>	=	=	<u>1,950</u>	=	=	<u>2,250</u>	=	=
<u>BUREAU FOR PPC - TOTAL</u>	<u>1,408</u>	=	<u>187</u>	<u>2,240</u>	=	<u>282</u>	<u>2,993</u>	=	<u>175</u>	<u>1,950</u>	=	<u>130</u>	<u>2,250</u>	=	<u>100</u>

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

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INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF EVALUATION

930-0085

INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS

This umbrella project was established to provide resources to support evaluative studies of Agency-wide significance and monitoring of the Agency evaluation system. It is intended that the findings and lessons learned from these activities will improve the planning and performance of A.I.D. programs and projects and influence central policy, budget and program decisions.

A series of project impact evaluations have been on-going since 1979 to enable the Agency to take a retrospective look at the impact of projects and programs. In addition to serving as a foundation for senior staff deliberations concerning program direction and policy formulation, these evaluations provide A.I.D. staff with information concerning the success and failure of A.I.D.-funded activities. To date 56 impact evaluations have been undertaken in a variety of sectors of interest to the senior staff.

One component of the project assessment is an analysis of the participation of women in project planning and the impact, or lack of it, on the lives of women in the project area. A comparative analysis of the findings of 40 impact evaluation teams is currently underway which will include the impact on women as a major area of focus.

Impact evaluations are conducted by teams composed of A.I.D. employees supplemented by contractor support. We are unable to give the WID component of the activity a monetary value.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM REVIEW

930-0069

FERTILITY IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN'S
OPPORTUNITIES I

This project is designed to respond to Section 104(d) of the FAA, promote opportunities for women, examine how improved opportunities affect fertility, employment and roles within the family, promote more effective population policies which are more sensitive to women's non-reproductive as well as reproductive needs. The project builds on efforts to improve education, maternal and child health, use of family planning services in developing countries and supports a number of sub-projects.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM REVIEW

930-0069.1

CENTER FOR POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING
ACTIVITIES (CEFPA)

This project provides a grant to the Center for Population Activities to support management training programs for women managers from developing countries. In addition to equipping the women with greater skills as managers, it is intended to assist the trainees to design and implement development projects for low-income women which will improve: their living conditions, prospects for economic participation, and influence fertility attitudes and behavior. Provision has been made in the grant to evaluate and document the impact of training on the initiation of action projects for women.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM REVIEW

930-0078.1 PATHFINDER FUND

This project provides a grant to the Pathfinder Fund for the development and implementation of small field projects to improve women's economic opportunities. The grant will explore, evaluate and document how improved productive capacity and income-generation opportunities for women may influence family relationships and family size.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM REVIEW

930-0078.2

POPULATION COUNCIL - NEMOW CASES

This project provides a grant to the Population Council to conduct seven case studies of the impact of development projects on women and their participation or lack of participation in development gains.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM REVIEW

930-0078.3 WORLD EDUCATION

This project provides a grant to World Education to carry out a case study in Kenya. It will determine how community level participatory programs for women affect attitudes toward or use of family planning, increase income, and impact on family well-being.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM REVIEW

THE IMPACT OF LARGE SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
ON HOUSEHOLDS AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN

This project is supporting three studies of A.I.D. development projects (the Northeast Rainfed Agricultural Development Project in Thailand, the On Farm Grain Storage Project in Kenya, and a major resettlement program in Honduras) to evaluate their past or potential impact on individuals' roles and economic participation within the household. The fieldwork (surveys and interviews) for each case are now complete and each study team is finishing data analysis and preparing a final report, expected in 1983.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

930-0100

STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES

This project finances the preparation, publication and distribution of women in development materials; conferences and meetings on women in development topics; research studies; and collection and analysis of data; maintenance of a resource center of women in development publications; the compilation and publication of rosters of women in development specialists available for Agency activities; and the collaboration of international and national agencies, organizations and donors involved in the women in development effort. A number of sub-activities have been funded under this project.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

930-0200

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

This project aims to assist developing countries and international women's organizations increase their organizational capacity to help poor, rural women provide small grants to organizations for on-going projects and to develop new ones aimed at increasing incomes, productivity, literacy and skills of women and girls to participate in development on a variety of levels. A number of sub-activities have been funded under this project.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

930-0300

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
CENTERS

This project is designed to provide short-term technical assistance (for example, trained experts for design teams) to A.I.D. missions to facilitate the integration of women into development activities; finance pilot projects and components of on-going projects in selected missions to demonstrate how women's needs can be met; and support activities of different women in development centers based mainly at Title XII universities in the U.S. The WID Centers are to expand the pool of women in development specialists and to help build women's components into international development activities undertaken by U.S. institutions. A number of sub-activities have been funded under this project.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

930-0400

DATA ON WOMEN

This project assists with the compilation of an adequate data base on women in developing countries for planning, program development, and project design. It will forward the data gathering efforts in LDCs and provide improved statistical information for international agencies, donor governments, host government development planners, and scholars. A number of sub-activities have been funded under this project.

PROJECTS

INTRODUCTION

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T) seeks to develop and apply science and technology for the benefit of developing countries. The development of human resources, including both men and women, is both a means and an end to this endeavor.

The following pages give a partial reflection of the S&T Bureau's emphasis on the development of women. The sections cover activities for nine Bureau offices where a women's component is identifiable, or where women as a group are obvious beneficiaries of the program activity.

In addition to these program activities, LDC women are involved in many other S&T-funded programs. Such programs add to their skills, increase their effectiveness, and enhance their role in developing the LDC economy and the LDC society. Often the programs involve women by selecting them for training, providing the training, and supporting their activities when they return to their job positions.

In numerous other instances, the Bureau's programs yield benefits to women by freeing up their time or improving their ability to function each day. Such improvements come from labor-saving technology, better health care, family planning services, and other results of the S&T Bureau's programs. The Bureau plans to continue these programs while maintaining a strong emphasis on developing the role of women in the LDCs.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WID PROJECTS
 FY 1980 - FY 1984 OBLIGATIONS
 \$000

Office/Proj. No./Title	Funding Source	Type	FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
			Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Est.	WID	Est.	WID
Office of Agriculture																
931-0236.05 Soc. Progress Indic.	ARDN	II	200	40	-	-	200	40	-	-	-	40	200	40	-	-
931-1254 Sorghum/Millet CRSP	ARDN	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	200	40	-	-	
931-1310 Bean/Cowpeas CRSP	ARDN	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,858	200	3,800	350	600	325	3,500	330
931-1314 Aquaculture Tech. Dev.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	200	4,100	200	-	250	3,200	a/
931-1328 Small Ruminant CRSP	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	50	360	60	400	70	350	a/
936-4023 Pond Dynamics CRSP	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	500	3,200	350	3,700	350	3,600	a/
936-4024 Fisheries Dev. Suprt. Ser.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	650	25	600	150	700	a/
936-4026 Fishrs. Stock Asmnt. CRSP	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	a/	300	60	300	a/
936-4099 Farming Systms. Support	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	5	-	60	500	a/
Office of Agric.-Total			200	40	-	-	200	40	7,828	1,000	14,637	1,030	6,290	1,385	13,350	330
Office of Education																
931-1018 Mass Media/Hlth.Practices	EH/HE	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	7	1,225	89	500	68	-	-
931-1054 Structuring NFE Resources	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	170	435	74	600	102	700	a/
931-1241 Lrng. for Employment Oppor.	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	51	-	-
931-1242 Lit.-Oriented Funct. Ed	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	11	-	-	-	-
931-1250 Non-Formal Ed. Network	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	17	-	-	-	-
931-5807 Radio-Assist. Com. Bsc. Ed.	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	7	1,570	17	-	-	-	-
Office of Education-Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	1,490	184	3,395	268	900	102	600	a/
Office of International Training																
938-0601 Labor Organizations Dev.	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578	189	600	175	700	a/
Office of Int'l. Training-Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578	189	600	175	700	a/
Office of Population																
932-0604 Trng. in Reproductive Hlth.	HE/PN	III	8,100	695	7,700	695	5,618	858	5,618	858	5,500	825	5,500	825	5,900	a/
932-0622 1980 Round of Censuses	PN	II	1,000	165	1,150	165	1,402	200	1,202	168	800	112	-	-	-	-
932-0632 Fertil. Impact-Family Plng.	HE/PN	III	6,100	1,839	5,436	1,839	6,066	2,000	5,220	1,723	5,374	1,774	5,400	1,815	6,400	a/
932-0635 Pop. Policy Analysis	PN	III	750	450	1,241	450	1,200	700	1,200	700	800	464	800	464	-	-
932-0644 Parameds/Aux. FP Trng.	HE/PN	III	5,200	1,733	4,842	1,733	6,600	2,100	6,600	2,100	3,297	1,056	4,000	1,620	4,000	a/
936-3000 Demographic Data for Dev.	PN	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	354	60	1,050	136	1,550	a/
Office of Population-Total			21,150	4,882	20,369	4,882	20,886	5,858	19,840	5,549	16,125	4,291	16,750	4,860	17,850	a/
BUREAU FOR S&T - TOTAL																
			21,350	4,922	20,369	4,882	21,086	5,898	29,158	6,733	34,735	5,969	25,850	6,743	33,200	330

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WID PROJECT FUNDING
BY TYPE
FY 1980 - FY 1984
\$000

Office/Proj. No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
Office of Agriculture															
931-0236.05 Soc. Progress Indic.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
931-1254 Sorghum/Millet CRSP	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	350	-	-	325	-	-	-
931-1310 Bean/Cowpeas CRSP	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	200	-	-	250	-	-	330
931-1314 Aquaculture Tech. Dev.	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	60	-	-	70	-	-	a/	a/
931-1328 Small Ruminant CRSP	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	350	-	-	350	-	-	a/	-
936-4023 Pond Dynamics CRSP	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	25	-	-	150	-	-	a/	-
936-4024 Fisheries Dev. Suprt. Ser.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a/	-	-	60	-	-	a/	-
936-4026 Fishrs. Stock Asmnt. CRSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	60	-	-	a/	-
936-4099 Farming Systems. Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	a/	-
Office of Agric.-Total	=	=	=	=	600	400	=	420	550	=	810	575	=	a/	330
Office of Education															
931-1018 Mass Media/Hlth.Practices	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	89	-	-	68	-	-	-
931-1054 Structuring NFE Resources	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	74	-	-	102	-	-	a/	-
931-1241 Lrng. for Employment Oppor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-
931-1242 Lit.-Oriented Funct. Ed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
931-1250 Non-Formal Ed. Network	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
931-5807 Radio-Assist. Com. Bsc. Ed.	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	268	-	-	102	-	-	a/	-
Office of Education-Total	=	=	=	=	177	7	=	370	89	=	255	68	=	a/	-
Office of International Training															
938-0601 Labor Organizations Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	-	-	175	-	-	a/	-
Office of Int'l. Training-Total	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	189	-	=	175	-	=	a/	-
Office of Population															
932-0604 Trng. in Reproductive Hlth.	-	-	695	-	-	858	-	-	825	-	-	825	-	-	a/
932-0622 1980 Round of Censuses	-	165	-	-	168	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
932-0632 Fertil. Impact-Family Plng.	-	-	1,839	-	-	1,723	-	-	1,774	-	-	1,815	-	-	a/
932-0635 Pop. Policy Analysis	-	-	450	-	-	700	-	-	464	-	-	464	-	-	a/
932-0644 Parameds/Aux. FP Trng.	-	-	1,733	-	-	2,100	-	-	1,056	-	-	1,620	-	-	a/
936-3000 Demographic Data for Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	136	-	-	a/
Office of Population-Total	=	165	4,717	=	168	5,381	=	112	4,179	=	-	4,860	=	-	a/
BUREAU FOR S&T - TOTAL	=	165	4,717	=	945	5,788	=	1,151	4,818	=	1,240	5,503	=	a/	330

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

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BUREAU FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGYOffice of Agriculture

There has been a concerted effort within the Office of Agriculture to include activities designed to enhance the roles of women in the developing process.

The newest and potentially most promising initiative for improving the lives of rural women is the Farming Systems Support project. This project is designed to assess the impact of new farming systems on women who perform much of the basic agricultural activities on small farms in many LDCs. Research, training and extension resources will be directed to seeking ways to make women's roles in farming systems more productive, and profitable and less of a burden in relation to their family responsibilities.

Under the Collaborative Research Support Program in Beans and Cowpeas which involves ten (10) major U.S. universities, twelve (12) host countries and appropriate international research organizations, LDC women are being identified and encouraged to participate in the research and training activities. A Women in Development Coordinator is assigned to this program to identify the needs of the LDC women and to coordinate and expand their role in this program as well as in their own communities.

The research results under the Mineral Studies of Ruminant Animals project will have a direct impact on the lives of women in those LDCs where women own most of the livestock and are completely responsible for the processing of livestock products which are either sent to market or consumed directly by their families. This project provides the opportunities for LDC women extensionists and technicians to participate in workshops, field days, short courses and other educational sessions to upgrade their skills and to become more productive members of the communities in which they live.

Several of the forty-one (41) activities under the Sorghum and Millet Collaborative Research Support Program are designed to bring women into the decision-making processes. Women are an important and vital part of the program and are being involved in the farm tasks relating to every aspect of these crops from planting to consumption.

Women in many of the developing countries are totally responsible for sheep and goat flocks and the processing of livestock products. The Small Ruminants Collaborative Support Research Program is designed to upgrade the skills of the women, take the appropriate steps to increase yields of meat, and fiber, and hence provide a better life for themselves and their families

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The Pest Management project actively considers the welfare of women in the selection process of pesticides. Exposure of women to pesticides, especially those women of childbearing age, is much greater in a developing country. This exposure is mainly due to women and female adolescents often being directly involved in the pesticide application process. As a result of the intervention, pesticides having known dangerous properties are intentionally being excluded from consideration during the pesticide environmental assessment phase of A.I.D.-funded projects. Special attention is also being given to the important role that women can play in keeping their families informed on the safe use of pesticides.

Women play a major role in fishery extension activities as well as cottage industries associated with the manufacture of artisanal fishing gear such as trawling nets and fishing lines. The activities under the Fishery Development Support Services project with the University of Rhode Island, the Aquaculture Technology project with Auburn University, and the results of the research activities under the Collaborative Research Support Programs in Aquaculture Pond dynamics and Fishery Stock Assessment will have a direct beneficial impact on the lives of women in LDCs.

The Spring and Winter Wheat research project with Oregon State University is examining the human nutritional aspects in the development of wheat foods and the role of women to increase the utilization of nutritional wheat products.

Under the Social Indicators projects, professional women are making a substantial contribution in the identification of indicators which will permit planners to assess the comparative status of women in the employment field, rates of unemployment, time spent seeking employment, and sources of income during periods of unemployment. In addition, planners will also be able to analyze women's contribution to total household incomes and develop a profile of women-headed households which will include the level of household income, the number and ages of household members, and urban/rural status. From this data, LDC planners will be able to design programs to enhance the well-being of poor rural women.

The International Agricultural Research Centers and Programs sponsored by A.I.D. through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) have made a concerted effort to integrate women into the research programs of the Centers. The preliminary results of a CGIAR survey conducted in 1981 indicated that of the 1,253 staff members (scientific, administrative and support) in twelve of the thirteen centers and programs, 22.35 percent are women. While the largest number of

women are in the support category, the number in the scientific and administrative categories is expected to grow. In addition, several women are members of the Boards-of-Trustees and it is expected that more women will become members in the future.

A new S&T/AGR project, Farm Level Postharvest Grain Losses (931-1322), will have a major focus on the role women play in postharvest grain storage and handling systems. This project extends a methodology to assess postharvest grain losses in three countries. The methodology will be used to give project planners and policy makers a systems understanding of where in the postharvest grain pipeline losses are occurring. The project will carefully document how rural women help in the harvesting, storing, processing and marketing of grain supplies. Understanding who will be responsible for the implementation of proposed changes in the postharvest system is crucial for successful adoption of improvements. Extension programs designed to promulgate postharvest grain conservation measures must be sensitive to the existing workload of rural women who frequently share the greatest proportion of responsibility for postharvest grain handling. This project and its methodology will increase the understanding of the role women can play in grain conservation.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE

931-0236.05 PROGRESS INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE LEVELS
OF LIVING OF THE RURAL POOR

This project is designed to develop a replicable socio-economic indicators system to measure the levels of living of the rural poor for utilization in the planning, design and evaluation of rural development programs and projects.

This activity will help to integrate women into the economy of the respective countries through the development of a socio-economic indicators system which will adequately include data concerning the income-earning capacity of women. Data concerning the economic contribution of women has often been difficult to obtain and the information collected about the rural poor has been inadequate. This project attempts to address this problem through the addition of appropriate elements in the multi-purpose household survey concerning women's contribution.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE

931-1254

SORGHUM/MILLET CRSP

This program is designed to improve human nutrition through research and technology development in sorghum and millet by mobilizing financial and human resources necessary for mounting a major multi-institutional U.S./LDC collaborative effort in research, training and technical services.

Development of improved technologies for sorghum/millet grain utilization will be developed. Social analysis of the role of women in sorghum/millet farming systems will be done and opportunities for women as participating scientists in the project will be encouraged.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE

931-1310

BEAN/COWPEA CRSP

The project is a coordinated effort to address hunger and malnutrition in Africa and Latin America through research on the production and utilization of beans and cowpeas. Special emphasis is placed on the needs and resources of the subsistence farm family. Thus, in this context, women are uniquely involved in production, storage, and utilization of beans and cowpeas.

There is a Women in International Development Specialist on the CRSP Management Office staff to coordinate the role of women in the program and to determine how the CRSP research can be effective for women who are cultivators, processors, and consumers of beans and cowpeas.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE

931-1314

AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

This project provides technical assistance, and long- and short-term training to assist LDC's in addressing aquaculture development projects.

Women are major beneficiaries from the project due to their almost exclusive role in food processing and marketing and major role in extension activities.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE

931-1328

SMALL RUMINANT CRSP

Women are crucial in many of the segments of the Small Ruminants CRSP projects. It is recognized that women in many developing countries are totally responsible for sheep and goat flocks and the production of livestock products. This project also considers the role of women in agricultural production base line surveys and family social aspects. In one country, scientists of this project are working directly with dairy goat cooperatives restricted to female memberships. In addition, some of the host country technicians who are now receiving graduate training in the U.S. are women. Several of the U.S. scientists involved with project activities are women specializing in such varied areas as animal breeding, veterinary medicine, nutrition, sociology and economics.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE:

936-4023

CRSP AQUACULTURE POND DYNAMICS

This project consists of research to improve the efficiency of pond culture systems by bringing together the resources of LDC and U.S. institutions into a long-term comprehensive collaborative effort.

The results of the research will have a direct impact on the lives of women in LDCs. In many LDCs the processing and marketing of fish is almost exclusively a profession of women. In addition, women play a major role in fisheries extension.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE

936-4024

FISHERY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES

This project provides technical assistance, information services and long and short-term training to assist LDCs in addressing problems in capture fisheries development and management.

Women are direct beneficiaries of this project because of their primarily and virtually exclusive role in fish processing and marketing in many LDCs and their major involvement in extension activities.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE

936-4026

CRSP FISHERIES STOCK ASSESSMENT

This project consists of research to develop and refine fishery management and exploitation practices thereby increasing harvests of food fish and employment in LDCs.

The results of the research will have a direct impact on the lives of women in LDCs. In many LDCs the processing and marketing of fish is almost exclusively a profession of women. In addition, women play a major role in fisheries extension.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE

936-4099

FARMING SYSTEMS SUPPORT

The project will support improved design, implementation and evaluation of developing country farming systems research and extension activities which aim to improve living conditions among limited resource farmers.

Women work on and manage small farms in most developing countries. In some, women perform most of the basic agricultural activities. Nonetheless, most traditional research and extension work has overlooked the significant role of women in agricultural and livestock production. Inasmuch as farming systems research and extension begins and ends with assessments of local agronomic and socio-economic conditions, including the division of labor, analyses of the entire farming systems should improve our understanding of women in rural production and thus of how best to assist them. Further participation of the farmers is essential in conducting the field trials. It is assumed that researchers will conduct these trials with whomever, male or female, performs the farm work. At the extension stage, contact will have to be made with women insofar as they perform farm labor. Farming systems research and extension programs are likely to increase the sensitivity of researchers and extension agents to this situation.

The project will support these aims in several ways: the annotated and cross-referenced bibliographies will include a section on recent farming systems research and extension work focused on women farmers and herders; the newsletter will periodically devote a section on specific successes of farming system research and extension work with women; and in the training efforts, candidates will be selected so that women agricultural agents participate at least in proportion to their numbers. This must be only a minimum goal, for women are grossly under-represented in the ranks of agricultural workers, even though women farmers are numerous. The applied research will take account of the importance in addressing these issues.

Office of Education

The Office of Education continues its efforts to enhance the role of females in its education portfolio.

The Education for Preilliterate Adults project (completed in FY 1981) tested a participatory non-formal education approach to provide illiterate rural women with access to learning and earning opportunities. This project helped rural Kenyan and Filipino women learn how to increase their incomes by such activities as chicken-raising, firewood/charcoal marketing, small handicraft production, and commercial baking.

The Non-formal Education Network Project is providing development planners and project designers with relevant, up-to-date information in agriculture, education, health and population, women in development, and community development.

The Radio-Assisted Community Basic Education Project heavily involved women in its implementation in the Dominican Republic. The project is using radio to provide a primary education for girls and boys who do not have access to schools. Radio lessons are being written to portray the significant role of mothers and daughters. Gender neutral language and activities are part of the radio lesson plans. Existing Mothers' Groups are being used to help select paraprofessional radio-auxiliaries and to encourage participation in the Radio Project.

In the Literacy Oriented Functional Education Project a literacy element has been added to an ongoing women's vocational training program in Tunisia to test whether the desire to learn a practical job skill can motivate people to become literate. Women are also participating in project activities at the second project site in Ecuador.

The Mass Media and Health Practices Project is teaching mothers how to deal with the treatment and prevention of infant diarrhea in rural areas of Honduras and The Gambia.

The Structuring Non-formal Education Resources Project is assisting a number of women's organization in Lesotho and Ecuador to improve the quality and coverage of their NFE activities.

In FY 1983, the Learning for Employment Opportunities project will assist developing countries to implement community-based training programs to enable participants to establish and manage their own small enterprises. The training and employment needs of women will be a primary focus of this project.

Both in the Bureau's projects and in its field support work for regional bureaus and missions, the importance of increasing educational opportunity is stressed. In many countries the neglected portion of the rural school age population is female. Increasing access will, therefore, increase the chances of young girls to obtain a primary education.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

931-1018

MASS MEDIA AND HEALTH PRACTICES

This project is developing and demonstrating an effective means for using mass media to improve health practices in rural areas of developing countries. It makes intensive use of radio and print and health workers, with communications content derived from medical, anthropological, and psychological investigations among rural communities. Health education interventions are being used to provide mothers the skills they need to deal with the treatment and prevention of infant and early childhood diarrhea in Honduras and The Gambia.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

931-1054

STRUCTURING NON-FORMAL EDUCATION (NFE) RESOURCES

This project is developing and testing innovative organizational ways to identify, improve and expand non-formal education programs in developing countries. The project is supporting one NFE Service Agency under the Ministry of Education in Lesotho and another under the Ministry of Agriculture in Ecuador. A Service Agency's principal tasks are to identify NFE programs, to improve the quality of education through technical assistance, and to channel resources for expansion of programs into areas of greatest need.

Women's NFE organizations are among the primary beneficiaries in receiving technical assistance grants, and are encouraged to be active participants in workshops, conferences and training sessions conducted under the project.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

931-1241

LEARNING FOR EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

This project will add elementary business skills to jobs skills training programs to prepare graduates with the requisite skills, knowledge, and orientation to become self-employed or enter the workforce.

The project will give particular attention to the employment and training needs of women. Training will be provided in accounting, management, business planning, raw materials procurement, and marketing to enable participants to establish and manage small-scale enterprises.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

931-1242

LITERACY-ORIENTED FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION

This project is introducing literacy instruction into practical skills training programs in which the participants' desire to learn a new job skill motivates them to acquire literacy skills as well.

The project is adding a literacy element to skills training programs in Ecuador and Tunisia. In Tunisia, a literacy component has been added to the training programs of the Women's Vocational Center.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

931-1250

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION NETWORK

This project is providing information services to program planners, practitioners, and researchers concerned with non-formal education for development,

The project has a two-pronged component specifically related to women in development. Michigan State University conducts research and operates an information center concerning women and non-formal education. The contractor also provides technical assistance to three institutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America to enable them to operate NFE/WID Information Centers to serve regional needs.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

936-5807

RADIO-ASSISTED COMMUNITY BASIC EDUCATION

This project is developing and testing methods for using paraprofessionals in combination with direct radio broadcasts to teach a basic primary curriculum to out-of-school primary age children. Nine thousand (9,000) boys and girls in the Southwest Region of the Dominican Republic will have access to basic education as participants in this pilot project.

Women candidates will be selected for most of the paraprofessional jobs. Girls will be encouraged on an equal basis with boys to participate in the Radio Project.

Office of Energy

The Office of Energy incorporates WID concerns in its energy programs. A good example is the Photovoltaic Development and Support Project. NASA has set up a solar water pump and grain grinder in the village of Tangaye in Upper Volta. Water pumping and grain grinding were historically done by the women and children of the village. It now takes minutes rather than hours to grind the daily amount of grain and water no longer has to be hauled long distances; women now have more time to plant larger crops and to start cottage industries. This project is now expanding to demonstrate the use of photovoltaic energy in health delivery, communication and education.

The Office of Energy also has several training programs and encourages the Missions to identify women for these programs. At the University of Florida, twenty women have participated in the five "Training in Alternative Energy Technology Program" sessions since the program began in 1979. Fourteen women have already been trained in six sessions of an "Energy Management Training Program" at the State University of New York, women ranked in the top half of the program. The program of "Training in Conventional Energy" is just entering its second year and the Office continues to encourage Missions to identify women for training. Three women are now enrolled in energy economics at the University of Pittsburgh.

VITA (Volunteers in Technical Assistance) is implementing the Office of Energy's "Low Cost Technology for the Rural Poor." Sub-projects under this program benefit women directly and indirectly. For example, VITA funded a cottage industry which builds wood stoves in Kaya in Upper Volta. The business is partly owned by two women and employs women to visit the surrounding villages providing technical assistance and train women in the use of these stoves. Similarly VITA has produced a film strip prepared in Guatemala for teaching women to use an efficient stove made from clay and sand called the Lorena stove.

In the village of Gravel Bay on Roatan Island, off the coast of Honduras, VITA has placed a windmill to pump water to a reservoir and then to private homes. Although a pilot project, it has relieved women of the time consuming and burdensome task of hauling water by hand. Other windmills may be placed in other localities.

Office of Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources

Like other offices of the Bureau, S&T/FNR does not have a direct oversight responsibility in the field. Most of its projects are designed to provide technical backstopping to the operational missions; where possible, concern for the special problems of women in developing countries is a part of our support.

A 1979 report* for A.I.D.'s Women in Development Office illustrated many of the ways in which environmental degradation and its solutions have a differential impact on women. The burdens of deforestation, for example, may fall more heavily on women, who must spend increasing amounts of time and energy on collecting firewood for fuel. This may mean less time spent on cultivation of crops, or other income-producing activity, and thus can have loss-of-status implications. The success of environmental projects may depend heavily on having the support of the women in a particular area, in addition to village leaders, who are usually men. While women are seldom trained as foresters, they are frequently the local experts on the variety and uses of local forest products, for crafts, housing, fuel and medicines.

In providing technical backstopping to A.I.D. Missions and Regional Bureaus, S&T/FNR points out ways in which women might be differentially affected by projects, or suggests approaches that may alleviate some of the problems. We encourage missions to increase the number of women applicants to training programs. Finally, we are aware that the use of women experts and volunteers from this country is often the most we can do to encourage the greater integration of LDC women into the economic life of their communities.

*Women in Forestry for Local Community Development by Marilyn W. Hoskins

Office of Health

A primary concern of A.I.D.'s health programs is to reduce infant mortality and morbidity. With an emphasis on maternal and child health, women are primary beneficiaries. Because the care of sick infants and children takes much of women's time in LDCs, improved health can liberate a great deal of time for other productive activities.

Since S&T/Health projects are designed mainly to support mission-funded programs, either through research or technical assistance, the Bureau cannot attribute any direct effect on economic activities of LDC women to these projects. However, the emphasis and direction of several S&T/Health projects contribute indirectly to the goal of increasing LDC women's economic activity.

The Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) project provides expert technical assistance and guidance for mission-funded water and sanitation projects. In most LDC countries, women assume the primary responsibility for carrying water to the home. The installation of community or household water supplies allows women to devote more time to other tasks.

In 1981, the WASH project sponsored a report on the role of women in water supply and sanitation programs. The report emphasizes that women should be viewed not only as beneficiaries, but also as potential promoters, change agents, and candidates for training as managers and trainers in community systems. This report has been presented to several international forums and has been widely distributed to individuals and organizations who plan and manage water and sanitation projects. Also, the WASH project has provided experts on women's role in water and sanitation programs to support several conferences on women in development.

Under the Primary Health Care Operations Research Project, the Bureau is asking for proposals to research innovative community level health systems. The studies to be funded will be determined by evaluating the relative technical merit of proposals submitted. Nevertheless, preliminary indications are that much of this research will focus on increasing the use of women as community organizers, health workers, nutrition monitors, trainers, etc.

One study likely to be funded under the Operations Research Project will be conducted by women researchers from a Korean nursing school. They will examine the role which nurse practitioners can play in health services delivery both in health and non-health settings.

In FY 1983 a new project, Technology for Primary Health Care, will begin which will promote and assist A.I.D. Missions and host country governments to use improved technologies such as oral rehydration therapy and vaccinations in their primary health care programs. Much of the training for promoters and trainers in the use of new technologies will include women.

Office of International Training

Women participate in IT's general programs of human resources development as well as in special projects for women only. In the general programs, women were 17 percent of the total number in training in 1981 and 19 percent in 1982. The regions and areas of specialization are shown in the following table; the figures are for persons whose training was sponsored by A.I.D. and occurred in the U.S.

Among the special programs for women in FY 1982, conducted in the U.S. were:

- A program for Moroccans Industrial/Commercial Job Training. Twenty women attended for various lengths of time ranging from 9 to 24 months. A Master's degree was awarded to each participant who completed training.
- A Non-Formal Education program for Moroccans lasting two years. Six women completed the training and were awarded Master's degrees.
- For Yemenis a program of Basic Educational Development which trained five women for a period of 18 to 24 months. Each received a Master's degree.
- Three women members of Portugal's Commission on the Status of Women, attended of Portugal, a three-week observational tour of non-formal education activities.

A number of world wide activities have been directed toward women's concerns during the past two years. Among them are:

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture's six-week workshop on "Management and the Role of Women in Development" which develops women's administrative and leadership skills. In 1982, 20 women sponsored by A.I.D. attended from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near East. In 1981, 18 women attended.
- The Center for Population Activities' five-week seminar-workshops (2 in English, 1 in French, 1 in Spanish) on Planning and Management of Service Delivery Programs on Family Planning, Health, and Development" and "Supervision and Evaluation as Management Tools". In 1982, 33 A.I.D.-sponsored women attended. In 1981, 20 A.I.D.-sponsored women attended three such seminar-workshops.

The Labor Organizations Development Project funds a one month seminar to help integrate women in labor unions and supports LDC economic and social development. The seminar promotes labor union involvement in (a) improved collaboration with their government in policy formulation; (b) assistance to poor workers; and (c) promotion of more enlightened union participation in socio-economic development. In FY 1982, 27 women participated and in FY 1981, 14 women participated.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

938-0601

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

This project provides LDC labor leaders with short-term motivational training in the United States to promote more enlightened and responsible trade union participation in socio-economic development.

Each year the project conducts a one-month seminar for trade union women to assist in integrating LDC women in the Trade Union Sector. Five other seminars are programming participants which will include both male and female.

The one-month seminars for women provide motivational training to encourage their (a) contribution, in collaboration with their governments, to the development of effective labor policies and programs; (b) assistance to poor worker groups to improve their income and employment conditions; and, (c) promotion of more enlightened and responsible trade union participation in socio-economic development.

SUMMARY OF FEMALE PARTICIPANTS IN ACADEMIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINING
IN THE U.S. DURING FISCAL YEARS 1981 AND 1982 a/

Region & Specialization	1981			1982		
	Acad.	Tech.	Total	Acad.	Tech.	Total
<u>AFRICA, Total</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>514</u>
Agriculture	67	30	97	73	38	111
Education	116	22	138	100	13	113
Health	78	107	185	74	108	182
Industry	11	5	16	9	6	15
Labor	3	4	7	4	6	10
Miscellaneous	9	3	12	9	3	12
Public Administration	43	40	83	36	21	57
Social Welfare	11	4	15	10	3	13
Transportation	0	0	0	1	0	1
<u>ASIA, Total</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>203</u>
Agriculture	61	35	96	66	24	90
Education	23	19	42	17	11	28
Health	14	75	89	8	31	39
Industry	1	6	7	1	5	5
Labor	0	2	2	0	8	8
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	3	3
Public Administration	13	21	34	10	15	25
Social Welfare	2	3	5	2	2	4
<u>LATIN AMER. & CRBN, Total</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>241</u>
Agriculture	11	18	29	8	14	22
Education	12	19	31	4	13	17
Health	18	185	203	13	102	115
Industry	3	2	5	1	6	7
Labor	0	51	51	0	56	56
Miscellaneous	2	1	3	1	0	1
Public Administration	5	11	16	4	3	19
Social Welfare	1	10	11	1	3	4
<u>NEAR EAST, Total</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>241</u>
Agriculture	11	18	29	8	14	22
Education	12	19	31	4	13	17
Health	18	185	203	13	102	115
Industry	3	2	5	1	6	7
Labor	0	51	51	0	56	56
Miscellaneous	2	1	3	1	0	1
Public Administration	5	11	16	4	15	19
Social Welfare	1	10	11	1	3	4
<u>OTHER, Total <u>1/</u></u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Health	0	4	4	0	4	4
Labor	0	12	12	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	1	1	0	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	538	868	1,471	530	708	1,238

a/ Preliminary figures for FY 1982.

1/ Not attributed to region.

Office of Nutrition

Projects in the Office of Nutrition are directed largely toward women. One project documents the existing beliefs and practices affecting food habits of women, so that nutrition programs can be better planned. A recently completed project examined how low-income women in developing countries are constrained in finding employment or improving their health/nutritional status, and that of their children, because of involvement in caring for children.

The office also has been encouraging breast-feeding while seeking solutions to some of the problems lactating mothers have in working as well as maintaining adequate nutrition for themselves and their babies. A Title XII Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) involves research in several countries on levels of malnutrition in women, men and children and effects on growth, reproduction, lactation, and worker productivity. A special effort is made to increase participation of women through training programs and seminars.

Office of Population

The burden of unwanted and excessive childbearing falls disproportionately on the poor women of the world. Therefore, the provision of family planning services to a large number of women throughout the world is of direct benefit to their health and welfare. In addition, the Office of Population supports a wide variety of other activities in which the interests of women in developing countries figure predominately. These may be roughly grouped into three types: training for women, improving women's access to income-generation activities and services, and assessing the status of women.

Training Opportunities -- To increase the number of women actually delivering health and family planning services, two projects - one directed at physicians (Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics) and the other directed at paramedical and auxiliary family planning workers (Training for Paramedics and Auxiliaries) - have increased the number of beneficiaries who are female. Each of these programs have sub-activities which are for women only, for example, extension of training special non-physician back-up through JHPIEGO and delivery of non-clinical family planning services through PAC training.

Improving Women's Access to Income-Generating Activities and Services -- As a specific component of community based distribution of family planning, operations research projects have included the attachment of income-generating activities to delivery of health and family planning services and information; increasing the literacy of females through family life education; and projects which strengthen women's groups as both consumers and beneficiaries of improved family planning availability.

Analysis of the Status of Women -- As a prelude to actions to improve the status of women, accurate data relating to their social and economic status is essential. All basic demographic data collection activities include information on the behavior and other characteristics of women respondents. The 1980 Round of Censuses project supports the preparation of ten country documents which uses recent census data to illustrate the status of women. These reports are prepared by developing country representatives and their scope of work includes presenting the programmatic implications of the report to decision makers within their governments. The Population Policy Analysis project solicited research which would inform policy makers in the developing world about the interactions between women's status, their access to education, their labor force participation and their fertility desires and behaviors. Beginning in 1983, the Demographic Data for Development Project will provide increased availability of data on fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality).

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POPULATION

932-0604

TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

This project provides equipment and additional family planning training for physicians and nurses. Training is increasingly conducted in centers overseas. To date leading medical personnel from over 70 countries have participated.

In this worldwide program to improve LDC training and services in the field of reproductive health through post-graduate training of national medical leaders, approximately 22% of the present participants are women. In-country training programs for improving the skills of operating room nurses are also taking place under this project.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POPULATION

932-0622

1980 ROUND OF CENSUSES PROJECT

This project assists developing countries undertaking censuses in 1980 to increase the accuracy and timing of data available through census data collection.

Data Use and Access Laboratories (DUALabs) are providing technical assistance to ten developing country authors charged with writing a women's report using the country's most recent census data. DUALabs provides assistance with data processing, tabulations and analysis as requested by the authors. Conferences of the report authors are held approximately once a year to facilitate exchange of ideas and experiences.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POPULATION

932-0632

FERTILITY IMPACT: FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS

This project assists in the implementation and systematic analysis of family planning service delivery based on the household/community-based model.

In many of these projects, lay women and nurses receive training in family planning and health issues. Many of these programs provide near earning potential through salaries, commission and/or development of handicraft units.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POPULATION

932-0635

POPULATION POLICY ANALYSIS

This project supports a series of country specific policy development activities concentrated in Latin America. Activities supported are seminars, workshops and research projects.

The women's component of this project focuses on the generation of information and studies on the role of women as it impacts on fertility and its regulation policy in various countries.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POPULATION

932-0644

PARAMEDICAL/AUXILIARY FAMILY PLANNING
PERSONNEL TRAINING

This project provides training in family planning related fields. Regional responsibility for training paramedical, auxiliary and community workers is assigned to three contractors. Over a five-year period, together they will provide training for 77,000 auxiliaries, 65,000 community workers, 12,000 nurses and midwives and 3,000 managers.

By contracting with local and regional LDC training groups, the contractors will be able to provide training for large numbers of PAC personnel in useful and practical skills for which there is an immediate demand. It is estimated that over 50% of the trainees in this program will be women. As a result of this training program, women's economic position is likely to be significantly improved.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POPULATION

936-3000

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT

This project will strengthen the capacity of developing countries to process, evaluate and analyze demographic and family planning data which, in turn, will help promote greater understanding of population and development relationships.

The women's component of this project focuses on increased availability of data on fertility, mortality (including maternal mortality), labor force practices as well as other indicators of social and economic development.

The Office of Multisectoral Development

The Office of Multisectoral Development is building a base for a program that addresses the problems and opportunities of women in urban development. A small exploratory study on the role of women in urban development was completed in 1979. It identified principle occupations, pointed out some of the problems and constraints facing women in this area, and suggested a number of opportunities to help improve women's economic participation.

A field study of women in the urban labor market was authorized by the Office of Multisectoral Development, USAID/India, and the Government of India. The project involved sending an urban economist to India for eleven months to document the history, economic impact and administrative system of the Self Employed Women's Association of Ahmedabad (SEWA). SEWA, formerly an offshoot of the Indian Textile Labor Association, is an indigenous urban women's self-help organization which provides a host of services to some of the poorest urban women in Ahmedabad. It is most distinguished in its activities designed to assist poor women in their economic enterprises, particularly through small credits available from their co-op bank and technical assistance on technology and training. The objective of the study, in addition to enhancing our general knowledge about the workings and impact of such organizations, was to determine whether SEWA is a useful model for similar urban self-help improvement projects. A book length monograph focusing on the above issues by the contractor, Jennifer Sebstad, was published by A.I.D. in March, 1982.

In July 1981, a Cooperative Agreement was signed with the Population Council to explore with the Latin America/Caribbean Bureau ways to help women influence the planners, policymakers and community leaders who are in a position to improve women's participation in local development. The project is carried out by local working groups which manage a program of technical and advisory services for women's groups, workshops for national planners and social scientists, local action-oriented policy studies on women's issues and information dissemination. Demonstration programs are underway in Mexico, Jamaica and Peru. This activity was transferred in March, 1982 to PRE/HUD as a part of the division of the Agency's urban development responsibilities between S&T/MD and PRE/HUD. S&T/MD continues to monitor and advise on the project.

This office also offers field service in the social sciences to A.I.D. missions to assist their rural development and development administration efforts, particularly on issues of participation, income, equity, and improved management and administration. The variety of specialists who carry out these functions in many different kinds of settings, concentrate significantly on the women in development aspects of the programs and projects under consideration. Most commonly this means disaggregating data as to sex and encouraging host countries to include women in training programs and in other opportunities.

The often predominant role of women in the subject area requires attention to women's concerns in such areas as off-farm employment, marketing, small farmer production systems, participation in rural development, and access to land and other natural resources.

In addition, a project was begun in FY 1981 which will offer missions technical assistance on activities which promote women's access to income and employment opportunity. This project is unique in that it integrates the Office's research capability with technical assistance specifically focused to generate measurable impact on women's participation in the development process. The project is essentially a research and development effort which shows considerable promise after work in 12 countries.

BUREAU FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE

Private and voluntary organizations have long been proponents of involving women in the development process at the grassroots level. The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation has been supporting Women in Development efforts through its grant relationships with PVOs for many years.

For over 30 years, the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (OEF) has promoted a fuller participation of U.S. and international women in the social and economic activities affecting their lives. Since 1975 A.I.D. has provided institutional development support for OEF in an effort to strengthen OEF's capability in designing and implementing development projects for women. In 1980, OEF decided to focus its efforts on developing and introducing methods for bringing women into the cash economy of their countries. Through A.I.D.'s support, OEF has become one of the few PVOs with proven experience in a participatory approach to development programming and evaluation for women's programs. Their strength has been most clearly demonstrated in the field of non-formal education, although several of OEF's more recent projects have shown promising results in the area of income-generation. Evaluations have also documented improvements in the management and technical skills of the local organizations co-sponsoring projects with OEF. Thus, OEF's projects can be said to have a long-term impact through improving the competence of local organizations.

In FY 1982, A.I.D. signed a cooperative agreement with OEF to provide short-term technical and managerial assistance to indigenous organizations in fields such as needs assessment, market surveys, skills training, and non-formal education. Through OEF's assistance, it is anticipated these indigenous organizations will become more actively involved in and effective at providing needed services for the poor. The project also includes support for OEF to design two-to-five longer term pilot projects in establishing women-owned enterprises, generating income, or alleviating societal barriers to the entrance of women into the cash economy.

World Education, Inc. (WEI) has worked for many years in the field of non-formal education. WEI now helps numerous indigenous groups to design and execute basic education projects abroad, many of which include support to women's organizations. In 1981, A.I.D. awarded a matching grant of \$1.2 million for three years to WEI to strengthen the capability of developing country institutions to carry out programs that will meet the basic human needs of the whole community by increasing the participation of women in the development process.

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In the first year of the matching grant, WEI has begun to negotiate several sub-agreements with indigenous women's groups to support self-help activities in Ghana, the Philippines, and St. Vincent. WEI has also begun to support training activities of local women's organizations in Kenya, India, Brazil, and Peru.

Created by a Development Program Grant in 1975, the International Division of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) carries on internationally the 47-year history of this black women's organization in dealing with problems of the poor majority in the United States. NCNW is working with women's organizations in Togo, Senegal and Swaziland. In 1980, a two-year Institutional Development Grant was awarded to NCNW to enable them to forge new relationships in other countries through joint planning and implementation of activities that benefit rural and urban poor women and their families.

In Swaziland, NCNW and a women's committee organized by King Sobhuza II are conducting an income generation project for women through the development of a swine production and marketing cooperative, which is modeled by NCNW's successful swine production program in Mississippi. This project, and two others in Senegal and Togo, receive A.I.D. support as well.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND. VOL. ASSIST WID PROJECTS
 FY 1980 - FY 1984 OBLIGATIONS
 \$000

<u>Office/Proj. No./Title</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>		<u>FY 1980</u>		<u>FY 1981</u>		<u>FY 1981</u>		<u>FY 1982</u>		<u>FY 1983</u>		<u>FY 1984</u>	
			<u>Planned</u>	<u>WID</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>WID</u>	<u>Planned</u>	<u>WID</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>WID</u>	<u>Planned</u>	<u>WID</u>	<u>Est.</u>	<u>WID</u>	<u>Est.</u>	<u>WID</u>
<u>Office Of Private/Vol. Coop.</u>																
938-0143 Overseas Ed. Fund	EH	I	433	433	433	433	267	267	267	267	-	-	-	-	-	-
935-0167 Nat'l Cncl. of Negro Wmn.	ARDN/SD	I	287	287	287	287	264	264	264	264	-	-	-	-	-	-
938-0173 World Education Inc.	EH	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	105	105	-	-	200	200
938-0197 Overseas Ed. Fund	EH	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	165	155	155	-	-
Office Of PVC-Total			<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>BUREAU FOR FVA - TOTAL</u>			<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL. ASSIST. WID PROJECT FUNDING
 BY TYPE
 FY 1980 - FY 1984
 \$000

Office/Proj. No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
Office Of Private/Vol. Coop.															
938-0143 Overseas Ed. Fund	433	-	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
938-0167 Nat'l Council Negro Women	287	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
938-0173 World Ed. Inc.	-	-	-	300	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
938-0197 Overseas Ed. Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Office Of PVC-Total	<u>720</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>BUREAU FOR FVA - TOTAL</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

938-0143

OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF) INSTITUTIONAL
DEVELOPMENT GRANT (IDG)

This project is designed to enable OEF to plan, implement and evaluate economic and social development programs aimed at women and children of low-income families in developing countries. The project will identify local organizations capable of working with low-income rural and urban women, and assist such organizations to assess community and organizational needs, in planning and managing projects. Specific examples include community organizations in El Salvador, status of rural women in Thailand, skills and motivation training for women in barrios in Costa Rica, and a study of child care needs in six Latin American countries.

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INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

938-0167

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN (NCNW)
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT (IDG)

This project is designed to strengthen the NCNW's capacity to plan, implement and evaluate a coordinated international program directed at women and children of low-income families in developing countries. NCNW has developed an international capability to work with women's organizations and governments in the developing countries to adapt approaches used in the United States to cross-cultural applications. This project will assist NCNW to further develop and manage its international program; to evaluate its skills development training and nutrition education project in Togo and the swine production project in Swaziland to determine their replicability in other areas; to support two new projects including a fish processing and storage project in the Ivory Coast; and to develop two new projects for Africa.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

938-0173

WORLD EDUCATION INC. (WEI) MATCHING GRANT

This project is designed to support WEI in its efforts to strengthen the capacity of local agencies in eight countries to promote development by increasing the participation of women in the development process. With some variation from country to country, WEI will provide technical and financial support to: (1) show significant improvements in their abilities to design, implement, evaluate and disseminate information on projects that increase the participation of women in development related activities; (2) initiate a minimum of one project that results in significant and measurable improvement in one or more of the following areas--food production, family income, incidence of disease, employment rates, literacy rates, or fertility rates; and (3) initiate a minimum of one project significantly improving the status of women as measured by changes in one or more of the following--options and abilities to seek income-generating work, opportunities to participate in making decisions related to community life, access to community services including pre- and post-natal care, and recognition of women's contributions to their home, family and community.

INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

938-0197

OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF) INSTITUTIONAL
DEVELOPMENT-COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

This project is designed to assist OEF in strengthening the capacities of indigenous organizations through the development of income-generation and enterprise development projects for low-income women, and the provision of short-term assistance in management and technical skills areas. OEF will develop between two and five projects in these fields.

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS RELATIONS

During Fiscal Year 1982 the Office of Business Relations increased its attention and efforts on identifying and developing A.I.D.-financed procurement opportunities for American women-owned businesses.

One of the program areas identified as promising in this regard, and targeted for increased attention, is the A.I.D. Women in Development Program which is a very natural and realistic opportunity for American women to transfer appropriate technology to women of other cultures.

The primary vehicle through which appropriate women-owned firms (domestic and international professional and trade associations) are identified as potential A.I.D. contractors and grantees is the Office of Business Relations.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WID PROJECTS
 FY 1980 - FY 1984 OBLIGATIONS
 \$000

<u>Office/Proj. No./Title</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>		<u>FY 1980</u>		<u>FY 1981</u>		<u>FY 1981</u>		<u>FY 1982</u>		<u>FY 1983</u>		<u>FY 1984</u>	
			<u>Planned</u>	<u>WID</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>WID</u>	<u>Planned</u>	<u>WID</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>WID</u>	<u>Planned</u>	<u>WID</u>	<u>Est.</u>	<u>WID</u>	<u>Est.</u>	<u>WID</u>
Office of Policy and Investment																
940-0002 Investment Packaging(WWB)	SD	II	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Office of Pol.&Invest.-Total			=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
<u>BUREAU FOR PRE - TOTAL</u>			=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

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BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WID PROJECT FUNDING
 BY TYPE
 FY 1980 - FY 1984
 \$000

Office/Project No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
Office of Policy and Investment	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	150	=	=	350	=	=	=	=
940-0002 Investment Packaging (HWB)	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	150	=	=	350	=	=	=	=
Office of Policy & Inv.-Total	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	150	=	=	350	=	=	=	=
<u>BUREAU FOR PRE - TOTAL</u>	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	150	=	=	350	=	=	=	=

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INTERREGIONAL

OFFICE OF POLICY AND INVESTMENT

940-0002

STICHTING WOMEN'S WORLD BANKING (WWB)

PRE/PI has authorized a loan of \$500,000 to Stichting Women's World Banking (WWB) for the purpose of facilitating lending through established local commercial banks in selected developing countries to small and medium-sized enterprises open to participation by women and assisted by local affiliates of WWB.

WWB was organized in recognition of the fact that, worldwide, women are engaged in a variety of income-producing activities - from cottage industries, crafts and services to small-scale factories producing goods for local use as well as for export. These women (in addition to other credit scarce entrepreneurs with limited resources) normally have no access to credit or to the financial, production, marketing and other techniques necessary to create sound long-term financially-viable income producing enterprises. Providing them with access to credit and such needed advisory services is a means of strengthening their known productivity and integrating it into their local economies.

WWB affiliates have already been established in nine developing countries - Colombia, India, Uruguay, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana and the Philippines. Lending programs are actually underway in Colombia and India. Negotiations for other programs and the expansion of local affiliates are currently underway in the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Haiti, Kenya, the Philippines, and Uruguay. Other countries under consideration are Jamaica, Jordan and Indonesia.

PRE funds will be used to establish lending facilities through commercial lending institutions in selected, mutually agreed upon (PRE/WWB) countries. Funds will be disbursed through WWB for programs in a specific country only after: (1) a local affiliate has been formed; and (2) the participation of and a lending mechanism in a local financial institution have been established. WWB, through its affiliate in each country, will arrange for necessary technical assistance and advisory services to help identify and assist loan applicants and to monitor and assess ongoing activities.

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OFFICE OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Housing Guaranty (HG) 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 benefitting from the physical improvements to their families' shelter conditions, and from attendant social, economic and environmental improvements in health, sanitation and family cohesion.

In 1982 PRE/HUD has supported a series of studies to examine the situation of women in relation to shelter, specifically to determine the extent to which they have access to housing, the adequacy of that housing in terms of women's special responsibilities and role in the home, and the environmental factors that impact on women's effective utilization of shelter. Studies were carried out in three countries, Honduras, Paraguay and Tunisia. Specific recommendations have been made including: training women in skills related to home construction and repair; savings and credit programs to promote participation of low-income women; flexibility in permitting use of homes for income-producing activities; and, improved community facilities for child care and community organization activities for mothers' clubs and other women's groups.

Several initiatives in sites and services and upgrading projects include provision of market areas for petty trade, which in many countries are 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 Integrated Improvement Program for the Urban Poor (IIPUP) fosters 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. PRE/HUD is currently conducting an evaluation of the IIPUP Project which will provide recommendations and guidelines assuring effective participation of women in both the Housing and new Urban Development initiatives of the Office.

PRE/HUD also supports a major \$350,000 grant under the overall project - "Integrated Improvement Program for the Urban Poor". The project entitled, "Women, Low-Income Households and Urban Services in Latin America", supports the field and research activities of the Population Council in Peru, Jamaica and Mexico and is designed to promote practical ways to improve the access of low-income women to basic urban services including: credit, training, employment, transportation and housing. Each country project is developed in consultation with A.I.D. and a country

working group composed of planners, government and university researchers, program managers and community leaders. The project supports basic data collection regarding women's utilization of urban services, practical guidance on the design of urban projects with regard to women's participation and small women and urban development projects and studies. The specific project is in its initial stages and will be evaluated after eight months of operation.

Several shelter sector assessments including those for Panama and Togo have examined the role of women in terms of shelter, child care, employment and income-generation, and health and sanitation. For example, 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 address this issue to assure that women share with their mates legal tenure to their housing.

In all housing guaranty projects, efforts are made to assure women heads of households have equal opportunity to purchase a house, obtain a home improvement loans, and secure land tenure. In addition, to every extent possible, the recommendations of the series of studies outlined above will be incorporated into the community development component of the upgrading projects currently underway or in the process of development.

A F R I C A P R O G R A M S

INTRODUCTION

AFRICA PROGRAMS

The integration of women into economic and social development continues to be an important objective of the Africa Bureau's development programs. The major strategy adopted by the Bureau to achieve this objective is to incorporate components into new and on-going projects to address women's concerns. This facilitates effective participation by women whereas projects designed exclusively for women, in most cases, segregate rather than integrate women into the mainstream of development.

In support of the strategy described above, the Africa Bureau has undertaken several initiatives to ensure that women's concerns are adequately addressed in program development, project design and implementation. Foremost among these initiatives is the generation of an improved information base on women's roles and needs in the various sectors of AID involvement in Africa. Past experience has shown that the failure of most projects and mission programs to effectively integrate women into the mainstream of economic development has been largely due to the lack of understanding of the gender-related dynamics extent in each country or project, particularly in decision-making and resource allocation. To resolve this situation, the Africa Bureau encourages the collection of data on the roles of both men and women in the various sectors in which AID is involved.

Within the last two years, significant improvement in the awareness of missions to women's concerns has become apparent in many project documents. A demonstration of the growing interest of field missions to be responsive to the needs of their target beneficiaries is the increasing number of Farming Systems Research (FSR) projects in Africa. Farming Systems Research is an approach to agricultural technology generation which utilizes sex-disaggregated information on farmers needs and constraints. Furthermore, it promotes direct farmer participation in the technology development process. Since 60-80% of agricultural labor in Africa is provided by women, it is conceivable that through FSR, women's perceived needs as agricultural producers will be better understood and taken account of in technology development. To date, FSR projects are being implemented or designed in Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Malawi, Niger, Senegal, Burundi and Rwanda. In addition to FSR, the Africa Bureau envisions the conduct of Social and Institutional Profiles (SIP) to provide an additional source of analytical information for missions to gain a better understanding of women's role in social and economic development. The SIP exercise, which is currently being pilot-tested, has been conducted in Kenya, and is in the process of implementation in Somalia and Niger. The missions in Tanzania, Uganda, and Cameroon have, likewise, expressed interest in conducting SIPs in FY 1983.

In the agriculture sector, a major initiative adopted by the Africa Bureau, which has important implications for the involvement of women in economic development, is the promotion of local participation in project design and implementation. The adoption of the FSR approach to agricultural technology development is considered to be one of the most effective ways of ensuring local participation. In addition, since women provide the bulk of agricultural labor in Africa, the participatory element of FSR will provide assurance of increasing women's productivity in agriculture. Another compelling reason for increasing women's participation in agriculture is the increasing rate of male migration in many African countries. With the growing number of males leaving the rural areas, project success has increasingly become dependent upon women's involvement in the design and implementation of agricultural interventions. The Pilot Small Farmer Irrigation Project of Swaziland, for example, will actively involve women in the design of irrigation schemes.

Lack of access to training opportunities has been a major cause for African women's inability to fully participate in economic development. In the education sector, the Africa Bureau's interventions include measures to address major gaps in training and human resource development opportunities for women and girls. For example, the Cameroon Higher Education Project includes a component for the construction of a women's dormitory. It is envisioned that an increase in availability of boarding facilities will result in higher enrollment rates for female students. In addition, career counseling will be provided at the secondary schools in order to acquaint female pre-university students with career opportunities, particularly in agriculture. Another example of a project which emphasizes the provision of training opportunities for women is the African Manpower Development Training project. Implemented Africa-wide, this project was approved for a second phase last year for a five-year period. The project is designed to provide appropriate training programs in Africa and the United States for African development personnel, with special emphasis on developing African institutional staff capacities and providing training for women and for Portuguese-speaking Africans. The goal for the second phase is to increase women's participation in the African Graduate Program (AFGRAD) from 10% which was achieved during the first phase, to at least 30%.

Relatively less effort has been necessary to ensure women's involvement in health, nutrition and family planning activities, since the Africa Bureau projects in these areas naturally focus on women as major participants and beneficiaries.

Lastly, in order to ensure continued attention to WID concerns, and to facilitate the exchange of information on research developments affecting women in Africa, the Bureau has established a Women in Development Committee in AID/W. In addition, Africa Bureau WID officers have been designated in each of the field missions and in AID/W in order to provide technical backstop support and advice on matters related to women in development.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR AFRICA WID PROJECTS
FY 1980 - FY 1984 OBLIGATIONS
\$000

Country/Proj. No./Title	Funding Source	Type	FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
			Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Est.	WID	Est.	WID
Botswana																
633-0067 Agricultural Planning	ES	II	-	-	1,000	322	-	-	1,000	500b/	661	-	-	-	-	-
633-0069 So. Afr. Manpower Dev.	ES	II	-	-	2,960	190	-	-	2,550	334b/	2,693	-	-	-	-	-
633-0074 Agric. Collge Expansion	ES	II	-	-	3,830	380	-	-	2,000	a/	-	-	719	a/	-	-
633-0077 Rural Sector Grant	ES	II	-	-	1,250	95	-	-	1,250	200b/	1,280	-	1,500	-	1,500	-
633-0078 Health Services Dev.	ES	III	-	-	1,785	770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
633-0209 Renewable Energy Tech.	ES	II	-	-	725	-	-	-	1,000	2b/	1,579	-	-	-	-	-
633-0221 Agric. Tech. Improvement	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	761	a/	2,298	a/	2,049	a/	2,629	a/
633-0222 Primary Education Mgt.	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,834	346b/	1,289	-	1,360	-	1,629	-
633-0231 Workforce/Skill Trng.	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1,419b/	4,372	-	3,242	-
Country Sub-total			-	-	11,550	1,757	-	-	10,395	1,382	10,000	1,419b/	10,000	a/	9,000	a/
Cameroon																
631-0007 Soc. Science Rsrch. & Trng.	EH	II	-	-	230	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
631-0008 Mgt./Planning	ARDN	II	-	-	400	a/	-	-	2,763	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-
631-0025 Margui-Wardala Water Su. ply	HE	II	-	-	534	a/	-	-	925	a/	-	-	-	-	417	a/
631-0031 Agricultural Education	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	9,000	1,800	-	-	10,300	-	8,731	1,000	13,247	-
631-0033 Support to Primary Ed.	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,247	1,500
631-0044 Credit Union Development	ARDN	II	-	-	302	60	-	-	-	-	500	100	798	160	-	20
Country Sub-total			-	-	1,466	105	9,000	1,800	3,688	a/	10,800	100	9,529	1,160	16,911	1,520
Cape Verde																
655-0006 Watershed Management	SH	II	1,457	146	1,457	146	2,122	212	2,057	212	1,761	170	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total			1,457	146	1,457	146	2,122	212	2,057	212	1,761	170	-	-	-	-
Ghana																
641-0102 Mg'. Input Del./Ag. Ser. II	ARDN	II	-	-	9,450	179	-	-	3,000	a/	-	-	696	108	-	-
Country Sub-total			-	-	9,450	179	-	-	3,000	a/	-	-	696	108	-	-
Guinea-Bissau																
657-0002 Agriculture Dev.	ARDN	II	-	-	350	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
657-0009 Rice Production	ARDN	II	-	-	400	-	-	-	1,500	a/	2,050	a/	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total			-	-	750	146	-	-	1,500	a/	2,050	a/	-	-	-	-
Kenya																
615-0172 Arid/Semi Arid Land Dev.	ARDN	II	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	6,822	1,000	-	1,500
Country Sub-total			-	-	2,000	-	2,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	6,822	1,000	-	1,500
Lesotho																
632-0058 Rural Health Dev.	HE/PN	III	304	72	367	275	550	-	1,151	-	-	-	495	90	-	-
632-0061 Instruct. Mat. Res. Ctr.	EH	II	1,484	594	1,184	710	600	240	600	240	391	156	300	150	-	-
632-0065 Farming Systems Research	ARDN	II	1,300	130	1,300	780	1,765	177	765	177	2,100	110	-	-	-	-
632-0069 Manpower Dev./Training	EH	II	1,796	180	1,587	160	3,400	340	1,950	340	1,670	290	1,746	200	750	100
632-0080 Nat'l Univ. of Lesotho	EH	II	500	150	-	-	1,000	300	450	-	1,510	224	1,500	600	1,100	400
632-0218 Agriculture Planning	ARDN	II	1,040	104	1,040	260	905	91	585	90	724	70	860	100	1,000	100
632-0221 Ag. Prod., Pol./Inst. Sup.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	400
632-0222 Basic/Non-Formal Ed. Sys.	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	750
Country Sub-total			6,424	1,230	5,478	2,185	8,220	1,148	5,501	847	6,395	850	4,901	1,140	11,350	1,750

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

b/ LOP WID portion

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Country/Proj. No./Title	Funding Source	Type	FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
			Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Est.	WID	Est.	WID
Mali																
688-0202 Operation Mills Crop Prod.	SH	II	2,380	-	3,180	-	2,060	15	2,840	28	332	7	1,570	23	-	27
688-0206 Action Riz-Sorgho	SH	II	350	53	350	53	600	90	-	-	500	75	600	90	-	-
688-0207 Agric. Officers Trng.	SH	II	920	-	920	20	1,100	38	1,100	38	330	21	-	-	-	-
688-0208 Rural Health Services Dev.	SH	III	260	5	260	5	650	20	1,330	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
688-0210 Operation Hauce Valles	SH	II	3,150	50	3,151	50	3,000	50	3,730	50	-	50	3,000	50	1,000	-
688-0213 Action Ble	SH	II	300	-	300	-	500	15	500	15	-	30	-	-	-	-
688-0221 Dev. Leadership Trng.	SH	II	-	-	-	-	350	70	350	70	1,000	135	1,000	200	1,000	300
688-0225 Trng. Center for Rural Wmn.	SH	II	500	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
688-0227 Improved Health Services	SH	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
688-0230 Small/Medium Ag. Enter.	SH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	25	1,000	30	
Country Sub-total			7,860	608	8,661	628	8,260	298	9,850	221	2,162	318	7,120	388	3,790	397
Mauritania																
682-0201 Integ. Rural Dev./Guidimaka	SH	II	1,950	30	-	-	800	-	1,643	106	1,162	-	-	-	-	-
682-0204 Vegetable Production	SH	II	795	477	-	50	500	300	-	-	335	100	-	-	-	-
682-0207 Oasis Development	SH	II	1,142	399	1,142	-	1,000	525	1,900	525	1,239	350	1,710	400	-	-
Country Sub-total			3,887	906	1,142	50	2,300	825	3,543	631	2,736	450	1,710	400	-	-
Niger																
683-0208 Rural Health Improvement	SH	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	236	-	-	2,000	1,026	2,000	540
683-0226 Rrl. Sector Human Res. Dev.	SH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	860	183	1,175	-	-	-	-	-
683-0240 Niamey Dept. Dev. Phase II	SH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,704	-	-	73	3,000	403	2,500	173
Country Sub-total			-	-	-	-	-	-	8,564	419	1,175	73	5,000	1,429	4,500	713
Rwanda																
696-0109 Agricultural Education	ARDN	II	977	342	977	-	2,284	397	-	-	1,248	504b/	431	-	605	-
Country Sub-total			977	342	977	-	2,284	397	-	-	1,248	504b/	431	-	605	-
Senegal																
685-0205 Casamance Regional Dev.	SH	II	3,000	300	3,000	150	2,000	250	2,616	250	3,000	400	4,000	450	3,900	500
685-0235 Cereals Prod. Phase II	SH	II	1,500	316	1,500	316	1,700	229	1,682	229	3,400	60	1,118	40	-	-
Country Sub-total			4,500	616	4,500	466	3,700	479	4,298	479	6,400	460	5,118	490	3,900	500
Somali																
649-0112 Agric. Delivery Systems	ARDN	II	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	1,600	-	2,652	-	3,000	300	-	350
Country Sub-total			-	-	2,000	-	-	-	1,600	-	2,652	-	3,000	300	-	350
Sudan																
650-0018 Blue Nile Integ. Ag. Dev.	ARDN	II	-	-	4,534	-	-	-	2,993	125	-	250	-	250	-	250
650-0019 So. Primary Health Care	HE	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	19	-	16	-	-	-	-
650-0030 Rural Health	HE/PN	III	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	4,881	-	6,000	100	1,500	200	-	250
650-0046 So. Ag. Dev. Phase I	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,980	2,000b/	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
650-0063 Model F/P Clinics	PN	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	50	-	50
Country Sub-total			-	-	7,534	-	-	-	15,354	2,144	6,500	366	1,500	500	2,000	550
Swaziland																
645-0213 Lundzi Mpuluzi Pig Prod.	ARDN	II	310	310	309	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total			310	310	309	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania																
621-0149/0161 Trng. Rural Dev. I/II	EH	II	3,922	500	3,922	800	1,265	250	1,265	250	3,000	200	3,000	870	3,300	820
Country Sub-total			3,922	500	3,922	800	1,265	250	1,265	250	3,000	200	3,000	870	3,300	820
Togo																
693-0210 Rural Wtr. Supl./Envr. San.	HE	II	-	-	1,500	750	-	-	3,248	4,000b/	1,600	-	600	-	491	-
Country Sub-total			-	-	1,500	750	-	-	3,248	4,000b/	1,600	-	600	-	491	-

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Country/Proj. No./Title	Funding Source	Type	FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
			Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Est.	WID	Est.	WID
<u>Uganda</u>																
617-0103 Manpower for Ag. Dev.	ARND	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Zimbabwe</u>																
613-0208 Human Resource Sector	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
613-0209 Ag. Sector Assist. Prog.	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
613-0215 Zimbabwe Manpower Dev.	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	6,000	15,000	6,000	
613-0220 Adult Lit./Bk. Production	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	5,250	15,000	5,250	15,000	5,250
613-0223 Community Dev. Support	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	1,320	5,000	1,650	4,000	1,320
Country Sub-total		II	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	337	-	-	200	150	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	450	337	19,000	6,570	2,000	1,400	3,000	2,100
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,400	3,000	2,100
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,400	3,000	2,100
<u>Sahel Regional</u>																
625-0621 OMVS Integrated Dev.	SH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
625-0937 Accelerated Impact Prog.	SH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total		II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	711	-	-	-	7,600	1,900	7,540	1,900
			-	-	-	-	-	-	711	-	-	170	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	7,600	1,900	7,540	1,900
<u>Africa Regional</u>																
698-0388 African Women in Dev.	EH	II	419	419	419	419	450	450	198	198	100	100	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total		II	419	419	419	419	450	450	198	198	100	100	-	-	-	-
<u>BUREAU FOR AFRICA - TOTAL</u>			29,756	5,077	63,115	7,816	39,601	6,859	75,222	11,120	77,579	11,750	106,227	24,525	100,387	24,710

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SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR AFRICA WID PROJECT FUNDING
BY TYPE
FY 1980 - FY 1984
\$000

Country/Proj. No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
Botswana															
633-0067 Agricultural Planning	-	322	-	-	500b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
633-0069 So. Afr. Manpower Dev.	-	190	-	-	334b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
633-0074 Agric. College Expansion	-	380	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
633-0077 Rural Sector Grant	-	95	-	-	200b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
633-0078 Health Services Dev.	-	-	770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
633-0209 Renewable Energy Tech.	-	-	-	-	2b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
633-0221 Agric. Tech. Improvement	-	-	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
633-0222 Primary Education Mgt.	-	-	-	-	346b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
633-0231 Workforce/Skill Trng.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	987	770	-	1,382	-	-	1,419b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon															
631-0007 Science Rsrch. & Trng.	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
631-0008 Mgt./Planning	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
631-0025 Margui-Wardala Wtr. Supply	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
631-0031 Agricl. Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
631-0033 Support to Primar' Ed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
631-0044 Credit Union Devl.	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	105	-	-	a/	-	-	100	-	1,160	-	-	-	-	1,500
Cape Verde															
655-0006 Agricultural Dev.	-	146	-	-	212	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	146	-	-	212	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana															
641-0102 Mgt. Input Dev./Ag. Ser. II	-	179	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	179	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau															
657-0002 Agriculture Dev.	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
657-0009 Rice Production	-	-	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	146	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya															
615-0172 Arid/Semi Arid Land Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,500
										1,000					1,500

a/ WID portion cannot be determined
b/ LOP WID portion

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Country/Proj. No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
Lesotho															
632-0058 Rural Health Dev.	-	-	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-
632-0061 Instruct. Mat. Res. Ctr.	-	710	-	-	240	-	-	156	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
632-0065 Farming Systems Research	-	780	-	-	177	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
632-0069 Manpower Dev./Training	-	160	-	-	340	-	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
632-0080 Nat'l Univ. of Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	-	-	200	-	-	100	-
632-0218 Agricultural Planning	-	260	-	-	90	-	-	70	-	-	600	-	-	400	-
632-0221 Ag. Prod. Pol./Inst. Sup.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-
632-0222 Basic/Non-Formal Ed. Syst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-
Country Sub-total	-	1,910	275	-	847	-	-	850	-	-	1,050	90	-	750	-
Mali															
688-0202 Operation Mills Crop Prod.	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	7	-	-	23	-	-	27	-
688-0206 Action Riz-Sorgho	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	90	-	-	-	-
688-0207 Agric. Officers Trng.	-	20	-	-	38	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
688-0208 Rural Health Ser. Dev.	-	-	5	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
688-0210 Operation Haute Valles	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
688-0213 Action Ble	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
688-0221 Dev. Leadership Trng.	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	135	-	-	200	-	-	300	-
688-0225 Trng. Center for Rrl. Wmn.	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
688-0227 Imprvd. Health Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	30	-
688-0230 Small/Medium Ag. Enter.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Country Sub-total	-	623	5	-	201	20	-	318	-	-	388	-	-	397	-
Mauritania															
682-0201 Integ. Rural Dev/Guidimaka	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
682-0204 Vegetable Production	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
682-0207 Oasis Development	-	-	-	-	525	-	-	350	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	50	-	-	631	-	-	450	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Niger															
683-0208 Rural Health Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
683-0226 Rrl. Sector Human Res. Dev.	-	-	-	-	183	-	-	-	-	-	1,026	-	-	-	540
683-0240 Niamey Dept. Dev. Phase II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	403	-	-	173	-
Country Sub-total	-	-	-	-	183	236	-	73	-	-	403	1,026	-	173	540
Rwanda															
696-0109 Agriculture Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal															
685-0205 Casamance Regional Dev.	-	150	-	-	250	-	-	400	-	-	450	-	-	500	-
685-0235 Cereals Prod. Phase II	-	316	-	-	229	-	-	60	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	466	-	-	479	-	-	460	-	-	490	-	-	500	-
Somali															
649-0112 Agric. Delivery Systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	350	-
Country Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	350	-

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Country/Proj. No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
<u>Sudan</u>															
650-0018 Blue Nile Integ. Ag. Dev.	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	250	-	-	250	-	-	250	-
650-0019 So. Primary Health Care	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
650-0030 Rural Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
650-0046 So. Ag. Dev. Phase I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
650-0063 Model F/P Clinics	-	-	-	-	2,000b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	250
Country Sub-total	-	-	-	-	2,125	19	-	250	116	-	250	50	-	250	50
<u>Swaziland</u>															
645-0213 Lundzi Mpuluzi Pig Prod.	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Tanzania</u>															
621-0149 Trng. Rural Dev. I/II	-	800	-	-	250	-	-	200	-	-	870	-	-	820	-
Country Sub-total	-	800	-	-	250	-	-	200	-	-	870	-	-	820	-
<u>Togo</u>															
693-0210 Rural Wtr. Supl./Envr. San.	-	750	-	-	4,000b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	750	-	-	4,000b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Uganda</u>															
617-0103 Manpower for Ag. Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	-	-	40	-
Country Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	-	-	40	-
<u>Zimbabwe</u>															
613-0208 Human Resource Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-
613-0209 Ag. Sector Assist. Prog.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,250	-	-	5,250	-	-	5,250	-
613-0215 Zimbabwe Manpower Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320	-	-	1,650	-	-	1,320	-
613-0220 Adult Lit./Bk. Prod.	-	-	-	-	337	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
613-0223 Com. Dev. Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	2,100	-
Country Sub-total	-	-	-	-	337	-	-	6,570	-	-	14,450	-	-	14,670	-
<u>Sahel Regional</u>															
625-0621 OMVS Integrated Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	1,900	-
625-0937 Accelerated Impact Prog.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	1,900	-	-	1,900	-
<u>Africa Regional</u>															
698-0388 African Women in Dev.	-	419	-	-	198	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	419	-	-	198	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BUREAU FOR AFRICA - TOTAL</u>	-	<u>6,766</u>	<u>1,050</u>	-	<u>10,845</u>	<u>275</u>	-	<u>11,634</u>	<u>116</u>	-	<u>23,159</u>	<u>1,366</u>	-	<u>23,870</u>	<u>840</u>

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AFRICA

BOTSWANA

633-0067

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

The project will develop a localized economic and analytical capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) so as to enable the MOA to plan and program responses to the issues of rural sector development.

Approximately 10 women have been trained to the Bachelor and Master of Science level.

AFRICA

BOTSWANA

633-0069

SOUTHERN AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The project aims to reduce critical manpower constraints to development, particularly in the fields selected by the U.S. Congressional Mandate, while strengthening the public sector's institutional capability to meet the development needs of Botswana.

Out of 196 participants trained under this grant, 29 were women. Out of 47 participants trained under the trust fund, 10 were women.

AFRICA

BOTSWANA

533-0074

BOTSWANA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXPANSION

This project establishes within the Botswana Agricultural College (BAC) a large localized training institution capable of serving Botswana rural sector needs for junior and intermediate level agricultural personnel.

Out of 17 participants trained to BS and MS levels, 3 were women. Out of 150 participants to receive certificates, 38 were women. Out of 39 participants to receive diplomas 2 were women. Out of 128 participants to receive Animal Health Certificates, 9 were women. The female representation has progressively increased over the life of the project.

AFRICA

BOTSWANA

633-0077

RURAL SECTOR GRANT

The project assists the Government of Botswana in the development and implementation of programs which provide the rural population with increased access to productive employment opportunities.

Eighty percent of participants in horticultural estate activities are women; 30% of the participants of rural industrial activities are women; 15% of participants of small project activities are women; 25% of the participants of village woodlot activities are women. Research has been conducted on women's organizations.

AFRICA

BOTSWANA

633-0078

HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

This project will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen the delivery of the health services in Botswana.

Eight (8) females have been trained and completed their diploma, Bachelor and Master of Science diplomas. Thirteen (13) women will receive long term training toward a Master of Science degree. Approximately 154 women will receive in-country training prior to the project completion date.

AFRICA

BOTSWANA

633--0209

RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY

The project intends to introduce renewable energy technologies at the village level which are inexpensive and replicable and introduce institutional renewable energy technologies which will reduce Botswana's dependence on fossil fuels.

Four (4) women were trained in village survey methodologies (2 in extension work). All participated in a neighboring country's Trade Fair.

AFRICA

BOTSWANA

633-0221

AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT

The project goal is to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture's (MOA) Research and Extension program in order to develop and effectively extend farming systems recommendations relevant to the needs of the small farmer and to assist the GOB in developing a commercial seed production industry.

Forty percent of the beneficiaries in the target group are to be women.

AFRICA

BOTSWANA

633-0222

PRIMARY EDUCATION MANAGEMENT

The project will establish in the University College of Botswana a permanent capacity to provide appropriate pre-service training, a Bachelor of Education degree program, a diploma program to upgrade senior primary school staff and to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Education in the implementation of in-service training programs.

Over 53% of the people trained at the University have been female. In addition, 54% of the in-service training participants were female. It is expected to remain at these levels.

AFRICA

BOTSWANA

633-0231

BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING

The project will increase the number of trained Batswanas in skill areas related to employment generation.

Out of a projected 1,109 Batswanas who are to receive long and short-term training, approximately 25% will be female.

AFRICA

CAMEROON

631-0007

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND TRAINING

This project assisted in developing the Center for Economic and Demographic Research (CRED) within the government's overall research organization located in Yaounde. Cameroonian researchers have received field training in research methods in conjunction with four research studies conducted in the North Province by American junior researchers.

The four studies were focused on farming systems and production constraints and included the role of women in decision-making and crop production. Reports have been disseminated to sponsoring development agencies in the North Province and to the government to assist recipients in resolving production constraints, with improved understanding of the role and contribution of women in crop production.

AFRICA

CAMEROON

631-0008

AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

This project is developing the capability of the Ministry of Agriculture's Directorate of Studies and Projects to plan, design, implement and evaluate agricultural and rural development projects.

The Directorate's professional staff includes women. Some of the women participated in the planning of the project. At least two women will receive short-term U.S. training in economic statistics in 1983.

AFRICA

CAMEROON

631-0009 PRACTICAL TRAINING IN HEALTH EDUCATION

This project helped to develop a nationally coordinated training system in practical health education for rural populations.

Activities, concentrated in the East and Central-South Provinces, consisted of development of in-service training programs for health workers and formation of village health committees.

By completion of the project in September 1982, a minimum of 180 health center workers received in-service training, 15 itinerant agents were trained, and 158 village health committees were organized. Medical personnel which were trained included 173 medical students and advanced nurses and 63 mid-level nurses.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

AFRICA

CAMEROON

631-0010

NORTH CAMEROON PILOT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The project assisted in promoting community-based participation in development.

Through an OPG to the Community Development Foundation (subsequently incorporated into Save the Children Foundation, Inc.), community councils were established in nine villages with a total population of 20,000. At completion of the project in June 1981, the Community Education and Action Center at Doukoula was officially incorporated into the national Department of Community Development. Projects completed included construction of wells, primary school teachers' lodging, organization of a fruit tree nursery and two women's collective food production farms.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1977.

AFRICA

CAMEROON

631-0025

MARGUI-WANDALA WATER SUPPLY

This project addresses the problem of inadequate water supplies in the arid Mandara Mountain region in North Cameroon. Through an OPG, CARE is constructing spring boxes, rehabilitating wells, installing pumps on rehabilitated wells and conducting health education activities in care and use of water facilities.

With access to water closer to home, resulting in a decrease in time spent on fetching water, women are the primary beneficiaries of this project.

AFRICA

CAMEROON

631-0031

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

This project will create an agricultural university capable of training agricultural technicians who can effectively staff government, parastatal and private sector agricultural support institutions as managers, researchers, planners and teachers.

Dormitory facilities, to be constructed as part of the university complex, will include accommodations for women students.

AFRICA

CAMEROON

631-0033

SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

The project will concentrate in the Northwest and North Provinces: (1) to develop in-service training programs to up grade knowledge and skills of instructors in existing Teacher Training Colleges (TTC) of primary school teachers, divisional inspectors and school directors; (2) to improve and expand pre-service training programs for teachers; (3) to establish libraries; and (4) to improve and expand TTC facilities.

Training will benefit primary school teachers, of whom approximately 50% in the Northwest and 10% in the North are women. Female students represent 41% of the total enrollment in the Northwest and 26% in the North.

AFRICA

CAMEROON

631-0044

CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT

This project assists existing credit unions in becoming financially self-sufficient and better able to provide services.

A pre-project survey indicated that 10% of credit union members in Cameroon are women and that women comprise 7% of the union board membership. Through an OPG, the Credit Union Association is developing membership education programs and a better management system and manual.

AFRICA

CAMEROON

631-0201 NORTH CAMEROON RURAL HEALTH SERVICES

The project provided assistance in training health extension agents and establishing outreach health stations and village health committees.

Through an OPG to Catholic Relief Services, the project assisted in training extension agents and auxiliary nurses, including women.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

AFRICA

CAPE VERDE

655-0006

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

A component of this project is employment of farm families to construct check dams, terraces, and small-scale land improvement projects. Past experiences gained under the A.I.D. Rural Works Project indicates that laborers trained in building conservation works resulted in a number of the better workers promoted to supervisory and technical positions.

About 30% of the workers are women. Many have received on-the-job training in masonry and other construction skills, and a number have advanced to the position of foreman in charge of work crews building retaining walls.

AFRICA

GHANA

641-0093 RURAL WOMEN OUTREACH

This project was built on an earlier effort to provide assistance to the National Council on Women in Development (NCWD), the Ghana Assembly of Women (GAWQ), and the various private voluntary organization which are supportive of the objectives of women in development. The project would develop increased sources of income through cottage industries and develop techniques to lighten tasks of rural homemakers.

Due to 620 constraints in FY 82 and budget reduction in FY 83.

AFRICA

GHANA

641-0102

MANAGED INPUTS AND DELIVERY OF AGRICULTURAL
SERVICES (MIDAS II)

This project is an integrated rural development program aimed at increasing food crop production by small farmers. The home extension component of the project provides training, commodities and other support to the Department of Home Science, University of Ghana, to managers and to help improve their living standards in the following ways:

- (1) encourage improved production and consumption of nutritious food-stuffs;
- (2) encourage improved food storage, processing and preservation techniques to minimize food losses and to increase availability throughout the year; and
- (3) extend information on improved management techniques for farm and household resources.

AFRICA

GUINEA-BISSAU

657-0002 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Thirty percent of the long-term training slots for Guinea-Bissau Agricultural Development project were awarded to women.

AFRICA

GUINEA-BISSAU

657-0009

RICE PRODUCTION

This project's directive is to make special efforts to include women in the village level extension training. The training, design and implementation has not yet begun. However, the GOGB implementing agency is including women village animators in limited numbers in some of their short-term training courses.

AFRICA

KENYA

615-0172 ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS

This project will assist the Government of Kenya in its efforts to establish a basis for a national accelerated development program in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) through: (a) enhancement of administrative, planning and technical capabilities, (b) testing and proving an array of activities in soil and water conservation and tillage methods. The project will assist Kenya to improve and preserve the agricultural production base in portions of Kitui District.

Women's groups will be utilized to perform labor on pilot projects while learning improved methods of soil conservation. The project will also help them obtain improved farm implements. Studies have shown that up to 25% of Kenyan farms have women heads of households and that women perform a large part of the farm work in addition to soil conservation work.

Note: The Government of Kenya was to provide funds for labor which would include the amount attributable to WID activities, estimated to be \$1,000,000 in FY 83 and \$1,500,000 in FY 84. However, this amount may not be forthcoming given present financial constraints of funding of the recurrent costs of government development projects.

AFRICA

LESOTHO

632-0058

RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT

This two-phase project will provide rural health technicians to work with the Ministry of Health to upgrade its management, administrative and planning capabilities. Additionally, the project will train 125 nurse clinicians, 165 nurse assistants and approximately 1,000 health workers.

It is estimated that almost all trainees will be women. They will benefit, in terms of increased wages, health care skills, leadership and responsibility in community health programs. They will serve as models for Basotho women in other development fields.

AFRICA

LESOTHO

632-0061

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS RESOURCE CENTER

This project is developing prototype institutional materials and national curricula for the National Teachers Training College and selected primary and secondary schools.

Participant training involves sending a number of women faculty members for higher degrees in their respective fields, so that they may work with instructional materials technicians in the design of new national educational materials and curricula. Approximately sixty percent of the students in the primary and secondary schools, who will benefit from use of these materials, will be young women.

AFRICA

LESOTHO

632-0065

FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH

The project goal is to improve the quality of rural life in Lesotho through increasing the rural income of Basotho farmers. To contribute to these objectives, the project's primary focus is to create farming systems and "rural enterprise mixes" which will significantly improve the farmers' productivity. Although largely oriented towards adoptive research and institution-building, emphasis will be on finding the most appropriate means of transferring knowledge and gaining farmers' acceptance of recommended technology. This requires that the project be "farmer-oriented" and that rural enterprise mixes be developed which are acceptable to farmers, sensitive to their management capability, appropriate to their resources, and offer protection of the country's seriously eroded land base.

The project studies possible new roles for women, including women being farm managers capable of making decisions while the husbands are away on other employment. Recognizing the importance and influence of women, the Government of Lesotho and project team have included women among the Ministry of Agriculture's field staff to implement the project. Development of appropriate enterprise mixes will give consideration to the fact that a large number of the farm units involved in project tests and replication of efforts will be managed by women at least part, or full time.

AFRICA

LESOTHO

632-0069

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

This project is designed to reduce the critical shortages of trained manpower mainly in the fields of agriculture, health education and other service areas which strengthen the public sector's institutional capability to meet development needs.

It is estimated that approximately 210 Lesotho women will receive overseas and in-country training.

AFRICA

LESOTHO

632-0080

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO, INSTITUTE OF
EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES (IEMS)

This project provides technical expertise in designing the institutional development plan for the Maseru campus of the Institute of Extra Mural Studies. The Institute provides life-long adult educational opportunities for both the formal and non-formal level for the Basotho adult learner.

The IEMS contains six departments: Communications, Part-time Degree Studies, Business Education, Community Development Labor Studies and Short Courses, and Conferences and Seminars in Non-formal Education. The Project provides two Americans, a Program Advisor and a Program Analyst/Evaluator, to assist these departments in planning their programs for the certificate, diploma and degree level. Fifty percent of the student audience are women.

AFRICA

LESOTHO

632-0211

WEAVING TRAINING

This project provided advanced training in weaving mohair and improved design techniques for 15 supervisors of various weaving cooperatives in Lesotho under the coordination of the Kingdom of Lesotho Handicraft Association. Three weaving consultants from Great Britain and the USA (two women) trained the supervisors, who then trained 550 Basotho women weavers.

The project also focused on marketing research analysis for Lesotho mohair handicrafts in the USA with a view toward establishing a profitable market for such handicrafts. The beneficiaries of this project are Basotho women, who live in the rural areas and increase their family income by weaving various mohair handicrafts, such as blankets, tapestries, rugs, shawls, handbags, etc.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

AFRICA

LESOTHO

632-0218

AGRICULTURE PLANNING

This project is designed to increase the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to make decisions based on planning and policy analysis through support to its Planning Division. Project activities are designed to represent a logical outgrowth and culmination of previous development efforts toward establishment of the Planning Division as a complete, effective, qualified, and efficient control center for the agricultural planning effort. Consequently, the project focuses on: (1) refining and planning a structure to ensure that it will serve the MOA's planning needs; (2) staffing the structure with qualified persons; and (3) refinement and further development of planning procedures and methodology.

The Chief Agricultural Planning Officer is a woman, as are four of the eight members of the Planning Office staff. The project will encourage the Government of Lesotho's acceptance of qualified female candidates for A.I.D.-funded technical assistance positions and to put forward qualified female candidates for participants and in-country training. The secondary and tertiary effects of the project will disproportionately affect women. Sixty (60) to seventy (70) percent of the rural households are de facto headed by women as working age males are away in South Africa working in the mines. (One-third of rural households are headed by widows.) As the MOA is better able to plan agricultural development resulting in better utilization of resources, it will be the rural farm families which will benefit.

AFRICA

LESOTHO

632-0221

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL
SUPPORT

This project assists the Government in stimulating agricultural production by small farmers in order to increase rural incomes and employment. Primary components of the project include direct small scale contributions to agricultural production, and research as a follow-on sub-activity to the Farming Systems Research Project (632-0065).

Women's components of Projects 632-0065 and 632-0218 will continue under this project. In addition direct small-scale contributions to production will involve support cropping and other rural income activities undertaken by women.

AFRICA

LESOTHO

632-0222

BASIC AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

This project is to assist the Government in strengthening its capacity to provide appropriate education, skills and training to the populace in order to utilize the nation's resources effectively. This effort will include contributions aimed at strengthening the planning and financial management capacity of the MOE, support to teacher training, curriculum development, vocational training and non-formal education.

The project will include extensive participant training and enhance the in-country educational opportunities for women.

AFRICA

LIBERIA

669-0153

RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

This project is designed to train mid-level agricultural workers with skills in agricultural management in order to transfer appropriate technologies to small farmers. This project started in 1977. The first class of 82 students enrolled in 1979. three of these were women. In 1980, enrollment was 147 with 14 women. In 1981, enrollment was 181 with 27 women. The 1982 class of 78 students included 9 women.

No specific financial figures are available for this project.

AFRICA

LIBERIA

669-0384.02

AFRICA MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

This project provides technical and graduate level training for Liberians to help meet the critical manpower needs of the country. To date, about 8 women have benefitted from the project with resulting improved salary levels and more lucrative employment.

AFRICA

LIBERIA

669-0164 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PHC)

This project is planned for FY 83 and will address primary health care constraints in Liberia. It is expected that at the end of the project approximately ninety percent of the population (including women) within the service area will have access to basic primary health care services.

Women will comprise a significant proportion of the health professionals and village-level workers whose capabilities will be developed through this project.

AFRICA

MALI

688-0202

OPERATION MILS MOPTI (OMM) CROP PRODUCTION

This project is an integrated rural development project in Mali's Fifth Region. A.I.D. first began supporting OMM during the drought in the early 1970's. Phase I was authorized in mid-1976 and was funded for three years. Its goal and purpose is to reduce Mali's overall food deficit and to increase the production and marketing of rainfed crops. Phase II, started in December 1979, seeks to augment income and improve the well-being of farm families by increasing the production of rainfed crops. Activities include: data management studies and planning, agricultural research, vegetable production, extension system, village associations credit, agricultural equipment/supplies/distribution, road construction, a blacksmith program and administrative support.

To help understand the constraints which limit women's access to modern agriculture, the Mission and the Mali Government supported two research studies which included an assessment of the role of women in the project zone. Within a selected project pilot village, major emphasis will be placed on recruiting women for an extension education program, specifically designed to address women's needs.

AFRICA

MALI

688-0206

ACTION RIZ-SORGHO

This project seeks to 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 draft oxen water-lifting wheels on a pilot basis.

In the region selected, forty-eight percent of the people who are active in agriculture are women. The project has introduced technology to relieve women of certain laborious tasks such as land preparation, weeding, threshing and milling. Women constitute fifteen percent of the participants in this project.

AFRICA

MALI

688-0207

AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS TRAINING

This project financed the construction and improvement of one Agricultural Apprenticeship Center and is providing technical assistance. The Center is expected to supply 80 well-trained graduates per year who will serve as junior-level technicians directly responsible for the implementation of agricultural development projects. The plan provides 20 places for women trainees at the centers each year.

Training for men and women has been integrated during the first two years of the program; a French-speaking home economics/rural development consultant has been contracted for two months to assist with the curriculum development for women students and to recommend type of extension training necessary for the women extension agents to work with village women.

AFRICA

MALI

688-0208

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT

This project includes: (a) recruitment, selection and training of Public Health workers at various levels within three zones; (b) "community diagnosis", a data profile of health and related information which defines the health problems and resources of a community; (c) implementation of simple diagnostic/curative health services in the demonstration areas; and (d) provision of medicine and equipment necessary for the functioning of the low-cost rural health services system.

Of the 240 Village Health Workers trained, an estimated 40 are women. Trainers of the Village Health Workers are professional health workers in the Ministry of Health. Of the 60 trainers, an estimated 4 are women.

AFRICA

MALI

688-0210

OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE

This integrated rural development project aims to increase arable land usage, agricultural production and standards of living in the Haute Vallee Region of Mali. Agricultural production components include: agricultural credit, animal traction, extension and rehabilitation of Bancoumana polder rice irrigation. Other components include: road construction, functional literacy, training, health, and construction of headquarters offices.

Women are encouraged to, and do, participate in the functional literacy program. Special women's classes may start this year.

AFRICA

MALI

688-0213

ACTION BLE

This project seeks to improve the grain production of small farmers in the Dire area of the Sixth Region in a manner which maximizes farm revenue. Five hundred small diesel pumps, agricultural inputs and technical assistance will be provided to 2400 small farm families to increase production of wheat and sorghum. Farmers will reimburse the cost of pumps at eight percent interest.

Studies now underway will identify constraints to full integration of women into the local economy. Action-research funds are reserved for gardening/fruit tree projects and health intervention.

AFRICA

MALI

688-0221

DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING

This project will improve the management of major Malian institutions by training 60 of Mali's potential leaders, at the Master's degree level, in areas of economic planning, public administration, business administration and finance, and educational planning. Participants will conduct thesis research in Mali under the direction of a professional advisory group. An annual symposium on management will be held in Mali for advisors and Malian participants.

Special efforts will be made to include as many women participants as possible. Two of the seven members of the selection committee are women. In addition, the committee has agreed that each department proposing candidates must propose some female candidates. Travel expenses for husbands or combined study periods for husbands and wives, are two possible methods to increase the number of women participants.

AFRICA

MALI

688-0225 TRAINING CENTER FOR RURAL WOMEN

This project continues activities begun under project 688-0209, Community Development for African Women. Major activities are: (a) completion of construction of the training center; (b) development and installation of a detailed curriculum and trained staff; (c) selection and training of village women; and (d) follow-up activities in support of those trained to reinforce and replicate classroom work, and to evaluate the program. Courses will be for one month, except for the three-month course in functional literacy. Training will be in three categories: (a) family health, child-care, nutrition and home economics; (b) agriculture production; and (c) functional literacy, and management of a small business.

AFRICA

MALI

688-0227

IMPROVED HEALTH SYSTEMS

The purpose of this project is to improve the delivery of rural health care and family planning services by strengthening national health institutions and expanding the rural health system in the Fifth (Mopti) Region. Planned activities will include retraining of mid-wives currently providing MCH/FP services, community social workers, and a wider distribution of more affordable drugs.

Special efforts will be made to include as many women participants as possible in the training program. Trainers of the village health workers will be professionals in the Ministry of Health which includes women trainers.

AFRICA

MALI

688-0231

SMALL AND MEDIUM AG ENTERPRISES

This project encourages and supports the expansion of small and medium private enterprises in agriculture and agribusiness activities. The primary beneficiaries will be indigenous entrepreneurs who will receive training and assistance in improving their management practices. Local lending institutions will benefit from strengthened cadre and increased capital.

The project will provide improved management practices for 150 indigenous entrepreneurs through participation in three two-week business management seminars; improved support to private entrepreneurs by appropriate public and private agencies; and capital assistance to an unspecified number of entrepreneurs for initiation and expansion of business ventures.

Efforts will be made to encourage the participation of women in this project.

AFRICA

MAURITANIA

682-0201

GUIDIMAKA INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This project is designed to assist the Government to increase food production among inhabitants of the Guidimaka Region through the testing and demonstration of improved agronomic, livestock management and silvicultural practices. Current activities include: (a) agronomic trials and demonstrations involving sorghum, millet and other cereal crops; (b) the initiation of animal traction for plowing, hauling and other uses; (c) introduction of improved animal health techniques; and (d) training of extension workers.

Stimulated by the findings of a study on the role of women in Mauritanian society, the project added a component specifically directed to women farmers. This mid-course shift to include this component has not been highly successful because of a lack of a well-developed technical and sociological approach to the specific agricultural problems faced by women in the region.

This project terminated in December 1982. Follow-on activities are now under study.

AFRICA

MAURITANIA

682-0202 RURAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The purpose of this project is to develop and institutionalize an improved system of primary health care in the Trarza Region. The principal vehicle for this program is the training of village-level health workers, volunteers residing in the local communities who provide the first line of defense in a system of preventive children, and basic environmental sanitation, as well as the basic treatment of malaria, diarrhea, upper respiratory and eye infections and the giving of first aid.

Of the 98 village health workers trained to date, 34 were women. In the 98 villages reached so far by the project, the impact on the quality of life of village women in general has been substantial because of the improvements in basic health care instituted by the project.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

AFRICA

MAURITANIA

682-0204

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

The purpose of this project is to test, through a program of applied research, the feasibility of expanded vegetable production in three regions of a country. The project has concentrated on approximately 20 demonstration and test sites distributed throughout these regions. The USAID component of the project will phase out in early 1983, but assistance in vegetable production will continue through the support of the Peace Corps volunteers working at field sites in the regions.

The majority of participants in this project have been women. Three to four hundred women farmers have been directly reached by the efforts to demonstrate: (a) improved vegetable production techniques; (b) use of improved seed varieties; and (c) food preservation techniques.

AFRICA

MAURITANIA

682--0207

OASIS DEVELOPMENT

This project will select, and test in six areas, various measures which oasis communities can undertake to increase their productivity and insure their permanent viability. Such measures include new water delivery methods, and new planting techniques.

Women oasis residents benefit from these project activities. At least one-third of active project participants are women.

AFRICA

NIGER

683-0208

RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

The project provides technical assistance, goods and other services to support Niger's program of providing health services to its rural population by: (a) providing long - and short-term training in Niger and third countries for village health workers; (b) furnishing transportation and maintenance for provision of supplies and supervisory services; (c) constructing a headquarters facility for the Ministry of Health (MOH) in the departments of Agadez and Zinder and seven dispensaries in various locations to support the expansion of the rural health delivery system; (d) providing drugs and supplies to village health teams and vaccines to enable the MOH to expand its immunization program; (e) providing equipment and facilities at dispensaries and health centers; (g) furnishing instructional materials for village health teams; (h) providing laboratory and cold chain equipment for mobile medical units; and (i) furnishing long - and short-term technical assistance to the MOH.

A large component of this project is directed at the training of women professionals in the field of public health care. Through this component, 700 "matrones" (nurse/mid-wife) are trained and 2,000 retrained each year. In addition 15-20 nurses are trained each year through A.I..D support to the School of Public Health in Niamey. Long-term training in third countries (Senegal and Zaire) is provided for four to six women per year. Finally, the project has provided short-term observation tours in the U.S. for six mid-wives to receive instruction in family planning.

AFRICA

NIGER

683-0226

RURAL SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

This project provides construction, technical assistance, goods and other services to support Niger's program of reform for the Institute Pratique de Developpement Rural (IPDR). The project will expand and improve the Institute's capacity to train middle-level rural development personnel. This will be accomplished by: (a) providing long - and short-term technical assistance to serve as interim staff replacements while permanent Nigerian staff members are in long-term training programs in the U.S.; (b) providing U.S. masters-level training for Nigerian participants who will fill teaching positions at IPDR; (c) establishing study tours for familiarizing senior Nigerian officials with rural development training in the U.S. and other LDC's; (d) renovating existing classroom facilities and dormitories, and constructing new classrooms, laboratories, workshops, kitchen and dining facilities, and dormitories; and (e) providing equipment, including office and workshop furniture, general supplies, four vehicles, and training aids, and operating costs for applied training activities.

The project provides for construction of a women's dormitory at the Institute, making possible a ten-fold increase in the number of women enrolled, from four in 1979 to 40 by the project's end in FY 1984.

AFRICA

NIGER

683-0240

NIAMEY DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENT PHASE II

This five-year project is the second phase of a long-range program of rural development in the Niamey Department of Niger. This phase builds upon and expands the successful results of the first phase, which received \$4,698,000 in A.I.D. funding. Phase II will establish a system of technical service delivery which will create the conditions necessary to increase the capacity of farmers for greater food production on a self-sustaining basis. The project will train villagers selected by their local cooperative organizations through the use of an extension system which will primarily operate out of the 10 farmer couple training centers. Emphasis is being placed on the extension of improved agricultural practices and the efficient distribution of required agricultural inputs to the farmers located in the project zone.

A major component of the project is entitled "Systems to Increase Women's Access to Development Activities". Through this component, a special effort is being made to address the role of women in the agricultural system as food producers, processors and consumers. Intensive training programs of selected village women in improved education is being supported. Cereal-grinding mills are being installed to assist women. Credit for agricultural inputs is being provided.

AFRICA

RWANDA

696-0109

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

This project is helping Rwanda address its critical lack of trained personnel, especially in rural development, by assisting the only women's agricultural school in the country, and constructing, equipping, and providing support to 30 post-primary Rural Training Centers (RTCs).

The project provides for expansion and technical support to a Nyagahanga secondary-level agricultural training school for women. The school, which will soon be changed to include a five-year curriculum rather than four year, will graduate women who will be qualified for upper-middle level positions in the Ministry of Agriculture as A-2 "agronomes". The A-2 level "agronome" has less authority and responsibility than the university trained A-1 supervisors but oversees the work of the A-3 extension workers who deal directly with the farmers. At its expanded level of 200 students, Nyagahanga school will produce 30-35 A-2 level graduates per year.

AFRICA

SENEGAL

685-0205

CASMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

This project aims to develop the economic, social, human and environmental resources of the Lower Casamance region. The project consists of preparation of a master plan for utilization of the soil, water and human resources of the region, an agricultural extension program to popularize modern agricultural themes, an applied agricultural research component, basic nutrition education, supplies of preventive medicines and a functional literacy program.

A women's unit has been set up in the regional development agency which will be responsible for ensuring that women farmers receive extension services for rice, vegetables, fruit, and livestock production; assisting women's groups in gaining access to existing agriculture credit programs; and providing training to rural women's groups in income producing activities.

AFRICA

SENEGAL

685-0210

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES

This project assists the Government of Senegal in developing preventive health delivery systems capable of reaching the rural population and establishing a model which can be applied in other regions of Senegal. The project entails completing the necessary infrastructure; training of new village health workers (VHW); retraining existing health personnel; establishing a comprehensive supervisory system; providing health supplies; means of transportation; and budgetary support on a diminishing basis.

Approximately 600 women have received training as village health workers.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

AFRICA

SENEGAL

685-0235

CEREALS PRODUCTION - PHASE II

This phase will extend the project, which is aimed at increasing the production of cereal, especially millet, to two additional areas in the same region and expand SODEVA's (a semi-autonomous agricultural development and extension organization) extension capability and integrate its research more fully with field work. Through participant training, technical assistance, construction and provision for equipment, the project will improve the information and training materials used by farmers.

A women's extension unit will be established within SODEVA which will consist of a village-level training program. Village women will be trained to provide extension services for millet and groundnut production to women in 28 villages.

AFRICA

SAHEL REGIONAL

625-0621

SENEGAL RIVER BASIN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (OMVS IDP)

This project proposes an integrated agricultural development plan, involving economic, agronomic, social, transportation and health components. The purpose is to increase agricultural production in three countries (Mali, Mauritania, Senegal) of the Senegal River Basin.

The project does not present a specific WID component but women are involved in all other components of the project.

AFRICA

SAHEL REGIONAL

625-0937

RENEWABLE ENERGY

This experimental project promotes renewable energy systems through three components: (1) designing, field testing and disseminating improved woodburning cookstoves; (2) designing and field testing an inexpensive solar tent for drying fish; (3) and offering training in efficient charcoal making techniques.

Two thousand cookstoves have been built throughout the country and women have been trained in construction techniques.

AFRICA

SOMALIA

649-0112

AGRICULTURE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

This project provides technical assistance to the national extension service for the purpose of revitalizing that institutional base to ensure the delivery of technology and training to farmers.

An amendment to the project in FY 83 will provide for one or two expatriate women extension workers who will concentrate their efforts on women's activities in farming.

AFRICA

SUDAN

650-0011

NORTHERN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

This project provides for the training of primary health care workers, data collection, logistical support and construction of 18 dispensaries. Approximately ten percent of trainees are women.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

AFRICA

SUDAN

650-0018 BLUE NILE INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

This project will develop and verify a viable system of inputs to increase productivity of farmers and herders. It will also provide agriculture extension services specific to the needs of local women, establish credit co-ops, and provide training in the area of home economics.

AFRICA

SUDAN

650-0019

SOUTHERN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

This project provides training and logistical support to primary health care workers in the southern region. There is a component to provide for the training of traditional birth attendants and nurse tutors.

AFRICA

SUDAN

650-0030

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES

This project will reinforce the Government of Sudan's capability to plan and deliver primary health care services through commodity and logistic support.

Approximately thirty-five percent of the trainees will be women.

AFRICA

SUDAN

650-0046

SOUTHERN REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

This project will relieve key policy, production, marketing, institutional and infrastructure constraints to increasing private sector agricultural production, processing and marketing.

The introduction of labor-saving devices and training for farm women, i.e., grain grinders, and rice hullers, will increase productivity in traditional female activities.

AFRICA

SUDAN

650-0063

MODEL FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

This project will provide commodities, services and training to paramedical and medical staff. Ninety percent of the trainees will be women.

AFRICA

SWAZILAND

645-0213

LUNDZE-MPULUZI PIG PRODUCTION

This project is an OPG with the National Council of Negro Women and will assist in the establishment of women's cooperatives for the raising and marketing of pigs.

AFRICA

TANZANIA

621-0149
621-0161

TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT I
TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT II

This project was developed and tested in a Phase I activity which was designed to provide U.S. and in-country training to a variety of agricultural and rural development personnel, particularly, in rural development and agricultural sciences. Based on positive results under Phase I, the mission decided to expand the in-country training component and emphasize those training activities which will enhance village planning and project implementation skills. Building on this will require specific training in various skills (e.g., maintenance of maize mills, training in village shop organization and bookkeeping, maintenance of vehicles, expansion of farming activities).

Several pilot villages have good representation of women on village councils and other decision-making bodies in Phase I, which will facilitate further identification during Phase II of activities which are of specific interest to women.

AFRICA

TANZANIA

621-0162

ARUSHA WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

This project is a continuation of the Audio Cassette Listening Forums, Project 906-0001, a non-formal education pilot project implemented in 2 villages. The aim of the project is to increase women's awareness of their potential to improve the quality of their lives as well as the lives of their families, and to encourage women's local participation in planning, implementing and evaluating development projects. Based on the success of the pilot effort the project has been expanded to 16 villages. The project works specifically with women and focuses on problem identification, and locally-defined and technologically appropriation solutions.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

AFRICA

TOGO

693-0212

TOGO FAIMLY HEALTH

The project will assist the Government of Togo in strengthening its institutional capacity to provide improved health services to its populace, particularly pregnant and lactating mothers and children 0-5 years of age. The emphasis on training will be geared to selected, small, core groups of senior personnel with supervisory responsibility from each health district in Togo. These cadres will in turn pass their training experience to the personnel they supervise. By "training the trainers", the project's multiplier effect will offer greater opportunity to reach the rural poor. In addition, the Center will provide outpatient services.

In-depth training and/or retraining is involved for medical, paramedical and social personnel in the various aspects of family health, i.e., maternal child health, nutrition education and family planning.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1977.

AFRICA

TOGO

693-0210

TOGO RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION
PROJECT

The goal of this project is to assist the Government of Togo to provide self-sustaining systems to produce safe and adequate potable water on a year-round basis to rural areas. Emphasis will be placed on the development of wells which can be serviced by hand or foot pumps with secondary emphasis on wells requiring gas-powered pumps. The project will include village sanitation and health education components.

Because women bear the burden of providing water for domestic use (bathing, washing, cooking, drinking), this project will directly benefit them. In many areas women must travel up to 20 kms daily with basins for a meager supply of water. More potable water supplies and easy accessibility will relieve women of this time-consuming and burdensome task and allow them time to engage in other productive activities.

AFRICA

UGANDA

617-0103

MANPOWER FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

This project will expose Ugandan managerial, planning, research and training personnel from a broad spectrum of agriculturally oriented society to policy and technical advances. Additionally, it will upgrade key institutions to train farmers for increased agricultural production.

Instructors at District Farm Institutes, who have been helping train Ugandan women in agricultural production techniques, will be provided with refresher training. This is designed to ensure that they are aware of new technology that is being adapted and utilized primarily by men. The instructors will develop skills to ensure that female producers are able to learn about and use the new technologies. In this way rural women will not be limited to the use of traditional farm implements and thus lose valuable income-earning opportunities.

AFRICA

UPPER VOLTA

686-0211

STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S ROLES IN
DEVELOPMENT

This project is implemented through the national-level Rural Domestic Economy Unit within the Interministerial Coordinating Committee on Rural Development. Four project-specific regions have their own decentralized Revolving Loan Fund for women, while the Rural Domestic Economy Unit administers a separate revolving loan fund for use by other regions and women's organizations. "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 the projects, which include such initiatives as collectively-owned motorized grain grinding mills, individual gardening and collective fields. An information system which included research, monitoring and evaluation is an integral feature of the project. Training and development of training aids form another important component.

The over-all project goal is to increase the economic well-being of the people in at least 60 villages through an increase in family incomes, improved health and nutrition, and improved capability of individuals and groups to solve problems, and equitable distribution of project benefits.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

AFRICA

UPPER VOLTA

686-0226

TRAINING WOMEN IN THE SAHEL

This project trains Sahel-based extension agents and female village paraprofessionals to work with Sahel women in organizing, financing and managing labor-saving technologies, income-generating activities, health and hygiene programs, and local language literacy programs.

Activities are being offered to women on both self-help and loan basis (the latter through the establishment of a revolving loan fund). A minimum of 20 female extension workers will be recruited, trained and placed in villages in the Dori and Sebba areas. They will work with 2 women per village who will be trained as paraprofessionals. In each village (50 in all), this 3-person team will organize women to identify and carry out activities of their own choosing.

The project concentrates primarily on organizing and motivating village women to invest in labor-saving devices and to carry out income-generating activities. A secondary emphasis is on local language literacy. Eliciting women's involvement is easier when male villagers take part in associated activities, so the project does not limit participation to women. The women's activities organized by the project complement assistance offered to men by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Organization for Regional Development, and other development organizations. The project works in cooperation with the Save the Children project in Dori.

Some 2,000 women in fifty villages will benefit directly, as well as their families and other villagers who will also gain access to new technologies, improved breeds of animals and improved water supply.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1978.

AFRICA

ZAMBIA

611-0202

TRAINING FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

This is an OPG with the Overseas Education Fund (OEF).

The purpose of the project is to provide technical assistance to the Zambia Council for Social Development (ZCSD) for increased organizational capacity of its own and that of its member organizations. This will enable ZCSD to provide improved and expanded services to low-income women throughout Zambia. Training under the program involves the provision of organizational management techniques, program development, implementation, evaluation, financing, motivation, recruitment, and training. It also calls for optimum involvement of staff and volunteers in the organization's programs, with pooling of organizational resources and integration of women in development efforts.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

AFRICA

ZIMBABWE

613-0208

HUMAN RESOURCES SECTOR GRANT

This proposed FY 1983 grant to the Government of Zimbabwe will have two major emphasis. The first will be to assist the Ministry of Education and Culture to strengthen its administrative and planning capacity and to develop cost-effective means of delivering both formal primary and secondary education. The second will be to expand and develop vocational and technical education for semi-skilled workers. This latter emphasis will also develop closer linkages between formal education and skills training.

Historically, women have had fewer educational opportunities than men in Zimbabwe. Since independence there has been a major expansion in educational and training opportunities for the African majority. More than doubling the enrollment in primary and secondary education, particularly that of young women. Also, the expansion of post-secondary education has seen a large increase in both the absolute and relative number of women. This grant will permit this expansion to continue.

AFRICA

ZIMBABWE

613-0209

ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
ASSISTANCE

This program grant will provide budgetary resources, technical assistance, and training to address seven constraint areas: research, extension, manpower development, credit, input supply and marketing, land and water use, and planning. The grant will finance Government of Zimbabwe programs in the above constraint areas which will principally benefit small holders. Local currency for budgetary support will be generated by a commodity import mechanism that will provide agricultural machinery and equipment, principally for the Commercial Farming Sector.

Until independence, small holders, especially in the communal areas, had received few agricultural services and benefited little from the government's research system. The program grant will assist in redressing this imbalance by providing budget support for the expansion of services to small holders. As a large proportion of these small holdings are farmed by women, they will constitute a large portion of the ultimate beneficiaries. Efforts will be made to expand the number of femal agriculturalists and technicians in the field.

AFRICA

ZIMBABWE

613-0215

ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

This grant to the Government of Zimbabwe is designed to strengthen the training institutional capacity within Zimbabwe in the priority areas of agriculture, technical education, administration, health and formal primary and secondary education. The focus of the project is the training of the staff and faculty of colleges, institutions, and the university in these priority areas.

The number of Zimbabweans who had access to post-secondary education in Zimbabwe was limited prior to the attainment of independence in 1980. The Government of Zimbabwe has embarked on an ambitious program to expand education and training at all levels. They are particularly concerned about the even more limited educational and training opportunities afforded to women in the past. They are attempting to redress this imbalance. Under this project, it is anticipated that the Government of Zimbabwe will make every effort to ensure that women are given every opportunity to benefit from the training made available.

AFRICA

ZIMBABWE

613-0220

ADULT LITERACY AND BOOK PRODUCTION

This OPG to the Adult Literacy Organization of Zimbabwe (ALoz) involves training and additional 250 literacy teachers, offering refresher courses for 250 existing teachers, developing five new publications for new literates, and financing the publication of 90,000 booklets for adults. Over the two years of this grant, 46,000 adults will acquire functional literacy and numeracy skills. The secondary beneficiaries will be the families of these adults. If these are considered, the grants will reach an estimated 262,000 men, women and children.

Over two-thirds of the illiterates in Zimbabwe are women. This OPG to ALoz will therefore be concentrating much of its efforts on providing literacy teachers and materials to work with urban and rural women. In addition, the project will be assisting women to organize savings clubs and cooperatives for activities designed to increase their economic well-being.

AFRICA

ZIMBABWE

613-0223

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT GRANT

Zimbabwe is especially endowed with a fairly large number of PVO's working in community development activities. Through the establishment of the National Community Development Trust Fund, using funds available from the local currency generations from the USAID financed Commodity Import Program, the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs will make small grants to PVO's and communities organized to promote community initiative. The small grants from this Trust Fund will be utilized to finance tools, equipment and materials for projects which have a strong potential for self-sufficiency. Many of the PVO's which will be involved in these projects could benefit from access to technical assistance and training. It is in recognition of this need that USAID has proposed the Community Development Support Grant. This grant will provide the foreign exchange for technical assistance and training for PVO's in Zimbabwe. Particular attention will be given to the fostering of linkages between relevant US and Zimbabwe PVOs.

Women are extremely active in community development and PVO organizations within Zimbabwe. Therefore, it is anticipated that the bulk of the resources provided through this grant will be used to assist women in improving their economic and social well-being.

AFRICA

AFRICA REGIONAL

698-0388

AFRICAN WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

This project aims to increase the income, productivity and welfare of African women in rural areas by expanding their capability as contributors to development. The project provides A.I.D. field missions with a means to respond quickly to government requests to assist women to engage in innovative activities in development-oriented areas of health, nutrition, family planning, skills training and farm production. To be funded, a sub-project must be innovative and experimental in nature; emphasize A.I.D. and host country government priorities; help rural low-income women farmers, artisans or service workers; involve women in the identification of their own needs; and be potentially replicable.

A S I A P R O G R A M S

INTRODUCTION

ASIA PROGRAMS

The Bureau for Asia continues to focus its women in development efforts on integrating women into the mainstream of its project portfolio as agents and beneficiaries of development. While useful and interesting "women-only" projects have been and will continue to receive support, particularly through the various PVO co-financing projects, they play a secondary role in the emerging Bureau strategy. This is not only because of the greater potential of larger, integrated projects for impact on women, but also because of the improved project design, targeting, and benefit incidence that a women in development focus can convey.

Explicit attention to the role of women in the sector and area of a project under design can have a major impact on maximizing benefits. For example, in a rural enterprise credit activity in Indonesia, with its only intention to assist small-scale traders, 80% of the beneficiaries were low-income women. A larger project in the same area will offer opportunities for expanded assistance to such small-scale enterprises.

Within the Asia Bureau, attention to the role of and impact upon women is increasingly a review criterion in the project approval process. An effort is being made to gather baseline and monitoring data disaggregated by sex. The draft guidelines referred to in the 1980 Report, for use by evaluation teams in assessing the impact of development projects on women, have been used in a number of project evaluations; in the case of a Nepal agricultural training project, the findings resulted in project redesign to increase the impact on women.

A number of Asian missions are making a particular effort to increase women's access to training under the bilateral program, both in sectoral and in general training projects. Both in the Agency and in the Asia Bureau, about 16% of participant trainees are women. The Asia Bureau believes 25% female participant trainees to be a reasonable target to aim for during the reporting period.

Finally, the Bureau recognizes the possibility that the pace of economic development in Asia may be adversely affecting the social role and condition of Asian women. A Section 116(e)-funded grant to the Asia Foundation will offer modest support to bring Asian participants to Manila in December 1982 for a Conference on the Human Rights Status of Asian Women. The Conference is expected to recommend to Asian governments specific model law reform legislation to protect the basic human rights of women which might be affected in modernizing Asia.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR ASIA WID PROJECTS
FY 1980 - FY 1984 OBLIGATIONS
\$000

Country/Proj. No./Title	Funding Source	Type	FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
			Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Est.	WID	Est.	WID
Bangladesh																
388-0017/0052 Food for Work	ARDN	II	570	-	570	268	24,801	1,376	500	a/	600	a/	700	a/	710	a/
388-0027 Technical Resources	ARDN/EH	II	2,250	250	2,250	250	1,900	400	1,900	a/	400	a/	700	a/	710	a/
388-0051 Agric. Research II	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	1,400	70	2,300	70	1,500	a/	-	-	3,100	600
Country Sub-total			2,820	250	2,820	518	28,101	1,846	4,700	470	6,500	60	4,200	50	10,510	690
Burma																
2N-01 Dev. of App. Weaning Foods	-	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
482-0002 Primary Health Care	HE	III	-	-	2,000	700	2,000	500	3,000	500	150	150	-	-	-	-
482-0005 Maize/Oilseeds Prod.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total			-	-	2,000	700	2,000	500	3,000	500	7,500	a/	8,600	a/	7,000	a/
India																
386-0468 Integ. Rural Hlth/Pop.	HE/PN	III	23,700	4,000	23,700	-	9,400	2,000	9,400	-	-	500	-	2,000	6,900	1,500
386-0475 Madhya Pradesh Soc. Fores.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	-
386-0476 Integ. M/C Nutrition	ARDN	III	-	-	-	-	4,000	2,000	4,000	400	10,000	1,000	11,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
386-0478 Maharashtra Soc. Forestry	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	a/
386-0485 Social Mtkg./Comm.	PN	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,300	3,000	-	-	6,000	500
386-0487 Dev. & Mgt. Training	ARDN/EH/HE	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	500	2,700	a/
386-0488 Forestry Res., Trng., Ext.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	300	1,500	a/	3,000	600
Country Sub-total			23,700	4,000	23,700	-	13,400	4,000	13,400	400	38,800	4,800	31,500	10,600	30,500	10,900
Indonesia																
497-0264 Provincial Dev. Prog. I	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	a/	4,300	a/	-	-
497-0276 Provincial Dev. Prog. II	ARDN	II	-	-	12,000	1,100	-	-	-	-	500	125	9,600	2,400	-	-
497-0286 Small-Scale Fisheries Dev.	ARDN	II	1,500	1,050	1,500	700	500	350	500	250	1,000	500	-	-	-	-
497-0305 Village FP/MC Welfare	HE	III	-	-	1,000	850	-	-	4,400	4,000	3,050	1,800	2,600	a/	-	-
497-0328 Gen. Part. Trng. II	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	295	6,500	400
497-0336 PVO Co-Financing	ARDN/EH/HE/PN	II	1,800	288	-	-	1,325	240	-	-	1,750	300	2,250	350	2,500	400
Country Sub-total			3,300	1,338	14,500	2,650	1,825	590	6,700	4,700	11,300	2,725	20,500	3,045	9,000	800
Nepal																
367-0102 Inst. of Ag./Aminal Sci.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	a/	1,100	a/	-	-	-	-
367-0114 Integrated Cereals	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	a/	1,980	80	-	75	-	-
367-0123 Radio Ed. Teacher Trng.	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	a/	-	-	100	a/	-	-
367-0129 Rural Area Dev. Rapati Zone	ARDN	II	3,500	10	3,500	35	4,900	100	4,900	100	1,450	a/	3,800	a/	3,950	a/
367-0132 Resource Conserv./Util.	ARDN	II	-	-	2,638	130	-	-	3,300	200	3,450	240	4,200	500	4,300	300
367-0134 Ag. Resource Inventory	ARDN	II	-	-	2,400	24	-	-	-	72	-	50	-	35	-	60
367-0135 Integ. Rural H/F Plng. Ser.	HE/PN	III	-	-	4,800	48	-	-	2,800	180	6,941	180	4,900	180	4,800	180
367-0144 PVO Co-Financing	ARDN/HE/PN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	a/	592	a/	500	a/	450	a/
Country Sub-total			3,500	10	13,338	237	4,900	100	13,950	592	15,513	550	13,500	790	13,500	640
Pakistan																
391-0475 Primary Health Care	ES	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,700	1,480	2,000	800	8,000	3,200
Country Sub-total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,700	1,480	2,000	800	8,000	3,200

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

Country/Proj. No./Title	Funding Source	Type	FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
			Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Est.	WID	Est.	WID
Philippines																
492-0295 Econ./Soc. Impact Anal./WID	SD	II	1,000	320	1,000	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
492-0331 Agric. Ed. Outreach	EH	II	-	-	-	-	1,609	402	1,609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
492-0345 PVG Co-Financing	ARDN/EH/HE/SD	II	900	225	1,428	354	600	150	1,439	401	290	198	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total			1,900	545	2,428	554	2,209	552	3,048	551	2,180	548	2,000	500	-	-
Sri Lanka																
383-0044 Dev. Ser./Trng.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	1,900	570	1,500	570	800	390	800	425	-	200
383-0060 PVO Co-Financing	ARDN/EH/HE/SD	II	600	200	600	200	300	105	300	105	517	175	500	205	-	205
383-0062 Nat'l Inst. of Health	HE	II	-	-	500	240	-	-	-	-	1,700	816	-	-	543	-
Country Sub-total			600	200	1,100	440	2,200	675	1,800	675	3,017	1,381	1,300	630	-	405
Thailand																
493-0289 Land Settlement	ARDN	II	-	-	100	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
493-0294 Mae Chaem Watershed Dev.	ARDN	II	-	-	4,400	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
493-0295 Non Formal Voc. Ed.	EH	II	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	41	-	168	-	337	2,500	350
493-0296 PVO Co-Financing	ARDN/EH/HE	II	300	210	578	405	1,000	700	1,000	700	1,200	840	1,200	840	1,000	700
493-0297 Hill Area Ed. Project	EH	II	-	-	600	240	-	-	1,000	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
493-0308 N.E. Rainfed Ag. Dev.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	3,750	500	250	1,000	500	-	-
493-0312 N.E. Small-Scale Irri.	ARDN	II	-	-	6,800	3,740	-	-	1,800	990	-	-	1,000	500	-	-
493-0317 Agricultural Planning	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	175	1,000	250	1,500	375	-	-
493-0325 Pop. Planning II Proj.	PN	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	a/	3,100	a/	7,200	a/
493-0326 Seed Development II	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,200	1,860	3,100	a/	-	-
Country Sub-total			300	210	12,978	5,475	1,000	700	12,000	6,056	12,900	3,368	6,800	2,052	10,700	1,050
Asia Regional																
498-0258 ASEAN	ARDN	II	-	-	600	150	-	-	600	150	700	175	800	200	300	75
Country Sub-total			-	-	600	150	-	-	600	150	700	175	800	200	300	75
BUREAU FOR ASIA - TOTAL																
			36,100	6,553	73,464	10,724	55,635	8,963	59,198	14,094	102,260	15,237	91,900	18,667	90,053	17,760

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

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SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR ASIA WID PROJECT FUNDING
BY TYPE
FY 1980 - FY 1984
\$000

Country/Proj. No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
Bangladesh															
388-0017/0052 Food for Work	-	268	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-
388-0027 Technical Resources	-	250	-	-	400	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-
388-0051 Agric. Research II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	518	-	-	70	-	-	60	-	-	50	-	-	600	-
Burma															
2N-01 Dev. of App. Weaning Foods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
482-0002 Primary Health Care	-	-	700	-	-	500	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
482-0005 Maize/Oilseeds Prod.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	-	700	-	-	500	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-
India															
386-0468 Integ. Rural Hlth./Pop.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	2,000	-	-	1,500
386-0475 Madhya Pradesh Soc. Fores.	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-
386-0476 Integ. M/C Nutrition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
386-0478 Maharashtra Soc. Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	8,000
386-0485 Social Mktg./Comm.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	a/	-
386-0487 Dev. & Mgt. Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	500
386-0488 Forestry Res., Trng., Ext.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	a/	-	-	600	-
Country Sub-total	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	4,300	500	-	1,100	9,500	-	900	10,000
Indonesia															
497-0264 Provincial Dev. Prog. I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-
497-0276 Provincial Dev. Prog. II	-	1,100	-	-	450	-	-	125	-	-	2,400	-	-	-	-
497-0286 Small-Scale Fisheries Dev.	-	700	-	-	250	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
497-0305 Village FP/MC Welfare	-	-	850	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
497-0328 Gen. Part. Trng. II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
497-0336 PVO Co-Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	1,800	850	-	700	4,000	-	925	1,800	-	350	a/	-	400	-
Nepal															
367-0102 Inst. of Ag./Animal Sci.	-	-	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-
367-0114 Integrated Cereals	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	80	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
367-0123 Radio Ed. Teacher Trng.	-	-	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
367-0129 Rural Area Dev. Rapati Zone	-	35	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
367-0132 Resource Conserv./Util.	-	130	-	-	200	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-
367-0134 Ag. Resource Inventory	-	24	-	-	72	-	-	240	-	-	500	-	-	a/	-
367-0135 Integ. Rural H/F Plng. Ser.	-	-	48	-	-	180	-	50	-	-	35	-	-	300	-
367-0144 PVO Co-Financing	-	-	-	-	a/	-	-	-	180	-	-	180	-	60	-
Country Sub-total	-	189	48	-	412	180	-	370	180	-	610	180	-	460	180
Pakistan															
391-0475 Primary Health Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,480	-	-	800	-	-	3,200
									1,480			800			3,200

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

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Country/Proj. No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
Philippines															
492-0295 Econ./Soc. Impact Anal/WID	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
492-0331 Agric. Ed. Outreach	-	-	-	-	401	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
492-0345 PVO Co-Financing	-	354	-	-	150	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	554	-	-	551	-	-	548	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka															
383-0044 Dev. Ser./Trng. Grant	-	-	-	-	570	-	-	390	-	-	425	-	-	200	-
383-0060 PVO Co-Financing	-	200	-	-	105	-	-	175	-	-	205	-	-	205	-
383-0062 Nat'l Inst. of Health	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	440	-	-	675	-	-	1,381	-	-	630	-	-	405	-
Thailand															
493-0289 Land Settlement	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
493-0294 Mae Chaem Watershed Dev.	-	840	-	-	41	-	-	168	-	-	337	-	-	-	-
493-0295 Non Formal Voc. Ed.	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-
493-0296 PVO Co-Financing	-	405	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
493-0297 Hill Area Ed. Project	-	240	-	-	400	-	-	840	-	-	840	-	-	700	-
493-0308 N.E. Rainfed Ag. Dev.	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
493-0312 N.E. Small-Scale Irri.	-	3,740	-	-	990	-	-	250	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
493-0317 Agricultural Planning	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
493-0325 Pop. Planning II Proj.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	375	-	-	-	-
493-0326 Seed Development II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a/	-	a/	-	-	-	a/
Country Sub-total	-	5,475	-	-	6,056	-	-	3,368	a/	-	2,052	a/	-	1,050	a/
Asia Regional															
498-0258 ASEAN	-	150	-	-	150	-	-	175	-	-	200	-	-	75	-
Country Sub-total	-	150	-	-	150	-	-	175	-	-	200	-	-	75	-
BUREAU FOR ASIA - TOTAL	-	9,126	1,598	-	9,414	4,680	-	11,277	3,960	-	8,187	10,480	-	4,380	13,380

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

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ASIA

BANGLADESH

388-0017/0052

FOOD FOR WORK (FFW)

This project is a tripartite arrangement with A.I.D., CARE and the Bangladesh Government to implement labor-intensive rural earthwork projects, including the reconstruction of rural roads and embankments, and the improvement of canals and village ponds. Due to BDG decision, FFW projects are no longer reserved for women, however, approximately 10 percent of the work force on individual projects are women. An evaluation entitled "Women in Food for Work in Bangladesh" was completed by M. Elizabeth Marum with the assistance of Mahbuba Kaneez Hasna in July 1981. The report concluded that women's FFW projects are effective in meeting the food needs of a poorer segment of society. In FY 1983 an updated version of the report is to be printed.

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ASIA

BANGLADESH

388-0027

TECHNICAL RESOURCES

This project aims 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 focused on the problems of the rural poor and women.

Specific funds are earmarked for the training of women to upgrade skills and improve their chances for job advancement in development related sectors of the Bangladesh Democratic Government.

ASIA

BANGLADESH

388-0051

AGRICULTURE RESEARCH II

This project will strengthen the role of the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council (BARC) in planning, monitoring, and evaluating agricultural research and to deliver research results to small farmers and sharecroppers through the existing agriculture research and extension systems.

One component of this project will focus on improved utilization of the homestead unit especially with regard to growing of vegetables.

ASIA

BURMA

2N-01

DEVELOPMENT OF APPROPRIATE WEANING FOODS

The project consists of conducting a series of studies of weaning foods and practices and their determinants among Burma's urban poor. The project is expected to result in a better understanding of Burmese weaning practices and the development of formulas for low-cost, appropriate, safe and nutritious weaning mixes which can be prepared and made available to working mothers primarily in urban areas for feeding of at-risk infants.

ASIA

BURMA

482-0002

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

This project trains and equips 1,400 Auxiliary Midwives, all of whom are women, and 7,400 Community Health Workers, 11% of whom are women, over a two-year period. This is part of a program to expand the coverage and quality of the primary health care system in 147 of Burma's rural townships. 2,500 Traditional Birth Attendants were also trained and equipped under the project. Some additional training will proceed in the next few months financed with A.I.D.-owned local currency.

ASIA

BURMA

482-0005

MAIZE AND OILSEEDS DEVELOPMENT

Although the percentage attributable to WID cannot be determined, this project will affect women both directly and indirectly. 200,000 farm families in 25 townships will participate directly in the project, which focuses on corn, peanuts, sunflower and sesame oil production. Women farmers and farm managers will be among those using the improved seeds, inputs and extension services offered by the project. Women members of the township People's Council play an active, decision-making role regarding the introduction of new agricultural production practices. They also serve as village and township extension workers whose numbers will be substantially increased when the newly graduated agricultural class is employed. 150 of the class of 250 graduates are women, who will be employed by the Agriculture Corporation of Burma as village and township agricultural managers in both technical and administrative positions.

ASIA

INDIA

386-0468

INTEGRATE RURAL HEALTH AND POPULATION

This project will improve access to health and family planning services that promote fertility, mortality reduction, improve and expand the services and support systems of the Government of India's Model Health Plan in thirteen "backward" districts spread over five states in India.

Access to health and family planning services will be improved by training and employing a large number of paramedical workers including traditional birth attendants and female multipurpose workers and by constructing service centers and quarters for female workers in rural areas. In addition, existing services will be improved and expanded by retraining existing male and female workers and by strengthening existing service facilities and support systems of the Model Plan such as training, communications and management systems.

The project calls for a large number of auxiliary nurse midwives and female supervisors to be assigned to sub-centers and primary health centers located in rural areas. In addition, existing female workers and traditional birth attendants operating in villages will be retrained to improve their knowledge and skills.

ASIA

INDIA

386-0475

MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY

This project will establish and maintain tree plantations primarily on village wastelands unsuitable for cropping and on degraded forest reserves in need of rehabilitation. The objective is to develop and preserve renewable sources of firewood, small timber and fodder on such lands for the benefit of neighboring villages.

The principal gatherers and users of forest products are women. The project will attempt to incorporate women in project implementation, primarily as part of an extension service to be developed for social forestry. A substantial amount of employment will be generated throughout the project period through planting and trench digging, much of which will be carried out by women. At the present time there are very few trained women workers in the forestry sector. Consequently the technical contribution by women in forestry sector development will be relatively small at first, although women will play a major role as labor and to some extent, as motivators in the villages. The women in development component of the project is estimated at 10 percent of the total.

ASIA

INDIA

386-0476

INTEGRATED MATERNAL AND CHILD NUTRITION

This project proposes to reduce malnutrition in children 0-6 years in the target areas and to determine the technical feasibility and cost of improving the birth weights of children. The project will seek to accomplish these purposes by upgrading the Special Nutrition Program of the Government of India and by conducting information-gathering and innovative activities directed at ways of improving weight-gain in pregnancy and earlier and improved antenatal care.

The project will provide supplementary feeding and health services for pregnant women and lactating mothers, and nutrition and health education for the women in the program (including mothers of malnourished children), and training for a large, virtually all-women cadre of trained nutrition organizers. The village nutrition centers established in the project will provide a valuable source of free day care for children of working mothers. Functional literacy classes for adult women will also be taught at these centers. The village nutrition centers and supplemental feeding will provide vehicles to increase mothers' involvement in the nutritional choices and practices of the family, especially those involving female children.

ASIA

INDIA

386-0478

MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY

This project is designed to develop the institutional capability of the Maharashtra State Government to assist villagers in managing the communal and private lands for increased and sustained production of forest products.

This project will involve women in forestry activities by various ways. Women are commonly employed in nursery operations, but should be increasingly employed in site preparation and planting operations as well. With experience and training some women will also move up to supervisory roles in nursery and planting operations. Women will also be used as extension agents/motivators. Although women's involvement will be an important aspect of project implementation, lack of training will limit their role initially. The women in development component of this project is estimated at 10 percent of the total project funding.

ASIA

INDIA

386-0485

SOCIAL MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS (FP)

This project will improve access to contraceptives in urban, semi-urban, and rural areas by expanding the types of contraceptives available in the private, commercial sector, and by greatly expanding the number of outlets for contraceptives. The project will also strengthen the GOI/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare communications infrastructure by expanding and improving training, research and evaluation, supervision and materials production and logistics.

The communication component will entail a major emphasis on local and state level training for MOHFW personnel including the large cadre of auxiliary nurse midwives, female health visitors, traditional midwives, and community health guides.

ASIA

INDIA

386-0487

DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING

This project will strengthen the managerial and technical capabilities of public and, where appropriate, private sector organizations by providing training to mid-level and junior Government of India officials and individuals from the private sector. The objective is to increase the capacity of GOI development agencies to plan and implement development activities. About 1300 participants will be trained in-country, in the U.S. and third-countries. At least 15 percent of individuals trained will be women.

The majority of individuals will be receiving short-term training courses conducted by Indian educational institutions or by Indian/American consultant teams in India. Consultant teams will also train trainers in skill areas and develop curriculum materials for use by trainers in replication of these training courses. Training will be planned to meet the needs of organizations rather than individuals. U.S. and third-country training will be provided for about 100 participants to observe managerial and technical procedures and to enable them to establish valuable contacts with international experts.

The project proposes to reserve up to 15 percent of the training slots for women, including in-country training in various skills and organizational management techniques.

ASIA

INDIA

386-0488

FORESTRY RESEARCH, TRAINING AND EXTENSION

The ultimate goal of this project is to increase the productivity of Indian forests and the availability of forest products for industrial and domestic needs. This will be accomplished by providing assistance to accelerate the development of forestry education, research and extension and by facilitating the adaptation and assimilation of new institutions and technologies within the forestry sector.

At the present time very few trained women are available to staff forestry sector programs in India. However, this project is expected to provide training to women in forestry extension and research and thus support greater participation by women. The participation of women in these programs is fully accepted by the GOI. The women in development component of this project is estimated at 5-10 percent of the total.

ASIA

INDONESIA

497-0264

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM I (PDP I)

This project strives to improve the capability of the local governments of the provinces of Aceh (northern Sumatra) and Central Java to plan and undertake rural development activities which impact on the rural poor in a direct and immediate manner. The project provides both training in planning and project implementation local government officials as well as funding for sub-projects which aid in the development of rural areas and increase the incomes of the rural poor.

One sub-project of PDP I will be the training and employment of 30 Home Technology Extension workers. They will be trained by recent Home Economics graduates of Syiah Kuala University. After their training, the new extension workers will be assigned to Multi-purpose Centers where they will in turn train village women in such areas as mushroom culture, backyard poultry, duckraising and gardening, and other activities. They will also be extension agents for these new activities in the areas surrounding their Centers. Women are primary beneficiaries of the rural credit program in Central Java where they account for up to two-thirds of the borrowers.

ASIA

INDONESIA

497-0276

PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM II

The purpose of the project is to improve the capability of the local governments of the provinces of Bengkulu, South Kalimantan, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, West Java, and East Nusa Tenggara. PDP II seeks to upgrade a limited number of key rural development programs/ activities/functions with the potential of increasing employment opportunities and incomes of the rural poor, directly and immediately. The project provides both training in planning and project implementation for local government officials as well as funding for sub-projects which aid in the development of rural areas and increase the incomes of the rural poor.

In the technical assistance and training programs provided by the Provincial Area Development Program II there is an opportunity for active participation by women. A few of the sub-projects are specifically designed to benefit women as the main producers of handicrafts and home industry products, and/or as the main beneficiaries of credit programs. Most agricultural activities are directed to poor rural households.

ASIA

INDONESIA

497-0286

SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

This project will increase the quantity, quality and variety of food fish available to poor consumers and provide additional income and employment for small, low-income coastal fishermen and fresh-water fish producers. The project has six parts: a pilot ice plant, rice-fish hatchery, floating fish cage demonstration, fresh-water shrimp production, fisheries extension and artisanal fisheries management.

The women's component will consist primarily of wives of fishermen and the laborers (50,000 women) who sort and pack, or process, the fish catch at cold storage and packing plants. A large number of families will directly benefit from this project. The Indonesian counterpart professional staff involved in planning this project includes two women, the Director, and Assistant Director of the Office of Foreign Cooperation, Directorate General of Fisheries. In addition, three women professionals will receive training through this project.

ASIA

INDONESIA

497-0305

VILLAGE FAMILY PLANNING/MOTHER CHILD WELFARE

The project "piggybacks" onto the existing Village Family Planning (VFP) delivery system. The purpose of the project is to develop and maintain with community support a village-based system of food and nutrition surveillance, information and services that will:

(1) decrease significantly the present prevalence of malnutrition, and often related diarrheal disease among children under five years of age;

(2) reinforce the National Family Planning Program objective of a small healthy family, with a corresponding increase in the level of family planning acceptance and continuance; and

(3) assist Family Planning Acceptors for whose benefit a Village Credit Fund will be established in support of the VFP/MCW Project in East Java. The Village Credit Fund (VCF) is intended to make small individual loans available and accessible to village women who have the desire and potential for attaining more profitable economic operations but who are not eligible for existing institutional credit. The fund will provide credit services and will be a stepping stone to the formation of more formal cooperatives to meet the credit and entrepreneurial needs of village women.

Project-trained women will voluntarily manage village and hamlet nutrition activity centers where mothers gather. They will also receive instruction and guidance on primary health care, and will participate in other nutrition education and family planning activities. Concurrent village-level development and evaluation activities will improve home and communal food production and generate additional income for poor families. Women will actively participate in the direction, planning, implementation and evaluation of the credit system. Women will have access to credit to enable them to expand their small enterprise and enhance their income. Women will receive skills training, enhancing their employment opportunities and through this project the nutritional and health status of their families will be improved. Many of these activities will be channeled through the village mothers club and sub-village family planning groups.

ASIA

INDONESIA

497-0328

GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II (GPT)

The General Participant Training Project I provided academic and practical training for Indonesians in priority development sectors in both the public and the private sectors. Training was provided in such areas as law, social sciences, health, food and nutrition, agriculture, infrastructure building and education.

Between FY 1970 and 1976 the General Participant Training I project sponsored 1613 Indonesians, of which 143 were women (approximately 9% of the total trained), for academic and non-academic training in the U.S. and third world countries. Of the 143 women, 33 earned Masters Degrees while 4 received PhDs. USAID/I will initiate implementation of the second General Participant Training Project in FY 83, and based on previous experience, expects the proportion of women trained to increase.

ASIA

INDONESIA

497-0336

PVO CO-FINANCING

This project is an umbrella project which makes USAID development financing assistance available for projects designed and implemented by U.S. PVOs working in Indonesia. The purpose of the umbrella project is to assist PVOs to multiply and improve local-level development efforts within the priority sectors of A.I.D. assistance (Food and Nutrition, Health and Population, and Education and Human Resources Development). Approximately 18 U.S. PVO sub-projects receive USAID co-financing assistance each year.

Although a few of the sub-projects financed by the umbrella project might be considered "women specific", most are not. However, there is a "women component" in most of the sub-projects. These components tend to be skills training specifically for women, nutrition education, and creation of more productive time by releasing women from their more traditional roles (especially water carrying). Women specific sub-projects include assistance to women's organizations (which are generally PVOs).

ASIA

NEPAL

367-0102 INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCES

The project assists the development of the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences, which is the only institution for higher education in agriculture in Nepal. The Institute consists of a main campus and school farm at Rampur and two branch campuses at Lamjung and Paklihawa. The Institute grants four-year B.Sc. degrees and one and two-year certificates.

The project provides technical assistance on curriculum development and research and extension program planning. The project also provides training for staff development and equipment and materials for the Institute.

Several women have been trained at IAAS and its branch campuses, but the lack of appropriate facilities has hindered greater female participation. The extension includes farm women in its target audience.

ASIA

NEPAL

367-0114

INTEGRATED CEREALS

This project will strengthen His Majesty's Government (HMG) capacity to generate improved production technology for the major food grain crops and related cropping systems, and to transfer that technology to Nepali farmers in such a way that it is readily adopted. The IC project is being implemented by the Department of Agriculture with implementation assistance to HMG agricultural farms. Specifically, it supports work at cropping systems sites; assists in planning and implementing production programs; and provides training to research and extension personnel.

Although women farmers provide at least half of the input on agricultural labor and production decisions, the GON extension service is male dominated. The project recognizes this as a serious constraint to the spread of new technology and is attempting to develop mechanisms for improving extension communication of new technology to women. Two women extension workers have been employed to lead a production campaign at one site. In FY 82 a short-term consultant will assist with planning additional extension programs directed towards women farmers.

ASIA

NEPAL

367-0118

SEED PRODUCTION AND INPUT STORAGE

This project assists the Ministry of Agriculture to establish a labor intensive system, ultimately based on private growers, for effectively producing, testing, processing, storing and distributing seed of the major food crops to small farmers.

The project provides technical assistance, training and equipment in support of the national seed program. The project is funding construction and assisting with the establishment of a network of approximately 30 small seed houses and warehouses to provide seed and inputs to farmers in more remote areas of the middle hills.

The project has encouraged participation of women in farmer training programs. Attempts are being made to involve women in the system of seed production, processing, and distribution.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

ASIA

NEPAL

367-0123

RADIO EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING

The project's purpose is to increase the access of Nepal's rural and remote population to relevant and quality education through the medium of educational radio broadcasts and accompanying curricula designed to upgrade primary school teacher training. The project will provide training to approximately 6,000 primary school teachers. In addition to this formal teacher training element, there is a non-formal education component ("magazine" section) to each broadcast; this is directed to the listening audience at large and broadcasts messages on Nepalese culture and customs, agriculture, health and family planning, and legal rights (including the rights of women).

Women's participation in education in Nepal is still in the incipient stage. In 1981/82 approximately 17% of all primary school students were female, but only about 8% of primary school teachers are women, and virtually no women occupy supervisory positions at the district or zonal level. The RETT Project is therefore working directly with about 480 women teachers in the formal broadcast/training element. In the "magazine" section of the 200 units prepared to date approximately 50% deal with issues of primary concern to women - maternal/child health care, family planning, women's legal rights, etc.

ASIA

NEPAL

367-0129

RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT - RAPTI ZONE

This project aims to improve the food production and consumption by the rural poor; to improve and increase income-generating opportunities accessible to poor farmers, landless laborers, occupational castes, and women; to strengthen the capacity of local organizations to plan, implement and sustain local development efforts; and to increase the availability and use of national delivery systems in the Rapti Zone. The project supports its implementation through 21 units of fourteen implementing agencies of the Government of Nepal in Rapti Zone, under the coordination of a Project Coordinator's Office.

Following the general literature and particular recommendations of the study on "The Status of Women in Nepal", the project has pursued a strategy of "targeting" women as participants in most programs rather than initiating "women specific" activities. Success has been greatest in the "Employment and Skills Development" cluster of activities, where 40% of cottage industry trainees and 30% of adult education participants are women. In the "Rural Works" cluster, approximately 11% of the 180,000 person days of wage labor have been women, with approximately half of them earning equal-pay-for-equal work. In the "Farming Systems" cluster, progress has been weak, with only about 5% of the members of the small farmer development groups women, and very few women leader farmers. Policy changes undertaken by commercial and agricultural banks in the last year have enabled women to obtain loans which have helped women entrepreneurs in agriculture and enterprise, with much more planned through the project's "Appropriate Technology Unit".

ASIA

NEPAL

367-0130

POPULATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of the project is to develop (within HMG) a population policy support system, including the capacity to undertake and analyze operations and fertility determinants research, and to assess their relationship with the impact upon development.

Two million dollars in grant funds are provided (over a five-year period) to the National Commission on Population to be sub-granted to Nepalese institutions for operations/fertility determinants research; to assist in the general operating costs of the Population Commission Secretariat; to train up to fifteen Nepalis in research methodology (in the U.S. and elsewhere) to the M.A. level; and to provide consultants as necessary for the project (where the consultants cannot be obtained under AID/W centrally funded contracts). Related activities include conduct of seminars and workshops to disseminate research results and the arrangement of study tours by HMG officials to other LDC population programs.

The Commission is developing a program on law and population which will include studies and seminars on women's legal rights and linkages to population variables. A female Nepalese lawyer heads this program. Joint programs with the Nepal Women's Organization are in preparation to increase the involvement of rural women in village population planning conferences and seminars. A local participation project to enable communities to design incentive programs for fertility limitation will include women.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

ASIA

NEPAL

367-0132

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION

This is a multi-sectoral effort to halt and reverse deteriorating environmental trends in the Kali Gandaki and Daraundi watersheds of Mustang, Myagdi and Gorkha Districts. The project applies in these catchment areas an integrated program of improvement activities in reforestation, range management, alternative energy, agriculture (including horticulture and livestock development), watershed management and other associated fields. Also, the project is helping the Government to establish an Institute of Renewable Natural Resources within Tribhuvan University and a Training Wing in the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation. These two organizations will provide trained personnel for both the RCUP and the government's resource management programs in general. The project is being carried out by eleven participating line agencies located in both Kathmandu and at the district level.

This project emphasizes the development of women in several ways:

- (a) An attempt is made in extension activities to establish linkages with other female employment projects sponsored by His Majesty's Government/Nepal and through family planning outreach activities.
- (b) A goal of the project is to select a minimum of 10 percent females for training at the Institute of Renewable Natural Resources and to emphasize women in both local and participant training programs.
- (c) The energy alternatives component of the project demonstrates improved wood burning stoves in three districts with the participation of women.
- (d) One woman serves on each of the three catchment conservation committees. These committees participate in deciding district priorities regarding timing and location of project activities.

ASIA

NEPAL

367-0134

AGRICULTURE RESOURCE INVENTORY

The purpose of this project is to assist HMG Nepal in establishing a center to apply remote sensing technology to the meeting of its natural resource inventory and planning information needs. In order to transfer and fully utilize this technology the ARI project is in the process of establishing a remote sensing center within the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management. The center will be responsible for: (a) creating and reproducing photo and map products for use in resource planning; (b) conducting an active training program to increase the number of qualified users of remote sensing technology; and, (c) disseminating the results of these efforts throughout His Majesty's Government/Nepal.

ARI focuses on women with two types of training. Specialized training in cartography and other related subjects are undertaken at ERIM headquarters in the United States. In-country short courses and seminars are scheduled which deal with the use of Remote Sensing in project development. Special emphasis is placed on the selection of women for these courses.

ASIA

NEPAL

367-0135

INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

This project, with a LOP funding of \$34.2 million (grant) and Project Activity Completion Date of September 30, 1985, has the overall objective of expanding health and family planning delivery services to a larger segment of the rural population. It will also help to upgrade the managerial capacity of the (GON's) Ministry of Health and to integrate several district GON health and family planning activities into one administrative/management organization. The grant finances: (a) long-term technical assistance (the John Snow Public Health Group, Inc., has a five person team in Kathmandu); (b) procurement of medical supplies, equipment, contraceptives and malaria insecticides; (c) construction of rural health facilities and warehouses; (d) participant training; (e) local budget support, and (f) implementation support activities.

100% of the costs of the Panchayat Based Health Worker (PBHW) program is funded under this project. Out of the 1500 PBHW's, 18% are women. AID/Nepal is working with GON to increase this percentage.

ASIA

NEPAL

367-0144

PVO CO-FINANCING

The purpose of this project is to provide AID/Nepal with an umbrella mechanism under which a variety of worthwhile PVO sub-projects can be funded. To date, three such sub-projects have been approved:

- (a) Save the Children Federation (\$342,882)
- (b) World Education, Inc. (\$499,238)
- (c) Agricultural Development Council, Inc. (\$1,250,000).

Both the Save the Children Federation and World Education, Inc. sub-projects have components which directly impact on the lives of poor rural women. The SCF sub-project supports a community-based integrated rural development program with a major emphasis on health. The WEI project, "Non-Formal Education to Promote Health, Family Planning and Other Related Activities", is designed to provide assistance to the Ministry of Education to refine and implement existing non-formal education techniques for illiterate Nepalese adults.

ASIA

PAKISTAN

391-0415

BASIC HEALTH SERVICES

This project was designed to improve the existing rural health care system and expand rural health services by establishing a system of integrated rural health complexes (IRHCS). The IRHCS consists of a Central Rural Health Center and 4 to 10 basic health units and provides health services ranging from nutrition education to preventive and curative health services.

The project will train women health workers and upgrade the skills of less trained women health practitioners. The project had as one of its goals that half of the health workers assigned to the IRHC will be women.

Over the life of this project approximately 100 female mid-level health workers and 60 female community-level health workers were trained. The anticipated long-term effects of this training and employment of women will be an increased economic and social participation of women in their respective communities, in addition to contributing to the improved health of women and children in Pakistan's rural society.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

ASIA

PAKISTAN

391-0475

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

This is a follow-on project to an earlier A.I.D.-funded project, Basic Health Services, both of which were designed to improve the quality and expand the coverage of primary health care services in rural areas. This project will strengthen five areas: (a) program management, (b) medical technician (MT) and community health worker (CHW) training, (c) program operations, (d) research and evaluation, and (e) an accelerated expanded program of immunization. Support in these areas will lead to the establishment of 53 additional integrated rural health complexes which will provide a wide range of preventive and curative health care services in government health facilities, as well as at the village level through the training and supervision of community health workers.

This program concentrates on women by: (a) training and provision of approximately 2,500 female health care providers (500 MTS and 2,000 CHWS) over the five years of the project; and (b) through expanded care for women and children provided by this new group of female health care providers. The first group will benefit from increased knowledge and improved employment opportunities with corresponding changes in professional status and income. CHWS, while voluntary, will similarly benefit from increased knowledge and improved status as paraprofessional health workers. The second group to benefit are rural women and children who will be the recipients of primary health care services. This will be a significant improvement for women in Pakistan, who, because of cultural constraints, have been restricted in their ability to receive male-provided medical care. With the existence of female health providers, it will be culturally acceptable for village women to leave the seclusion of home to seek out both curative and preventive health care.

ASIA

PHILIPPINES

492-0295

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS/WOMEN IN
DEVELOPMENT

This project aims to improve the capability of the Philippine Government to measure and monitor economic progress, social change, and the impact of development projects, including the effect on women in their dual role as agents and beneficiaries of development. The project funds theoretical research, methodological development and field testing of effective systems and methods for measuring and monitoring progress towards the achievement of the country's development goals, and is expected thereby to enhance the planning and evaluation capabilities of the government.

The project will study the nature and extent of participation of Filipino women in the developmental process, including its determinants and effects on family welfare, in order to facilitate the design of government policies and programs affecting women's participation. The strategy for achieving this objective is to develop, test and measure indicators of women's participation in development through a pilot survey, a series of special studies and a three-region survey.

The pilot survey, completed in September 1980, attempted to measure and compare male and female involvement in domestic, economic, community activities and their access to community welfare services. Seven studies have been undertaken to elicit information of women's activities, and explore possible indicators for the attitudinal and behavioral aspects of women's roles, employment conditions of women in various occupations and the participation of women in community organization. The three-region survey has been undertaken to determine and measure the effects of change in women's status on family welfare and other development areas of concern as well as to test, on a large sample, the indicators developed and suggested by the pilot survey and special studies in three regions (Cagayan Valley, Central Visayas and Southern Mindanao).

ASIA

PHILIPPINES

492-0331

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION OUTREACH

This project involves the collaboration of seven agricultural colleges to develop and undertake a program to improve the socio-economic status of small families (farmers, rural women, out-of-school youth, other rural inhabitants) in the areas serviced by the colleges.

Specific training programs will be offered to rural women through the farming training centers and as part of the village development projects initiated by colleges with their student development training program. School outreach activities include female trainees in efforts to assist rural women upgrade traditional skills, e.g., food processing and preservation. In addition, the outreach program introduces both men and women to new farm management skills.

ASIA

PHILIPPINES

492-0345

PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS (PVOs)
CO-FINANCING

This project establishes a fund from which A.I.D. will finance sub-projects proposed by Philippine and U.S. voluntary agencies. Sub-projects will generally be small scale, high impact development activities which involve local communities in project design and implementation. Activities to be undertaken will address a wide range of community development and rural infrastructure activities. Proposals that increase the well-being and participation of disadvantaged groups and provide faster employment generation will be favored.

PVO Co-financed projects such as PROCOM's Integrated Marine Agro-Forestry project, Xavier Science Foundation's goat dispersal and Manticao Tree Plantation projects, and the more recently approved CRS Community Resources Management Project involve a great deal of participation by women. All of these projects realize the importance of the role of women in the development of their communities. These projects will provide leadership opportunities within the project framework for women to excel and assume leadership positions hand-in-hand with their male counterparts.

ASIA

SRI LANKA

383-0044

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND TRAINING GRANT

This project will provide a sound basis for long-term rural development and strengthen capabilities to carry out development programs. Funds were made available to carry out studies in development topics mutually agreed on by the Government of Sri Lanka and A.I.D.; special concern activities (i.e., Women, IYC); training; consultants; and the expansion and strengthening of the Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

Women have benefited under this project through workshops, conferences, surveys and training. An FY 1981 supplement will further expand the project scope and will pay particular attention to special activities (i.e., energy, appropriate technology) and women-specific programs.

ASIA

SRI LANKA

383-0060

PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS (PVO)
CO-FINANCING

This project will finance activities through indigenous and U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) agencies, and institutions in the private sector. Sub-project proposals will generally be for small-scale development activities which are simple in design, involve the local community, and commit the PVO sponsor and/or indigenous affiliate to no less than 25% of the total cost. Proposals are expected to address a wide range of special concerns, community development and rural infrastructure activities. Proposals which enhance local opportunities and capacities, generate indigenous solutions, improve the welfare and increase the participation of disadvantaged groups, and create employment opportunities will be favored.

Proposals which increase the participation of women will be encouraged.

ASIA

SRI LANKA

383-0062

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

This project will expand the physical facilities of the National Institute of Health Sciences (NIHS) at Kalatara in support of a multi-donor program to train the quantity and quality of health care workers required to improve GSL health delivery services and environmental sanitation. The program will develop NIHS into an institute capable of training increased numbers of public health workers to meet the country's preventive health care needs. When the program is completed, NIHS will be annually graduating about 60 assistant medical practitioners (AMP), 50 family health workers (FHW), 80 public health inspectors (PHI), and 40 public health nurses (PHN). It will also provide several short-term, refresher type courses in all aspects of preventive medical care.

Women are major beneficiaries in terms of training provided and services received at the community level. Women will be the exclusive trainees of the PHN and FHW programs, and they will occupy at least one-third of the AMP positions.

ASIA

SRI LANKA

383-0081

PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

This project will improve the quality and expand the coverage of preventive health care services at the village/community level by restructuring the national health delivery system in a manner that would result in integration of the curative and preventive, with emphasis on its preventive component. The project aims at reorganizing, expanding and strengthening the delivery of health services at different levels and different sectors. The multi-sector involvement will include strengthening of institutions, manpower development, construction of buildings, health education (including nutrition, MCH), family planning, improvement of environment, and support to the indigenous health sector.

The project will be phased over five to ten years and will include the provision of technical assistance for the development of training modules (including seminars, workshops, etc.), and consultations to staff at the National Institute of Health Sciences (NIHS) at Kalutara. Training of all categories of health workers in preventive health care, in-country and foreign, will be of primary concern. Medical students' curriculum will be restructured to include greater emphasis on preventive health and more field-oriented training. Assistant Medical Practitioners and nurses will be trained in IUD insertions, and a refresher course for medical officers will be conducted through seminars and workshops at regular intervals. Additionally, this project will continue to support the anti-malaria campaign and will also include the provision of water and sanitation to selected rural areas.

In the training component, 49 percent of all trainees will be women. In the MCH and family planning components, the target group will be women of child-bearing ages. Increasing the accessibility to water and sanitation will ease the daily burden of women who now must spend a significant part of the day providing these commodities for the family.

This project is scheduled to begin in FY 1984.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0007

RURAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND NUTRITION

This project was designed to train 800 students and teachers in four Phitsanulok Province schools in school-based food production for use in school lunch programs and motivate and guide 400 parents in increased production of food for home use. The project goal was to improve the health of school children and teachers in these schools through lunch programs and to train 60 unemployed adults of the Province in building trades for rural-based employment.

The food production at the schools was undertaken by female students and mothers under the guidance of a cook, trained by the YMCA. As much as possible, women were involved in the decision-making process through the Parent-Teacher Organization on types of vegetables and animals to be produced at the school. Mothers took part in the training through such courses as handicrafts, sewing and small cottage industries. A nursery and mother-child care center was organized to increase awareness of good care and nutrition for infants and children. This ran concurrently with training courses for the fathers. Most courses were open to women as well as men. Some, such as sewing (tailoring), weaving, home crafts, infant care, health and nutrition were especially for women.

This project ended in June 1982.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0022

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ACTIVITIES FOR LOW-INCOME WOMEN - OVERSEAS
EDUCATION FUND (OEF)

This project was designed to improve the economic and social conditions of low-income rural women, initially in Northeast Thailand, through an innovative non-formal education approach and strengthen the present efforts of the Dept. of Public Welfare (DPW) to increase the participation of rural women in development in land settlements. Two female staff members of the DPW were scheduled for training to serve as project supervisors and twenty village women were trained as non-formal education facilitators. Women were encouraged to adopt new agricultural practices, enter vocational training programs, begin small individual or cooperative businesses, etc.

This project ended October 1981.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0034-T THAILAND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT (TRRM)

This project will enable Thailand Rural Reconstruction Movement (TRRM) to work in 48 selected villages of the Chainat and Uthaithani Provinces to develop a village management system. This project will also motivate local leaders to make a contribution towards the development of programs to solve economic and social problems.

Training courses for the target group will be varied depending on the needs of the villagers. Results of a survey have identified the subjects of interest as dress-making, hairdressing, craft-work, agriculture, electrical work, mechanical work, home economics, etc. Both women and men participants in vocational training will have access to loans from the revolving fund established under this project.

This project is scheduled to end August 1983.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0270

SEED DEVELOPMENT I

The project focuses on the use of improved seed by Thai farmers. The expected result will be an increase in productivity and income of Thai farmers.

It is characteristic of Asian agriculture, and Thailand is no exception, for women to be the predominant labor force and marketing agents. This is becoming more evident as new off-farm opportunities become available to able-bodied men thus leaving a larger share of farm operations to women.

This project terminated in December 1982.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0271

SERICULTURE/SETTLEMENTS PROJECT

The project introduced a relatively modern sericulture technology to a total of 1,000 farm families representing about 7,000 people in the self-held land settlement area of Northeast Thailand over a six-year period in order to yield a higher cash income for participating families. Project termination date was September 7, 1982.

Since silk production has generally been done by village women and girls, the project is women-oriented. Activities involve gathering the mulberry leaves, feeding the worms, putting the worms in the cocoon spinning frames, and producing a uniform top quality silk.

Because of increased filament, women are able to increase their income by the sale of cocoon. It is difficult to specify the number of women who are able to get loans from this project as the male is generally recognized as the official borrower of the household.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1980.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0272

LAM NAM OON INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This project will increase irrigated agricultural production in the Lam Nam Oon areas through reliable water delivery, training farmers and field staff in irrigated agricultural techniques, and adaptive research appropriate to the irrigated area.

Women are trained at Fan Daeng training center in special courses in vegetable production. They participate in special training given to farmers with mixed farming models. Approximately half the non-governmental project team which works with farmers are women.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1980.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0280

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION OUTREACH

This project seeks to establish an improved flow of information to and from the poorer small farmer which will:

- (a) enable the farmer to make better informed decisions;
- (b) cause the farmer to use improved farming techniques; and
- (c) enable the farmer to convey his/her views and needs back to the bureaucracy.

Women are well-represented in the Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE). The Department foresees an increasingly active role for women in the implementation of this project and extension activities in general. DOAE expects that 15% of 6,000 new Extension Agent positions will be filled by women.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1980.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0289

LAND SETTLEMENTS PROJECT

This five-year project is a joint RTG/AID pilot effort to improve the utilization of land in eight land settlements in Northeast Thailand. It will provide for construction and improvement of link roads to rural settlement communities that need and desire year round access to markets, agricultural inputs and services in order to improve agricultural productivity. The project will also finance small water sub-projects and strengthen the agricultural extension mechanism on how to best utilize their land to increase incomes.

Women are the de facto leaders of many households in the Northeast, particularly in the dry season when men often seek employment elsewhere. Women, therefore, are well represented in the farmer groups that form the basis of the project. Further, women particularly benefit from sub-projects which increase the availability of water since women are the main users of water for domestic purposes, household gardening, and small animal husbandry.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0291

RURAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE EXPANSION

This project calls for the expansion of basic primary health care services to the rural areas through the training of village health volunteers and communicators, local health personnel, and nurse practitioners.

At the village level, women are often selected to be village health volunteers or communicators. They are trained to provide simple medical care, give advice to people on nutrition, maternal and child care, immunization and family planning.

In addition, village women will participate in growing and processing legumes and other ingredients to be used as supplemental food for pre-school children. The project will provide seeds, food grinders and technical advice in support of this effort. Estimated total number of women to receive training will be about 2,500. In addition, women in each of the 1,080 participating villages will be taught to grow and process supplemental foods for pre-school children.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1980.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0294

MAE CHAEM WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

The project will establish environmentally-sound and economically-attractive land use practices among poor farmers in the Mai Chaem Watershed area. Activities will be directed to addressing the associated problems of low-agricultural productivity and farmer incomes, together with the need for forest replenishment and conservation. The higher goal of the Project is to achieve an effective, working integration between human needs and those of the physical environment in a manner replicable throughout North Thailand.

Each component is designed from an assessment of its effect on women. Since the societies affected are largely egalitarian in terms of production and interchangeability of producer role, women will significantly participate in nearly all components. There are now 35 women members of the Intensive Farmer (IF) teams living in the villages and working directly with the beneficiaries. The success of the IF teams generally, and of the innovative concept of women members working with the women of the target population, is the most encouraging aspect of the project.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0295

NON-FORMAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

This three-year project to the RTG Dept. of Public Welfare will provide technical assistance and commodities to an adult education vocational training institute in the Lam Phaow Land Settlement of the Kalasin province, and provide a system for extending services to 17 Land Settlement Centers in the northeast. The purpose of the project is to increase and redirect resources and government services to the benefit of economically depressed areas; to increase productivity, income, and employment opportunities to low-income families; and to bring about measurable increases in well-being of the rural population, taking into consideration such diverse indicators as nutritional level, morbidity, and mortality rates.

In recognition of the major role Thai women play in all domestic activities, training courses such as village health, family planning, home economics, etc. are offered to women. The mobile team responsible for these areas consist of two women (a public health nurse and a home economist). Thai women play a significant and often decision-making role in agriculture. In recognition of this, women are recruited for participation in agricultural skills training as well as the domestic related training. These women will play significant roles both as settlers/trainers and participants in all project-related activities.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0296

PVO CO-FINANCING

This project will provide partial funding support for selected PVO activities in Thailand. The purpose is to multiply and improve local level development efforts in Thailand by promoting PVO development activities.

The project also supports A.I.D.'s goal of providing support to self-help development efforts which directly affect the lives of the poor. The project will favorably affect the lives of 400,000 rural Thai.

USAID/T views development as a process of developing people and includes the needs and desires of both male and female beneficiaries. Over the past years, USAID/T has addressed women in development concerns primarily through co-financing projects with U.S. and Thai private voluntary organizations. While a discrete WID project is not available, the Mission has found that private voluntary organizations activities are able to significantly enhance the status of women in local areas. The following are descriptions of USAID-WID funded activities under the PVO Co-Financing project:

1. The follow-on and expansion project of 4-H assistance (493-0296-G-SS-1005-00). This 2 1/2 year project with the U.S. National 4-H Council has expanded the opportunity for an increasingly large number of 4-H members to carry out effective income generating projects through the establishment of a provincial revolving loan fund. The project cost of approximately \$400,000 was funded under FY-81 PVO Co-Financing. Young women members of 4-H (Y-K) Clubs are given training and access to provincial revolving loan funds with which to carry out effective income generating projects. Funds relating to women are approximately 60% of the total.
2. "Non-Formal Education for Disadvantaged Women Phase II" (493-0296-G-SS-2033-00). This three-year project by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) continues to provide: (a) vocational skills training to disadvantaged women in Bangkok to increase employment opportunities; and (b) leadership and vocational training to selected rural women to become village organizers and rural skill trainers. All project funds, approximately \$150,000, will go to women beneficiaries.
3. "Vocational Center for Young Girls in Korat" (493-0296-G-SS-2043-00). This three-year project by the indigenous YWCA provides: (a) vocational training programs for out-of-school girls to enable them to acquire basic skills and knowledge for employment. (These courses are free of charge.); (b) upgrading skills and continuing education for women already employed. (These courses are open to girls of all income brackets on a tuition basis.); and (c) providing job counselling services. All project funds, approximately \$68,000, will go to women beneficiaries.
4. Youth Development Project (493-0296-G-SS-1008-00). This three-year project by International Human Assistance Programs, Inc. (IHAP) provides 1500 young adults (50% male and 50% female) with the skills training and capital necessary to enable them to become self-sufficient and to work with their village leaders for the improvement of their communities. Fifty percent of the total funds, approximately \$312,000, will go to women beneficiaries.
5. Thailand's Deaf Community Project (493-0296-G-SS-1035-00). This eighteen-month project by International Human Assistance Programs, Inc. (IHAP) provides support to train the deaf (50% male/50% female) and help them obtain self-sufficiency. Fifty percent of the total funds, approximately \$60,000, will go to women beneficiaries.

6. Yuwa Kasetkorn Foundation Initiating Project (YKF) (493-0296-G-SS-10-48-00). This three-year project provides support for the National U.S. 4-H Council to assist the YKF to become an effective, independent, self-supporting organization by strengthening the community level voluntary support of the YKF program. Fifty percent of the total A.I.D. contribution, \$150,000, will go to female beneficiaries. If the foundation meets its goal of self-sufficiency, the post project period will be even more significant in terms of benefits to young women.
7. Training for Social Development (493-0296-G-SS-1050-00). This eighteen-month project by the Asia Foundation has two targets: (a) The Thai National Council on Social Welfare (NCSW)--to strengthen the role and to modify the structure of the NCSW; (b) The NCSW affiliate member organizations--to train members of these organizations so that they can carry out more effectively their respective social welfare development activities. Eighty-five of the total 300 affiliate member organizations are women's organizations. Over 80% of the trainees will be women. As Thai women normally play a significant role in social development, approximately 80% women will participate in all components. It is expected that approximately 80% of the total A.I.D. contribution of \$223,000, will benefit women.
8. Rural Outreach Program (493-0296-G-SS-2042-00). This three-year project by the Asia Foundation will help strengthen Prince of Songkla University's capability to respond to the social and economic needs of the rural population of Southern Thailand. Through training and administration in Koo Tau district, appropriate skills and technology will be transferred from the University to the people. Areas of concentration will include: (a) productivity improvement; (b) leadership training; (c) health and sanitation; and (d) applied research and problem investigation. It is expected that approximately 50% of the total A.I.D. contribution of \$170,000 will go to women beneficiaries.
9. Southern Thailand Experimental Project (493-0296-G-SS-2049-00). This three-year project by World Education, Inc., is to improve living standards of the target groups by melding three elements essential to community change--people, educational (formal and non-formal) processes, and development services. The project will be measured by a variety of development indicators, i.e., literacy rates, health and sanitation, nutrition standards, family income, etc. It is expected that approximately 50% of the total funds, \$400,000, will go to women.

10. Food and Nutrition/Rural Development Center for Southern Thailand (493-0296-G-SS-2018-00). This three-year project by the Asia Foundation is to provide for the consolidation and expansion of three components of community development work being undertaken by the Prince of Songkla University. The three components consists of:

(a) Food and Nutrition Center, (b) School-Based Community Development Program, and (c) Youth Training Center.

The following activities will focus on but are not limited to women:

(a) Special training for the Food and Nutrition Center's staff; (b) Establishment of a training, production process, and distribution center; (c) Establishment of a demonstration field station; (d) Establishment of a practical research laboratory necessary for the assessment of the nutritional status of the inhabitants of the southern region, and for the research and development of village food industries and the use of agricultural waste; (e) Establishment of a food processing plant which will demonstrate different ways of using cheap natural sources of fuel and power, particularly the use of agricultural waste; and (f) Establishment of an exhibition and sales center in which products from schools and villages can be processed, displayed and distributed to various outlets. Funds relating to women beneficiaries are approximately 60% of the total A.I.D. contribution (approximately \$300,000).

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0297

HILL AREA EDUCATION PROJECT

This five-year project with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Interior will develop and test a new and basically non-formal primary education system designed to meet the needs of both adult and child residents of the mountainous regions in the north of Thailand. The goal of the project will be accomplished when (a) the hill area residents themselves will participate both in the development of the system and its operation in the villages, and (b) education will be integrated with existing health, agriculture and other development efforts aimed at the hill tribes.

Approximately 40% of the project staff in education, health, agriculture and other development programs are women. Despite cultural constraints, about 40% of hill-tribe women participate in the community programs and approximately 40% of out-of-school adult women join the education programs. The project has no adverse impact on existing cultural patterns and will fit well into the hill-tribe lifestyle.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-00-69-11

MINI STUDY ON PROBLEMS OF IMPOVERISHED WOMEN
MIGRANTS IN BANGKOK METROPOLIS

This project provides financial support to a local institute of Thammasart University, Bangkok to study, analyze and report on the problems of impoverished women in Thailand, focusing on but not limited to poor women in or from rural northeast Thailand as a "window" on the problems of poor rural women. The purpose of this study was to achieve a degree of problem identification.

The information provided can be used for three primary purposes to benefit poor rural women: (a) provide the basis for project identification documents to assist poor rural women; (b) provide better information to assess and modify any USAID project for its effect on poor rural women; and (c) fill a crucial gap in information needed for better program planning relating women's role.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0303

VILLAGE FISH PONDS I

This project, which ended in September 1982, assisted the RTG in providing a minimum of 14 disadvantaged villages in NE Thailand with year-round access to supplemental water supplies and fish protein through techniques which can be readily replicated. It provided water storage tanks, village seed fish and supplies, and extension services in more productive fish nursery ponds, and fish-culture practices. Emphasis was placed on effective village management of the pond for multiple uses and increased self-reliance in operation and maintenance of the pond and supply of seed fish.

In general there is a degree of task separation by sex role in the village fish production system. While production involves mostly men up to the harvesting stage, women are primarily responsible for post-harvest processing as well as marketing, and are thus involved in crucial decision-making stages of the system. In addition, women will benefit from the increased supply of domestic water for cooking, washing, etc., and the increased protein available will be of particular benefit to pregnant and lactating mothers.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1980.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0306

RURAL OFF FARM

The project will identify and develop appropriate projects and policies that could assist in the expansion of non-farm employment and income opportunities in the rural areas and market towns of Thailand. The conditions indicating that the project purpose has been achieved will be policy and project formulations by the RTG, Department of Technical and Economical Cooperation, and other donor agencies that incorporate or are derived from the data and analyses provided through this project.

Women were included in this project as surveyors, researchers and analysts, and as survey recipients.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1980.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0308

NORTHEAST RAINFED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

This project is to establish in 8 representative sub-districts (Tambon) of Northeast Thailand a replicable area agricultural development program for increasing farm productivity and farm incomes, particularly among lower income farmers, in rainfed agricultural zones.

The project emphasizes increasing the utilization of household labor which should promote greater involvement of women in crop production, labor, and supplemental on-farm activities such as horticulture and animal care, sericulture, basic food processing, food preparation and marketing. Moreover, in view of the fact that the project will use the "household" as the unit of access, it can be expected that women, because of their strong decision-making role in the family and the fact that they control the family finances, will play a substantive role.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0312

NORTHEAST SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION

This project seeks to establish a replicable approach and institutional capability for increasing agricultural incomes for the rural poor in Northeast Thailand. The target group is the rural farm population within the command areas of existing small reservoirs (tanks).

Women serve as Kaset Tambol (sub-district agricultural extension agent) and as Soils Interpreters at some sites, and are included in the training to be given to farmers. As women do a considerable amount of the dry season irrigated cropping, they will be at least 50% of the beneficiaries.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0317

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

The purpose of this Agricultural Planning Project (APP) is to strengthen the capabilities of the Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE) to carry out policy advisory, problem identification and analysis, planning, data management and integrated project preparation functions. The OAE, once strengthened, should be in a better position to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) to more effectively plan and administer its resources for the benefit of low-income rural households.

The long-term project benefits will serve large portions of the farm population, both men and women. The OAE professional staff itself includes 93 women within total professional personnel strength of over 200. However, women are most significantly represented at the personnel qualification level of the Bachelor Degree; 29 of 31 staff members with MA or PhD qualifications are men. Therefore, the APP will explore possibilities and work towards enhancement of the professional role of women within the OAE.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0325

POPULATION PLANNING II

This project is designed to assist the RTG in implementing the National Family Planning Program activities to be carried out in support of the fifth Five-Year Plan. Key project activities include increasing the availability of IUD services at the district and sub-district level; strengthening VSC information and services in underserved areas; and enhancing program performance and cost-effectiveness.

Approximately 500 nurse midwives and 1,520 auxiliary midwives will be trained to provide IUD services. To the extent that some of these persons have private practices, and employ these new skills, their incomes would be enhanced.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-0326

SEED DEVELOPMENT II

The project will produce, process and distribute high quality improved seeds of Thailand's most important food crops leading to expanded market demand and larger private sector seed industry investments.

Women benefit across the board from the improved economic conditions of the farm family resulting from project-induced yield increases. Moreover, women, as well as men, are eligible to contract seed production, purchase seed, etc. In fact, the project presently uses women contract farmers. Project seed production also increases rural farm employment, a high percentage of which is performed by women.

ASIA

THAILAND

493-8004

HILLTRIBE YOUTH LEADERSHIP TRAINING - THAI
HILLCRAFT FOUNDATION (THCF)

This project provides non-formal education for 60 selected hill-tribe youths in leadership and vocational skills training.

The first group of trainees consisted of 12 girls from different tribes. It is expected that the number of girls participating in the training will equal approximately 50% at any given time.

This project ended in October 1982.

ASIA

THAILAND

498-0258

ASEAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING CENTER

This is a five-year project involving the planning divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture in the five member countries and the implementation arms of these same ministries to verify data generated on the national and regional (in-country) level. The project base is Thailand and the country coordinator for the project will be the Host Country.

In the past, it has been difficult to recruit women professionals for long-term training, mainly because it usually requires them to leave their families to study overseas. Success in training women is expected because their training will be conducted in an ASEAN country. The project will encourage qualified women employees to take this opportunity for career improvement and will strive for a 25% women participation rate in the project.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1980.

L A T I N A M E R I C A P R O J E C T S

INTRODUCTION

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN PROGRAMS

Since the advent of the mandate to promote women's role in development, A.I.D. missions in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region have actively engaged in developing and carrying out projects, studies and other activities aimed at identifying and realizing opportunities to enhance women's participation and productivity. Bureau guidance to field missions has consistently stressed that mission initiatives should seek to integrate this concern into mainstream programs in preference to developing women-only projects, except where special efforts are needed to address unequal access to education or to productive resources. In recent years there has been a growing tendency by missions to regard women as the appropriate concern of private voluntary organizations (PVO's), particularly U.S. and local women's groups, and to try to fulfill their "WID responsibilities" by funding the women-only projects of these PVO's. Because these organizations are often limited in resources and technical competence, the programs are correspondingly low in budget, aspirations and impact on women. Despite this trend, we note that only about one-fifth of the projects reported are aimed exclusively at women, and that most of these can be expected to contribute beyond the scope of each individual project by gathering new information or testing techniques and approaches which can be used over the long term in other programs.

Compiling the current report served to underscore our awareness of how little information is available on a consolidated or systematic basis about the whole spectrum of activities undertaken in the region to involve and benefit women in our programs. There is no doubt that more is happening in field posts than is reported here.

Although not yet fully documented, we can report some lessons learned from A.I.D.-funded projects and activities in the region. Some regional or pilot projects, as well as some bilateral projects, may serve as models for similar activities elsewhere, or they have produced "how to" manuals to be used in other programs. A few examples follow:

-- The Appropriate Technology for Rural Women project, now ending its third year in Bolivia and Ecuador under the auspices of the Inter-American Commission of Women, has resulted in publication, in Spanish and English, of a manual which describes step-by-step a grassroots methodology for taking advantage of technological changes and/or improvements to achieve a greater appreciation of rural women's social and economic roles at the family, community and national levels.

-- From its initial experience with a training and motivation program in Costa Rica and subsequent application and refinement of this experience in programs in other countries, the Overseas Education Fund has produced a handbook titled "Women Working Together for Personal, Economic and Community Development". Designed as a resource for field workers, adult educators, extension agents and group leaders, it provides guidance to enable women to organize for a variety of small enterprise and community development efforts.

-- The Educational Media for the Integration of Women project reached these preliminary conclusions:

- 1) When provided the opportunity, farm women enthusiastically adopt new practices which make the farm unit more economically productive.
- 2) New products produced by farm women can add measurably to the productivity of the small family farm.
- 3) New food products will be used by the women who produce them in two ways: (a) to generate supplemental income for the family, and (b) to supplement the family diet.
- 4) Non-formal training strategies, including mass media, can be used effectively for training farm women. The cost per beneficiary of non-formal training strategies is much lower, and the coverage is much greater, than with traditional agriculture extension training strategies.

-- A project sponsored by the Population Council, "Improving the Measurement of Women's Workforce Participation", showed that women's work is consistently underreported in censuses. It concluded that this situation is largely inadvertent -- a function of poor design of census instruments, inadequate staff resources, etc., and that government agencies, responsible for regular census and household survey programs in the five LAC countries contacted, are eager to institute improvements, if provided the tools and opportunity.

-- Two other Population Council projects: "Women, Low Income Households and Urban Services" and "Impact of Rural Development Schemes on Women's Roles and Households" are not only producing substantive information, but also are testing and validating a low-cost methodology that could prove very useful in helping to direct programs toward women, especially in monitoring and evaluation. Their approach is to gather a team of local residents - researchers, project planners and administrators, and grassroots leaders from affected communities to examine how services or project activities are reaching or affecting women. The approach serves not

only to produce needed data, but also to increase and improve the flow of information among customarily unconnected groups involved in a project. In addition, it promotes continuing collaborative efforts among these groups in the common interest of better defining and understanding problems and applying practical solutions.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN WID PROJECTS
FY 1980 - FY 1984 OBLIGATIONS
\$000

Country/Proj. No./Title	Funding Source	Type	FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
			Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Est.	WID	Est.	WID
Barbados																
538-0014 Regional Dev. Training	EH	II	-	-	500	a/	-	-	500	a/	800	a/	722	a/	611	a/
538-0017 Agric. Extension Phase I	ARDN	II	-	-	900	42b/	-	-	651	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-
538-0025 Social Ser./Loans to Women	SD	II	125	125	125	125	131	131	131	131	117	117	-	-	-	-
538-0029 Caribbean Ed. Development	EH	II	-	-	2,350	a/	-	-	1,700	a/	1,589	a/	1,742	a/	-	-
538-0039 Population/Development	PN	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	10	600	200	1,000	-
538-0068 Caribbean Agric. Ext.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,172	a/	700	a/	1,388	a/
538-0070 Child, Family/Comm. Dev.	EH	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total			125	125	3,875	167	131	131	3,165	314	5,358	307	3,764	200	3,051	202
Bolivia																
511-0451 Basic Foods Prod./Mktg.	ARDN	II	700	95	700	95	750	100	826	100	474	50	-	-	-	-
511-0452 Small Farmers Org. I	ARDN	II	380	38	380	38	490	49	420	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
511-0468 Nat'l Nutrition Improvement	ARDN	III	500	375	500	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
511-0477 Rural Education I	EH	II	372	75	372	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
511-0482 Rural Education II	EH	II	-	-	-	-	425	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
511-0485 Farm Policy Study	ARDN	II	343	42	343	42	-	-	-	-	454	50	400	80	-	-
511-0514 Consol. of Colonization	ARDN	II	-	-	572	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
511-0536 San Gabriel Rural Hlth	HE	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	85	215	85	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total			2,295	625	2,867	768	1,665	234	1,546	234	1,143	185	150	45	-	-
Costa Rica																
515-0133 Special Development Fund	SD	II	90	13	90	4	100	14	100	5	100	7	100	10	100	12
515-0148 Agrarian Settlement/Prod.	ARDN	II	-	-	9,800	-	-	-	200	-	100	10	-	10	-	10
515-0158 Integrated Rural Dev. II	ARDN	II	-	-	100	2	-	-	290	4	-	-	-	10	-	10
Country Sub-total			90	13	9,990	6	100	14	590	9	100	17	100	20	100	22
Dominican Republic																
517-0146 Women's Trng./Ad. Ser. APEC	EH	I	81	81	81	81	319	319	200	200	-	-	50	50	76	76
517-0154 Small Bus. Promotion	SD	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	250	30	148	30	-	-
517-0176 Primary Eye Care	HE	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415	60	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total			81	81	81	81	319	319	300	200	665	90	198	80	76	76
Ecuador																
518-0002 Rural Community Health	HE	II	70	23	-	-	-	-	50	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
518-0004 Special Development Act.	SD	II	50	25	50	26	50	25	40	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
518-0012 Integrated Rural Dev.	ARDN	II	-	-	6,200	-	-	-	4,000	-	100	50	100	50	100	50
518-0015 Integ. Rural Hlth. Del. Sy.	HE	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	300	-	400	120	400	120
518-0019 Entrepreneurship/Small Ent.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	350	200	50	200	50
Country Sub-total			120	48	6,250	26	50	25	9,090	52	2,000	400	700	220	2,200	2,220

a/ WID portion cannot be determined
b/ LOP WID portion

Country/Proj. No./Title	Funding Source	Type	FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
			Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Est.	WID	Est.	WID
El Salvador																
519-0223 Econ./Soc. Imprvmt. of Rural Women	ARDN/SD	II	-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-	146	146	200	200	-	-
Country Sub-total			-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-	146	146	200	200	-	-
Guatemala																
520-0000.3 Program Dev. and Support	EH	II	-	-	50	-	-	-	89	-	75	17	30	-	40	-
520-0145 Special Dev. Fund	SD	II	50	50	100	50	-	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-
520-0284 Women in Development	SD	II	-	-	-	-	75	75	75	75	100	100	100	100	-	-
Country Sub-total			50	50	150	50	75	75	214	75	225	117	180	100	90	-
Guyana																
504-0075 Small Farm Development	ARDN	II	-	-	315	157	-	-	250	125	150	75	285	142	-	-
504-0077 Agriculture Sector Plng.	ARDN	II	-	-	1,400	100	-	-	300	25	300	25	300	35	598	40
504-0096 Expanded Family Life Ed.	PN	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	200	6	162	43	113	30
Country Sub-total			-	-	1,715	257	-	-	570	150	650	106	747	220	711	70
Haiti																
521-0062 Special Dev. Act.	SD	II	75	15	75	10	75	15	75	13	100	-	100	10	-	-
521-0083 Small Farmer Marketing	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	68	1,000	150
521-0109 Women in Development	SD	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
521-0121 Strenthening Rrl. Cr. Srv.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	81	81	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
521-0122 Agrofor/Nat Res. Mang.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	25	830	42	820	-	250	60
521-0136 Urban Hlth/Com. Devl.	HE	III	350	35	350	150	200	20	1,310	262	925	185	908	183	1,135	200
521-0149 Sec. Rds. Devl.	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	38	500	75	125	45	-	40
Country Sub-total			425	50	425	160	1,656	376	2,235	438	2,455	402	4,828	1,213	3,500	1,750
Panama																
525-0229 Employment Trng. for Women	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	99	150	150	227	227	-	-
Country Sub-total			-	-	-	-	-	-	99	99	150	150	227	227	-	-
Paraguay																
526-0109 Small Farm Technology	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	500	100	500	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
526-0601 Special Dev. Act.	SD	II	50	10	50	25	50	10	50	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total			50	10	50	25	550	110	550	110	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Country/Proj. No./Title	Funding Source	Type	FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
			Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Est.	WID	Est.	WID
Peru																
527-0061 Spec. Development Act.	SD	II	50	25	50	20	100	50	99	50	100	50	100	50	100	50
527-0149 Soy/Corn Prod. on Sml. Frms	ARDN	II	427	94	427	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
527-0161 Prescl. Ed. Cat. Comm. Dev.	EH	II	400	200	400	150	400	200	250	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
527-0192 Ag Rsrch./Extnsn.	ARDN	II	9,400	940	9,400	940	500	50	500	50	400	-	400	-	200	-
527-0196 Expanded/Imprvd. Fdng. Pro	ARDN	III	-	-	150	50	-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-	-	-
527-0206 Refrstn Fd for Wrk-(SEOAS)	ARDN	II	-	-	190	75	-	-	150	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
527-0212 Expnd. Food for Work	ARDN	II	150	38	200	60	140	42	-	-	250	70	-	-	-	-
527-0231 Expanded Rfrstn. (FFW)	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	120	250	100	200	80
527-0234 Expnd Voc. Trng.	EH	II	-	-	-	-	150	75	100	50	200	100	150	75	-	-
527-0241 Urban Sml. Entrprs Dev.	SD	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	350	5,000	350	-	-
527-0247 Expnd. Fdng. Prog.(OFASA)	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	70	250	70	250	70
527-0248 CARITAS-Funding Prog.	ARDN	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	50	175	50	175	50
527-0249 Com. Trng. Cntr.	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	60	100	40	250	100	-	-
527-0266 Private Sector Trng. Init.	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	360	-	-
Country Sub-total			10,427	1,297	10,817	1,389	1,290	417	1,249	421	6,925	1,000	6,960	1,155	925	250
LAC Regional																
598-0044 Consultants & Seminars	SD	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	99	228	a/	200	a/	300	a/
598-0574 Ed. Media. for Integ. Wmn.	EH	II	210	210	210	210	250	250	50	50	135	135	-	-	-	-
598-0600 Appro. Tech. for Rrl. Women	ARDN	II	157	157	157	157	111	111	111	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total			367	367	367	367	361	361	535	260	363	135	200	a/	300	a/
BUREAU FOR LAC - TOTAL			14,030	2,666	36,587	3,296	6,347	2,212	20,143	2,362	20,180	3,055	18,654	4,046	14,038	5,040

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SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN WID PROJECT FUNDING
BY TYPE
FY 1980 - FY 1984
\$000

Country/Proj. No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
Barbado															
538-0014 Regional Dev. Training	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-
538-0017 Agric. Extension Phase I	-	42b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
538-0025 Social Ser./Loans to Women	-	125	-	-	131	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
538-0029 Caribbean Ed. Development	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-
538-0039 Population/Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
538-0068 Caribbean Agric. Ext.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	-	150
538-0070 Child, Family/Comm. Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	183	-	-	180	-	a/	-	-	a/	-
Country Sub-total	-	167	-	-	131	183	-	117	190	-	a/	200	-	a/	52
Bolivia															
511-0451 Basic Foods Prod./Mktg.	-	95	-	-	100	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
511-0452 Small Farmers Org. I	-	38	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
511-0468 Nat'l Nutrition Imprvmt.	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
511-0477 Rural Education I	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
511-0482 Rural Education II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
511-0485 Farm Policy Study	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
511-0514 Consol. of Colonization	-	143	-	-	85	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
511-0536 San Gabriel Rural Hlth.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	393	375	-	234	-	-	185	-	-	80	45	-	-	-
Costa Rica															
515-0133 Special Development Fund	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	7	-	-	10	-	-	-	12
515-0148 Agrarian Settlement/Prod.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
515-0158 Intregated Rural Dev. II	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	6	-	-	9	-	-	17	-	-	20	-	-	-	22
Dominican Republic															
517-0146 Women's Trng./Ad. Ser. APEC	81	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	76	-
517-0154 Small Bus. Promotion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
517-0176 Primary Eye Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	81	-	-	200	-	-	-	30	60	50	30	-	-	76	-
Ecuador															
518-0002 Rural Community Health	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
518-0004 Special Development Act.	-	26	-	-	20	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	50
518-0012 Integrated Rural Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	120
518-0015 Integ. Rural Hlth. Del. Sy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	350
518-0019 Entreprenurship/Small Ent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50
Country Sub-total	-	26	-	-	52	-	-	50	350	170	50	50	-	2,000	50
														2,170	

a/ WID portion cannot be determined
b/ LOP WID portion

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Country/Proj. No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
<u>El Salvador</u>															
519-0223 Econ./Soc. Imprvmt. of Rural Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
<u>Guatemala</u>															
520-0000.3 Program Dev. and Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
520-0145 Special Dev. Fund	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
520-0284 Women in Development	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	50	-	-	75	-	-	117	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
<u>Guyana</u>															
504-0075 Small Farm Development	-	157	-	-	125	-	-	75	-	-	142	-	-	-	-
504-0077 Agriculture Sector Plng.	-	100	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	-	35	-	-	40	-
504-0096 Expanded Family Life Ed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	43	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	257	-	-	150	-	-	100	6	-	177	43	-	40	30
<u>Haiti</u>															
521-0062 Special Dev. Act.	-	10	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
521-0083 Small Farmer Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-
521-0109 Women in Development	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	150	-
521-0121 Strenthening Rrl. Cr. Srv.	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
521-0122 Agrofor/Nat. Res. Mang.	-	-	-	-	262	-	-	185	-	-	183	-	-	60	-
521-0136 Urban Hlth./Com. Devl.	-	-	150	-	-	38	-	-	75	-	-	45	-	200	-
521-0149 Sec. Ods. Devl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Country Sub-total	-	10	150	-	400	38	-	327	75	-	1,213	45	-	1,750	40
											1,474			2,160	
<u>Panama</u>															
525-0229 Employment Trng. for Women	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	150	-	-	227	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	150	-	-	227	-	-	-	-
<u>Paraguay</u>															
526-0109 Small Farm Technology	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
526-0601 Special Dev. Act.	-	25	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	25	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Country/Proj. No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Est.			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
Peru															
527-0061 Spec. Development Act.	-	20	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	50	-
527-0149 Soy/Corn Prod on Sml. Frms.	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
527-0161 Prescl. Ed. Cat. Comm. Dev.	-	150	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
527-0192 Ag Rsrch./Extnsn.	-	940	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
527-0196 Expanded/Imprvd. Fdng. Pro.	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
527-0206 Refrstn. FFW-(SEOAS)	-	75	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
527-0212 Expnd. Food for Work	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
527-0231 Expanded Rfrstn. (FFW)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
527-0234 Expnd. Voc. Trng.	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	80	-
527-0241 Urban Sml. Entrprs. Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
527-0247 Expnd. Fdng. Prog.(OFASA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	350	-	-	-	-
527-0248 CARITAS-Funding Prog.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	70	-	-	70	-
527-0249 Com. Trng. Cntr.	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	50
527-0266 Private Sector Trng. Init.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	1,339	50	-	421	-	-	800	200	-	1,105	50	-	200	50
LAC Regional															
598-0044 Consultants & Seminars	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-
598-0574 Ed. Media. for Integ. Wmn.	-	210	-	-	50	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
598-0600 Appro. Tech. for Rrl. Women	-	157	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	367	-	-	269	-	-	135	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-
BUREAU FOR LAC - TOTAL	81	2,640	575	200	1,941	221	-	2,174	881	50	3,583	433	76	4,592	372

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LATIN AMERICA
AND CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS (CARIBBEAN REGIONAL)

538-0014 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

The goal of this project is to improve the productivity of public sector institutions and the efficiency of private sector enterprises. In the public sector, increased efficiency should be reflected in an enhanced capability to plan and implement development programs and to administer basic social and economic services. In the private sector, achievement of the project goal would be reflected in increased employment, investment and output.

The project purpose includes two elements. First, the project will upgrade the managerial and technical skills of civil servants and small businessmen in the CARICOM states, with particular emphasis on the LDCs and Barbados. Second, the project will develop two types of institutional capacity: in the OECS Secretariat and its member states, the project will develop a capacity to design and provide basic and effective management, administration, supervisory and clerical skills training for the public sector and to evaluate that training; in the CARICOM Secretariat, the project will develop a capacity to identify, develop, coordinate and implement participant training activities in specialized technical and managerial areas, with emphasis on meeting the training needs of the LDCs and Barbados.

Although women still dominate the clerical and support personnel grades of the Civil Service in the LDCs, one of the distinctive features of this service is the high percentage of women who hold middle-level administrative positions. For the most part, women have attained these positions only after many years of service. No systematic attempt has been made to provide them with training either to grow in the positions which they occupy or to advance to the top ranks. This project seeks to redress this situation by focussing on the role of women in the development process through the sponsorship of seminars and individual training grants. To date, of the one hundred and sixty-one (161) participants trained, fifty-four (54) (33%) are women.

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LATIN AMERICA
AND CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS (CARIBBEAN REGIONAL)

538-0017

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION (PHASE I)

This project will increase the institutional and technical capabilities of public and private extension programs in small farm agricultural technology, techniques of technology transfer, organizational and managerial designs, and operational outreach activities. The aim is to improve the economic and social well-being of small farm households.

Special attention was focused on developing, testing and implementing appropriate models for the transmission of technology to women farmers. Field work for the study on "The Economic Role of Women in Small-scale Agriculture in the Eastern Caribbean: St. Lucia" was funded by RDO/C to ascertain the extent and nature of economic participation of women in small-scale agriculture in St. Lucia and to suggest policies and strategies for the most efficient delivery of agricultural support services to improve the economic well-being of women and their families. The study was a collaborative effort by four agencies: Women and Development (WAND); Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA); Women in Development, Inc.; and the Caribbean Research Center (CRC). A workshop was held during Phase I to discuss the findings and activities which were planned during Phase II for WAND and MUCIA to continue to provide inputs.

LATIN AMERICA
AND CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS (CARIBBEAN REGIONAL)

538-0025

SOCIAL SERVICES AND LOANS TO WOMEN

Women in Development, Inc. (WID Inc.) a U.S. PVO will establish and manage the credit fund and provide technical assistance to low income women for productive, income generating purposes. Initial activities will be in Barbados and will be extended to two other islands in the Eastern Caribbean.

The project aims to improve women's incomes and skills to enable a greater participation in the developmental process. To this end, WID Inc. will promote cooperative units among women in the community. Women will receive training in production, marketing, accounting and small business development. WID Inc. will also provide credit to women for small productive enterprises.

LATIN AMERICA
AND CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS (CARIBBEAN REGIONAL)

538-0029

CARIBBEAN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT
UWI/USAID PRIMARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM SUB-PROJECT
CXC/USAID SECONDARY CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT
SUB-PROJECT

The objective of the UWI/USAID sub-project is to improve the quality of the learning environment for the primary school age group (7-11), by means of improved curricular units, materials and related teacher training, and to enable the UWI to expand and extend its assistance to the territories in improving their educational systems.

The objective of the CXC/USAID sub-project is to improve the quality of the learning environment for the upper secondary age group (15-17) by means of new, improved syllabi, supportive materials, in-service training and data processing, and to strengthen the CXC in its efforts to assist the territories to improve their upper secondary program.

Representatives of Women and Development (WAND) have been in consultation with curriculum developers in both the UWI/USAID and CXC/USAID Subprojects with a view to: (a) eliminating sex role stereotyping in education with special reference to textbooks used in Caribbean schools, and (b) emphasizing the potential of women for leadership in society.

Attempts have been made to achieve these objectives through lectures/discussions at a recent UWI/USAID Subproject Regional Workshop and through appropriate career showcases at a CXC/USAID regional workshop. WAND has also published a "Mini Course in Social Studies: An Introduction to Women's Studies" based on a survey of the new CXC curriculum and resource material which showed that women specific issues were not included. An indepth treatment of the Unit on "New Perspectives on Women" is currently being developed for inclusion in the CXC curriculum.

LATIN AMERICA
AND CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS (CARIBBEAN REGIONAL)

538-0039

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

This project will systematically address the two major constraints to population growth in the region: first, the lack of awareness among key leaders of the consequences of present demographic trends, and second, the current inability of countries to deliver adequate and timely family planning services.

While the majority of activities under this project are aimed at benefiting women by allowing them to be in control of their own fertility and bodies, specific direct economic improvement programs for women can be most readily seen in the youth clinics which have counselling/training components.

LATIN AMERICA
AND CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS (CARIBBEAN REGIONAL)

538-0068 CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PHASE II

The overall goal of this project is to improve the economic and social well-being of small farm households in the region through an increase in the value of agricultural production and in the generation of agricultural employment. The dual purposes are to increase the effectiveness of selected regional institutions which backstop and support national extension services.

A new focus on farm families or households has emerged as a target group in National Extension Systems. Based on research conducted by the Women and Development Unit (WAND) of UWI, MUCIA, and Women in Development (WID), Phase II will include: (a) a two-week segment of the UWI Extension Diploma Course in Women in Agricultural Development; (b) WAND participation in the sub-regional workshops and in-service training courses in individual countries; (c) a contribution to extension materials prepared under the project; and (d) WAND's continued participation in the Regional Agricultural Extension Coordinating Committee.

LATIN AMERICA
AND CARIBBEAN

ST CHRISTOPHER/NEVIS

538-0070 CHILD, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of this grant is to support the efforts of the Government of St. Christopher/Nevis to develop a core network of pre-school/day care centers through the expansion of physical facilities, the equipping and staffing of the centers and the training of program staff. In order to develop a national day care program, a comprehensive needs assessment will be undertaken which will include organizational development and policy research. This development process will be documented so as to support the future expansion and continuation of the program upon completion of this project.

The major intended beneficiaries of this project are working women with young children, the young children themselves, and the Government of St. Christopher/Nevis. In the 1970 census, 50 per cent of the households surveyed were headed by women. This was the highest percentage of any Commonwealth Caribbean country. The large majority of these women are responsible for the economic well-being of their families and are employed in various productive activities. This project provides childhood care services for women who work by freeing them to become employed or to participate in training and educational activities. It also creates employment for women as caregivers and focuses attention on women's needs for support.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

511-0451

BASIC FOODS PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

The modified purpose of this project was to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Campesino Affairs (MACA) to improve research activities directed at the small farm sector in the Department of Cochabamba. Research work focused on production problems, particularly potatoes and cereal crops.

Traditionally, women in Bolivia have an important role in production and decision-making regarding the rural farm. Very often the level of their agricultural production exceeds that of their husbands. In this regard, the project included specialized technology dissemination activities and training to further reinforce and strengthen the productive role of farm women.

This project was terminated in FY 1982.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

511-0452

SMALL FARMERS ORGANIZATIONS I

This project's specific purposes were: (a) to develop viable zonal cooperative centrals and affiliated small farmers organizations; (b) to assist rural community groups in developing small enterprises in the rural areas; and (c) to strengthen the managerial and technical capabilities of the National Community Development Service (NCDS).

Project funds were used to provide instruction to rural women in cooperative leadership and development as well as in home economics, family health and handicrafts through the "Mujer Campesina Training Program" under the supervision of the National Community Development Service (NCDS). Traditionally, admission of women into Bolivian cooperatives has often been prohibited, either directly or through the requirement of schooling or land ownership. In order to accomplish this goal, the women's promotion division of NCDS was reoriented away from traditional home economics activities to an emphasis on income-generating projects. This involved intensive in-service training of over 100 NCDS women specialists. Through this project, women became directly involved in the activities of a number of cooperatives on an equal basis.

This project terminated in FY 1982.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

511-0468

NATIONAL NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT - APD

The project purpose was to establish an organized infrastructure and technical capability within the Ministry of Planning and Coordination (MPC) to conduct research, formulate policies, and propose specific interventions to improve the nutritional status of the Bolivian population.

The project included a series of studies, most of which address women-related problems, such as anemia in pregnant and lactating women, nutritional problems, and nutritional deficiencies. It also included in-country and overseas training programs in nutrition planning, nutrition education in the primary and secondary schools, and workshops on the incorporation of food and nutrition into professional training programs. Approximately 75% of the participants in the training programs (e.g., regional and national planners, nutritionists, educators, women physicians specializing in nutrition planning) were women.

This project was terminated in FY 1982.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

511-0477

RURAL EDUCATION I

This project created and tested a prototype rural education system in a selected rural area of Bolivia through a teacher education and in-service training program, curricula reform and materials improvement program; the designing, remodeling and expansion of multipurpose nuclear schools and the Rural Normal School at Vacas; and a wide range of rural community-oriented non-formal education projects.

Since the majority of the normal school students trained during the life-of-project were female, this project had a substantial impact on women in Bolivia. The project included funds to build facilities in 21 central primary schools with facilities for home economics, animal husbandry, and artisanry.

This project was terminated in FY 1981.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

511-0482

RURAL EDUCATION II

This project is designed to improve the professional capabilities of rural teachers to meet the educational needs of their students. The objectives will be accomplished through teacher training, curriculum development, teaching material development, facilities and administrative improvement and consolidation.

The project will have a direct positive effect on the status of rural women in two ways. First, it will enable women from the countryside to move into a professional occupation - teaching. Secondly, it will provide technical assistance to women members of 500,000 small farm families related to their economic and domestic activities. Improvement in teacher education will contribute to more equitable access to education for women, as well as better opportunities for advancement in school, in work and in society. The new approach to education in the rural sector will help women accept the rural environment as the focus of their contribution to development and the opportunity will exist for them to advance to supervisory positions within the rural education sub-sector. The project will include courses in functional literacy in the local language; hygiene and sanitation; home economics including nutrition; and industrial arts, including cottage industry. This project will help remove many of the obstacles that now prevent rural women from participating to the fullest extent in the rural economy.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

511-0485

FARM POLICY STUDY

This project obtained reliable information on the socio-economic characteristics of rural agricultural producers; used this information to better formulate strategies and policies which will contribute to the achievement of rural sector goals; improved public sector and A.I.D. programs in the rural sector and improved the Bolivian Government's planning capacity through collection and analysis of statistically representative farm-level information.

Given the importance of rural women to daily production and decision-making activities on the farm, it was important that their role be better documented. The Traditional Practices Study, a component of the Farm Policy Study project, provided this information. The methodology utilized in the Study includes interviews with women in the selected rural areas and observations of the field technicians use of time. As more adequate information was gathered on the woman's role in the rural areas, better knowledge was attained as to the possible trade-off between traditional income-earning activities and "modern" forms of income-earning activities. This information enabled planners to design programs to benefit rural women and their families more directly.

An activity carried out under the Farm Policy Study which merits special mention is a 1982 workshop carried out in Cochabamba. This event was attended by 120 campesino women from the Departments of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, who prepared a compendium of data collected and analyzed under the Traditional Practices Study.

This project terminated in FY 1982.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

511-0499

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

This project is designed to assist the Government of Bolivia in the development and execution of economic and social infrastructure projects; to promote the permanent initiative of rural communities to maintain completed projects and to execute additional self-help projects; and to expand the promotional capability of the National Community Development Service (NCDS).

The project directly promotes the increased participation of women in development activities. Through the construction of health posts and the emphasis on community outreach services provided by paramedical personnel recruited locally, the project will create service employment opportunities for rural women. In addition, it will directly improve the health of women and children, the principal users of these types of services, which emphasize maternal and child health programs. Through the construction of rural schools, the enrollment of female children is expected to increase and thus improve the opportunities of rural women to participate actively in community affairs in the future. Finally, the project is training women promoters in community organizational techniques and promotional skills to encourage productive self-help activities.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

511-0514

CONSOLIDATION OF COLONIZATION IN THE
BOLIVIAN SUB-TROPICS (FIDES)

This project is designed to develop, test and implement models for consolidating colonization areas in the Department of Santa Cruz. Project components include: diversified model farms, consumer cooperatives, credit for settlers, marketing organization, research studies on colonization, and training programs to assist settlers.

The training and human development component of the project emphasizes the need for women to become involved in production activities, as well as in health activities (e.g., care of children, hygiene, nutrition), in order to improve the living conditions of their families. Project funds are used to cover the cost of three full-time technicians to promote a series of inter-related training activities.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

511-0534

CHAPARE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The project purposes are: (a) to advance the development and adoption of diversified farming systems; (b) to promote agribusiness and cooperatives to expand market outlets for Chapare agricultural produce; (c) to improve social and economic infrastructure; and (d) to strengthen GOB development entities and active campesino organizations in the Chapare, Department of Cochabamba.

In view of the integrated nature of the project, Chapare women will benefit from a variety of activities to be carried out during the implementation phase, especially trial programs in nutrition and maternal child health practices using Title III funds; potable water systems and latrine and health post construction financed by the reprogrammed Rural Sanitation and Village Development projects; and training in cooperative organization, marketing and modern farming techniques for specific crops to be introduced in the region.

The project will be financed from several sources, including new DA and Title II, as well as existing projects.

This is an FY 1983 Contingency project.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

511-0536

SAN GABRIEL RURAL HEALTH PROJECT (OPG)

The purpose of the project is to expand a radiophonic-supported rural health delivery system in the Department of La Paz, specifically by developing an alternative self-financing private sector model with replicability potential for the middle upper valley and Altiplano regions of Bolivia. Project components include: (a) the establishment of a health education program; (b) the creation of a training center for community nurse aides and health promoters; (c) the construction and refurbishing of health posts; (d) the organization of a radiophonic health education program; and (e) the creation of a community health insurance program.

The components of the project focus on the family where women's involvement is critical to the successful implementation of this project. Two specific women-related activities will include: the training of female community nurse aides and health promoters by San Gabriel; and the design and implementation of health services (pre- and postpartum care, baby care and nutrition and health education) specifically oriented to Aymara women.

This is an FY 1983 Contingency project.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

P.L. 480 TITLE II - FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM

The purpose of the program is to improve the health and nutrition conditions of the most economically vulnerable groups of people through distribution of high protein foods and the implementation of development projects.

The P.L. 480 Title II program is currently carried out through one voluntary agency (Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and its Bolivian counterpart (Caritas)) and one Government agency (Bolivian National Community Development Service (NCDS)). Subject to AID/W approval, a second voluntary agency (the Seventh-Day Adventist World Services (SAWS)) will be incorporated to the program in FY 1983.

The "mother-child health" category of recipients represents the major percentage of the CRS program in terms of beneficiaries. Based on the premise that this category of beneficiaries can make the greatest contribution to nutrition and health improvement, a set of minimum operation standards and an implementation plan to be carried out are currently being developed. Based on this document, CRS/Caritas will be able to implement an improved program which will benefit members of the existing 1,400 mothers clubs. The program will address the following areas of concern: administration (e.g., selection of club officers, food distribution systems, and administration of club generated funds), nutrition interventions (e.g., education on use of Title II foods, growth monitoring, home hygiene and nutrition education), and development activities (e.g., cooperative formation, income generating activities, and infrastructure construction).

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

P.L. 480 - TITLE III PROGRAM

This project finances the sale of U.S. produced wheat to purchasers authorized by the Government of Bolivia, the proceeds of which are applied to economic development projects. To date, the project has financed 13 rural development, agriculture and health projects having a total of 70 sub-projects that are being implemented throughout Bolivia.

In the education sector, the "Campesino Scholarship Project" will benefit 4,430 children of poor campesino families who will receive scholarship assistance to pay for their education and living expenses. Approximately 25%, or over 1,100 students will be female.

In the health sector, the P.L. 480 Title III program will provide funding to carry out two projects which are directed particularly to women and children. The first is the "Control of Communicable Diseases Project" which will address diseases having a high incidence among Bolivian women in the valleys and lowlands (e.g., chagas disease research and control, tuberculosis detection and treatment, yellow fever control, malaria control). The second is the "Nutrition Improvement Project" which will carry out women-related base-line nutritional studies (e.g., nutrition status of the Bolivian population, breast feeding practices, low cost regional diets) and experimental projects (e.g., promotion and consumption of guinea pigs, rabbit raising, fishing and lupine production).

LATIN AMERICA

COSTA RICA

515-0130

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
SMALL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

The objective of this activity is to establish a credit fund and a technical assistance and training program for small urban industries in order to increase productivity and to generate employment for the urban poor.

To respond to the financial needs of these small industries, the National Banking System (SBN) has established a credit fund and a series of banking reforms to increase the flow of credit to this group. To date, 977 loans have been made to small industries, for the equivalent in colones of \$1,181,000.

To date, 297 of the small industry loans were made to women who own small workshops for manufacturing clothing, food products, ceramics, toys, wicker products, etc. These women's lack of technical skills is also addressed through training and technical assistance programs conducted by the National Training Institute and the Ministry of Economy.

LATIN AMERICA

COSTA RICA

515-0133

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

This fund will assist community and cooperative groups with small, local development activities.

In FY 81, grants were provided for a "4S" Club house-workshop in Sta. Rosa, Cubris, for raw materials and machinery for an artisan's workshop in wicker and bamboo in Limon, and for the construction of another workshop for pottery making in San Vicente, Nicoya. In FY 82, three groups received funds for industrial sewing and handcrafts in Palmares, Cervantes and Turrialba. In addition, a grant was made for the construction of a bakery in Hone Creek and for firewood for a pottery cooperative in Guaitil, Santa Cruz.

LATIN AMERICA

COSTA RICA

515-0148

AGRARIAN REFORM AND SETTLEMENT PRODUCTIVITY

The project is being implemented by the Agrarian Development Institute (IDA) of the Government of Costa Rica and its purpose is to improve and expand the national program of agricultural asset redistribution and to increase land tenure security, emphasizing the Atlantic Region. The project will finance the acquisition of land for new reform development areas and provide the support necessary to establish new settlers in these areas. In addition to the construction of roads, housing and community infrastructure, support will be provided to help the settlers through the initial years when their crops are being established, including orientation and training, agricultural and subsistence credit, and community development and technical assistance. Survey and mapping activities in a 160,000 hectare zone in the Atlantic Region will also be financed, thus completing a segment of the national cadastre. In conjunction with the cadastral activities, IDA will provide land titles to farmers in the zone who do not have legal title to their holdings. The project will also strengthen IDA's administrative and technical assistance capabilities and its ability to plan and carry out a national land tenancy reform program.

One of the project components is to fund the orientation and training of families at the settlement sites in rural handicrafts, health and sanitation, and basic literacy. In addition, the project specifically provides for the purchase of one vehicle for a Women's Training Unit which will implement this component of the project.

LATIN AMERICA

COSTA RICA

515-0158

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT II

Accion Internacional Tecnica (AITEC) and the Government of Costa Rica are carrying out a program of integrated rural development that focuses improvement of land use and holding patterns, creation of appropriate marketing alternatives and the promotion of small agrc-industrial activities through a program methodology that stresses local participation in planning, implementation and evaluation of the activities.

Technical assistance and some start-up capital was provided to a group of women making bee-masks, clothing and arts and crafts in Acosta. A group of women in Monteverde received similar assistance.

LATIN AMERICA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

517-0146

WOMEN'S TRAINING ADVISORY SERVICES

This is an OPG with Accion Pro-Educacion y Cultura (APEC).

This project is directed toward establishing an institution which coordinates the resources of the Government, local training institutions, and the private business and industrial sectors to improve employment opportunities and related public and private services for low income and under educated women. The training institution will plan, administer, support, and supervise skills training and human development training programs and provide counseling and employment-related services in the fields of health, education, housing, employment, legal rights, transportation, and nutrition.

LATIN AMERICA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

517-0154 SMALL BUSINESS PROMOTION

The purpose of the project is to establish within the Dominican Development Foundation (DDF) a department to provide resources and technical assistance to micro-businesses and Grupos Solidarios in an effort to increase employment opportunities, and to reinforce and revitalize the presently tenuous employment of low income service-related workers. A revolving credit fund to provide small sub-loans to micro-businesses and to Grupos Solidarios at reasonable rates of interest has been established. The DDF and Accion Pro-Educacion y Cultura (APEC), through the women's training and advisory services project, have reached an agreement to establish a revolving fund in the amount of \$30,000 for sub-lending to small businesses owned by women or groups of women in the Capotillo area where APEC has initiated its project. During the initial six months of the project, technical assistance was provided to 191 groups, of which 36 are made up of women.

LATIN AMERICA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

517-0120

HEALTH SECTOR II

This project will expand the basic health services program, established under Health Sector Loan I, to an additional 100 rural communities (approximately 100,000 people), upgrade 100 rural clinics and 20 hospitals through staff training and provision of equipment, and to provide potable water, sewage disposal, and health education services to approximately 160,000 inhabitants in the areas served by basic health services. The program is intended to reduce mortality in infants and pre-school children and reduce fertility in communities of 400-2,000 inhabitants where no other health services are available. Communicable diseases are combatted by immunizations through early diagnoses and treatment. Community level health workers are selected by community health committees, and trained and supervised by the Secretariat of State of Public Health and Social Assistance. They visit each family under their care every 15 days. They also provide information on the utilization of family planning methods. Funds have been expended for the training of 298 women promoters and 50 auxiliary nurses.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

LATIN AMERICA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

517-0176

PRIMARY EYE CARE

This is an OPG with International Eye Foundation.

The project directly complements the SESPAS' rural low cost delivery system program (SBS). Its purpose is to decrease avoidable blindness in the Dominican Republic by training nurse auxiliaries and promoters in the techniques of recognition, treatment, and appropriate medical referral for eye diseases and injuries.

It is estimated that 5,400 promoters, 540 supervisors, 280 nurse auxiliaries, 280 rural clinic physicians and 50 area supervisors will be trained, of which 84% are women.

LATIN AMERICA

ECUADOR

518-0002

RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH DEVELOPMENT

This project provides the indigenous population of selected communities in five provinces of Ecuador with access to primary health care services. Some 100 promoters (mostly women) provide care to about 50,000 people; continuing education is provided to about 10 auxiliary nurses that serve as supervisors of the promoters; and some 100 communities have begun family gardens, potable water programs, and small health posts.

Training will be provided to female members of the communities, and to female nurses and social workers, and health promoters to increase their capacity to deliver health services in isolated communities in five provinces.

LATIN AMERICA

ECUADOR

518-0004 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY (SDAs)

These self-help projects include stream crossings, well construction, spring protection and, particularly, small industries and business activities, normally assisted by US Peace Corps volunteers working in rural areas, villages, and urban slums.

At least 50% of SDA funds are earmarked for projects which expand the role and participation of women in income producing activities.

LATIN AMERICA

ECUADOR

518-0012 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LOAN AND GRANT)

This project provides financial and technical assistance to implement and to plan three integrated rural development projects. Financing is provided mainly for field-level agricultural improvement activities for small-farmer irrigation, credit, extension, input supply and marketing facilities, community organization, land tilling and extension of road improvements.

Due to the migratory process, women who remain in the areas are now identified as a priority target group.

LATIN AMERICA

ECUADOR

518-0015

INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM (LOAN
AND GRANT)

The project provides a health delivery system, including field-level demonstration activities.

The project provided training to midwives and health promoters, as well as interventions to improve the water supply, sanitation and nutrition in three rural areas of Ecuador. Roughly 25 percent would directly or indirectly impact directly on women.

LATIN AMERICA

ECUADOR

518-0019 ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

This project will address the employment problem in Ecuador by: (a) providing credit and technical assistance for the expansion and establishment of small enterprises; (b) promoting low-cost labor-intensive technologies; and (c) strengthening institutional mechanisms for dealing with the problems of employment and under-employment.

The project involves training women in appropriate technology and managerial skills to plan and to operate small enterprises, in urban as well as in rural areas.

LATIN AMERICA

ECUADOR

518-HG-005

SOLANDA LOW-INCOME HOUSING PROJECT

This project provides resources to support a comprehensive planned residential development of 4,500 shelter solutions, including approximately 1,350 shelters expected to be assigned to women heads-of-household. Additionally, the project is to provide community organization, small business development and training programs.

Insofar as women beneficiaries are residents of the housing project, a special program has been set up, to be designed and implemented through a \$240,000 grant to the Overseas Education Fund and to the International Center for Research on Women.

LATIN AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

519-0202

PROMOTION OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES FOR WOMEN

This project aimed to improve the Council for Promotion of Volunteers' (CODECAVOL) capability to provide its services to a variety of organizations, as well as to preserve its role and effectiveness as a catalyst for promoting volunteer services for women. A major purpose of the project was the institutional development of CODECAVOL, a local private voluntary organization providing technical assistance in organizational development and volunteer training which promotes an improved role for women in Salvadoran society. CODECAVOL addressed two major problems: (a) lack of effective volunteer services by and for women; and (b) lack of effective public and private programs directed toward women marginalized from the market economy.

During the third year, CODECAVOL published a quarterly news bulletin, distributed to private voluntary organizations and public agencies which deal with volunteer activities for women and attendants' continuing demands for volunteer orientation services.

This project terminated September 30, 1981.

LATIN AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

519-0223

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL WOMEN

This project aims to improve significantly the socio-economic conditions of low-income residents of the Canton of El Castano and its immediate cantons in El Salvador through training and community-based, income-generation activities. The emphasis of goal achievement will be on the integration of women residents in the development of economically productive activities.

The project will enable the communities to utilize more effectively public and private resources to make specific improvements in the health, nutrition, education and recreational opportunities of their residents.

The objectives of this project are to form an active, united community with residents working together to improve their standard of living; to increase the incomes of the participants in the community with special emphasis on women members of the community; to provide improved and increased services in water, electricity, child care, literacy training, health, nutrition, early childhood stimulation, cooperative training, agricultural and human development; to establish and strengthen the capability of a community cooperative with two major activities: (1) horticulture and food processing; and (2) an Economic Production/Marketing Center as an income-generating project to serve as a model for replication in other rural communities of the country.

LATIN AMERICA

GUATEMALA

520-0000.3 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

This project consists of scientific research to assess the present status of Guatemalan women. The research will determine the factors that contribute to or prevent women's participation in the national development process.

The project will be carried out by the National Women's Bureau, Government of Guatemala, through the gathering and analysis of existing information and the execution of an opinion survey.

The objectives of this project are as follows:

1. To determine women's participation in the following sectors:
 - a. Productive: Agriculture, Commerce, Service, Industry.
 - b. Social: Education, Health, Social Promotion;
2. To determine the constraints that prevent the participation of women in the country's development process; and
3. Based on the survey results, to identify and give priority to the implementation of programs and projects which will provide an adequate orientation to women and their role in social and economic development.

LATIN AMERICA

GUATEMALA

520-0145

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

This project funded fourteen self-help sub-projects specifically involving the participation of local women's groups and/or sub-projects which would otherwise enhance the participation of women in the development process.

Sub-projects funded the activities of a ceramics shop, municipal sewing workshops, weaving apparel production workshops, educational center for women, bakery and communal sewing shops, typical stuffed animals and dolls shop, egg laying hens and feeder pigs, knitting and sewing workshops, provision of raw material, public sewing workshops, sewing academy, diffusion of appropriate technology, rabbit raising, and scholarships for women to pursue studies in the area of social work at a local university. Activities for these fourteen sub-projects are still being carried out.

LATIN AMERICA

GUATEMALA

520-0284

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of this project is to create an organization to promote a rise in the economic productivity of poor Guatemalan women in rural and urban areas, and to address the socio-cultural constraints that these women face in the development process. The purpose will be accomplished through development of specific activities in the areas of:

1. Motivation

- a. The project will motivate women to generate and direct income producing projects which will improve their economic status.
- b. The project will educate leaders of public and private institutions as to the needs for changing attitudes concerning the integration of women into the national development process.

2. Training

The project will offer skills training to women's groups affiliated with the project. The training will enable selected women's groups to acquire income-generating skills for use in projects in the agriculture, small-scale industrial and artisanal sectors of the Guatemalan economy. The project will also train the above women's groups in the skills of administering small businesses.

3. Loan Fund

The project will offer small loans to women's groups for the purpose of developing income-generating activities.

Financial and marketing analysis will be conducted for each loan proposal to ensure that the project proposal offers genuine opportunity for generating income.

4. Technical Assistance

Technical assistance has been scheduled in the project for the three areas mentioned above. A special focus on training in management and administration of small enterprises owned by women and the establishment of a legally authorized private institution capable of planning, developing and evaluating project activities aimed at integrating women into the development process is included.

CARIBBEAN

GUYANA

504-0065

SEED FARM DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of this project is to improve and expand the capacity and capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture seed program in the production of a dependable, adequate and timely supply of improved quality foodcrop seed. The target groups of this project are the nation's 50,000 farmers enabling them to increase foodcrop production and farm income.

One of the three participants selected for long-term training is a woman, who completed a Master's Degree in Seed Technology at Mississippi State University. Upon her return to the Ministry of Agriculture, she assumed the position as Head of the Seed Unit at the Central Agricultural Station.

A significant number of foodcrop farmers are women. These, together with wives of both rice and other crop farmers have benefited from improved seed made available at a reasonable price.

This project was fully obligated in 1980.

CARIBBEAN

GUYANA

504-0066

RURAL HEALTH SYSTEMS

The project is aimed at improving and expanding primary health care services to Guyana's rural population through the training of community health workers (CHW) and medical extenders (MEDEX).

Women are expected to be recipient of one-third of the training provided under the project. One-third of the MEDEX personnel trained, to date, are women. One-third of the 200 to be trained as CHWS will be women. Approximately 107 women will receive training as senior MEDEX, MEDEX, or CHWS and, thus, will directly participate in the country's development and increase their personal productivity.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

CARIBBEAN

GUYANA

504-0075

SMALL FARM DEVELOPMENT

This project is being carried out in cooperation with IBRD, IDB and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). It was designed to assist some 6,000 small-scale rice farmers in the black bush region of Guyana. A.I.D. financial resources and technical assistance were originally intended to support the design and supervision of construction of an extensive irrigation system and help farmers improve cultivation techniques and make better use of machinery and other technology.

This project will benefit approximately 6,000 farm families in the black bush region of Guyana. It is focused on improving the economic well-being, and therefore the quality of life of this target group.

CARIBBEAN

GUYANA

504-0077

AGRICULTURE SECTOR PLANNING

The Agriculture Sector Planning Project seeks to strengthen management skills and upgrade the data management, analytical and agricultural planning capacities of the government entities. An IBM computer is being installed at the National Data Management Authority. A long-term Agricultural Planning Advisor from Checci and a Statistical Advisor from the U.S. Census Bureau, plus short-term consultants are helping the Ministry of Agriculture to formulate policy options and complete manuals and questionnaires for household and crop surveys.

There are women staff members in both the Planning Department and the National Data Management Authority who are at the highest professional working level. These women have benefited from the formal and informal training component of this institution building project through upgrading of their skills in economic analyses, statistics and planning.

CARIBBEAN

GUYANA

504-0096

EXPANDED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

This project is aimed at improving and expanding family life education and family planning services to Guyana's rural population through training for public health nurses, community leaders, school teachers and youth, primarily adolescent women.

Women are expected to be recipients of over two-thirds of the training provided under this project. They also form a majority of the staff of the executing agency, holding all of the program delivery positions. Craft training for young adolescent women, who have left the school system due to pregnancy, will also be provided.

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

521-0062

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (SDA)

Under this project, which began in 1968, grant assistance is given in amounts of \$10,000 or less to activities ranging from administrative support for an association of Private Voluntary Organizations to the provision of tools and materials to construct latrines. These grants are provided for self-help, rural-based development and infrastructure activities. These include projects to provide basic services such as potable water, sanitation and roads; agriculture and reforestation; health, nutrition and family planning; primary education; and, community employment and income-generating activities. Projects are carried out in every region of Haiti and are normally undertaken by community development groups or Community Councils. This program has been extremely successful, with annual demand always outstripping resources. For FY 1983, in addition to the \$100,000 allocated by AID/Washington, we are requesting Government of Haiti concurrence in the provision of \$100,000 in Title I generations.

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

521-0083

SMALL FARMER MARKETING

The main objective of this project is to establish a marketing network for small coffee farmers through the development of local processing and marketing cooperatives, and the construction and operation of a central washed coffee processing plant.

Approximately 15% of the cooperatives' members are women. Women will benefit directly from participation in the cooperatives in the following areas: (1) access to cooperatives' coffee processing equipment; (2) receipt of fair prices for coffee through the cooperative marketing network; and (3) access to technical assistance for improvement of coffee quality.

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

521-0109

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT - PVO: HAITIAN RESEARCH
CENTER FOR FEMININE PROMOTION ("CHREPROF")

This project is designed to strengthen the administrative and managerial capability of CHREPROF and to expand its operations to 14 branches in urban and rural areas in order to enhance the economic productivity, the earning capacity, and the social status of an increased number of Haitian women. Under this project, CHREPROF will assist women through the provision of training (literacy, crafts, hygiene, home economics, family planning, etc.) and group activities with the aim of helping them to be mutually supportive and to identify workable solutions to problems they face. CHREPROF will also expand its efforts to enable low-income women to find employment and to participate in socio-economic improvement programs. During the life of this project, approximately 400-600 women per year will be given literacy, crafts and other training.

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

521-0121

STRENGTHENING RURAL CREDIT SERVICES

The main objective of this project is to strengthen the existing Bureau de Credit Agricole's (BCA) capacity to provide credit and related financial services on a financially viable basis to Haitians in the rural sector. To reach this objective, the following strategies are being pursued: (1) reinforce BCA training and management capability; (2) increase the scope of BCA financial services; (3) reinforce BCA financial structure; and (4) analyze the rural financial market in order to make effective long-range plans for BCA activities.

BCA's clients are approximately 5% women. By 1984, under BCA projects at least 750 women will be direct recipients of credit. The loans are primarily utilized to increase food production, which directly affect women in terms of quality and quantity of locally available food. Through the BCA savings program, an estimated 175 women will be active participants.

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

521-0122

AGROFORESTRY OUTREACH

This project will make available both financial resources and technical services to rural Haitians who will plant trees as a cash crop, with derivative effects on availabilities of wood-based fuel and soil conservation. The outreach mechanism will be in most cases private voluntary organizations and individuals.

Women are both beneficiaries and participants in this project. They will participate as a source of labor by planting the seeds, by putting the seedlings in plastic bags and transporting them, by covering and watering the seedlings after they have been planted. They also participate in charcoal production as they are the ones to collect firewood and to sell the charcoal once it is made. They benefit from this project in terms of wages resulting from their participation and also because in some cases women are the owners of the land. The project will also generate income from tree planting and maintenance activities.

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

521-0136

URBAN HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

This project assists the "Complexe Medico-Social de la Cite Simone" in community development and in providing medical treatment and preventive care, nutritional improvement and adult employment skills. While the primary focus is on health, nutrition and sanitation, the project will also include vocational and artisanal training, adult literacy training and other educational programs.

Women are the exclusive beneficiaries of two crafts projects which generate additional income for them. Women also constitute 50% or more of the clinic staff. In July 1982, a training program for Traditional Birth Attendants (matrones) was implemented at the Cite Simone Complex Mother-Child Health (MCH) Center, a setting which provides access to medical services when necessary. The program now has an enrollment of 28 women. In addition to providing safe, but less costly deliveries, the skilled matrone has a profession with which she can earn or supplement her income.

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

521-0149

SECONDARY ROADS DEVELOPMENT

The primary purpose of this project is to strengthen the institutional capability of the Government of Haiti to plan and implement the rehabilitation/construction and maintenance of Haiti's secondary road network. The secondary purpose of this project is to provide improved access to rural commercial market centers, both farmers and consumers, through the rehabilitation/construction of about 300 kilometers of rural roads by labor-intensive, capital-saving methods. The establishment of improved secondary roads is expected to induce increased food production and increased incomes in rural Haiti.

This project is expected to have a direct positive effect on the status of a discrete class of rural women, the marchandes. Rural Haitian women are primarily responsible for delivery to market and sale of agricultural produce. The improvement of access to rural markets (many of which can now be reached only on foot or by donkeys) will have obvious benefits for market women.

LATIN AMERICA

PANAMA

525-0229

EMPLOYMENT TRAINING FOR WOMEN

This project was designed by the Overseas Education Fund (OEF), and was initiated in November 1981. It is part of USAID's evolving employment generation strategy and project portfolio, and is responsive to acute problems of unemployment/underemployment among low-income women in Panama.

The Institute for Training and Development of Human Resources (IFARHU), OEF's counterpart agency, has noted the special problems that low-income, poorly educated and non-skilled women in Panama have in earning a living for themselves and their families. This project is developing skills training programs for 600 low-income women in three separate urban locations (Panama City, San Miguelito and Colon). The objective is to make these women more economically productive and enable them to improve their socio-economic status. A unique feature of this activity is the effort to raise women's awareness of themselves as individuals and as members of a community with certain rights, needs, responsibilities and opportunities for personal and group development.

It is hoped that many of the participants will also be involved in small business production groups. Approximately 20 participants will be selected for special preparation as Assistant Trainers. Each will be trained to assist the Project Staff in carrying out training and assessment activities.

LATIN AMERICA

PARAGUAY

526-0109

SMALL FARM TECHNOLOGY

This project proposes to deliver improved technology to about 50,000 small farmers in selected mini-fundia areas to increase yields and raise labor productivity. The project will undertake a phased creation of local delivery networks consisting of 43 small farmer service units supported by seven strategically placed regional development centers of the Ministry of Agriculture's Extension Service (SEAG).

The project will specifically provide extension services in household management and home improvement for rural women. About 24% of the mini-fundia farms are completely owned and managed by women.

LATIN AMERICA

PARAGUAY

526-0601

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

This project supports small, high-impact socio-economic community development projects having a self-help component. Communities are usually required to contribute a minimum of 50% of total project costs, whether in cash, labor or materials.

An important percentage of projects are aimed at upgrading the socio-economic level of low-income urban and rural women through home improvement projects, construction and equipping of small vocational schools/shops in sewing, typing, poultry raising, cooking and nutrition, practical demonstration activities, etc.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0061

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

This project aims to respond quickly to development initiatives of small groups of rural and urban poor engaged in self-help projects.

Approximately 50% of each year's funds are allotted to projects where women are the immediate and direct beneficiaries - day care centers, cooperative sewing groups, artisan and home industries.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0149

SOY AND CORN PRODUCTION ON SMALL FARMS

This project is aimed at achieving self-sustaining growth in the production and human consumption of soybeans, improved corn, flour, and soybean food products. This will be accomplished through: (1) expanding the research and extension network for the two crops; (2) increasing the production of improved seed corn; and (3) selection and development of adapted soy varieties, the training of technicians, and producing of consumer-tested soy products.

Female technicians are receiving U.S. and in-country training in soybean processing for human consumption, for incorporation of soybean products into institutional feeding programs, and soybean production.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0161

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION AS A CATALYST FOR
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

This project provides low-cost, non-formal pre-school education programs for poor children in the highlands of Peru, and encourages the active participation of parents and community members in the education process.

Women are trained as community "promoters" to work in pre-school centers in the semi-rural areas of the Peruvian highlands. In addition, the project focuses attention on getting mothers active in providing support to school-related activities.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0162

APPROPRIATE RURAL TECHNOLOGIES

This project is aimed at developing an institutional mechanism for testing and adapting appropriate technologies to benefit the rural poor of the highlands.

Women will be given special attention by technology transfer agents who will assist in developing technologies which will result in time savings for rural women.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1979.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0192

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

This project is aimed at improving the capacity of selected Peruvian public and private institutions to generate and apply appropriate productivity to increase incomes and optimize agricultural knowledge and technology of the rural farm population.

The Ministry of Agriculture female promoters will be given special training under the project so as to create an awareness of the role of rural women and their contribution to the development effort.

LATIN AMERICA

PEXU

527-0196/
527-0248

CARITAS-EXPANDED AND IMPROVED FEEDING PROGRAM

In addition to the infrastructure projects which will be implemented through FFW activities. Caritas will provided Health, Sanitation and Nutritional Education projects. Education projects will be implemented in nineteen diocese.

The component of the project directed toward women will involve education, mainly in health and nutrition. Voluntary labor for infrastructure work is mostly provided by women.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0206

SEPAS REFORESTATION FFW

A Title II Food for Work program supporting the reforestation of 32,000 hectares of land in eight departments in Peru and supplying nutritional supplements to 243,000 people. Food and fuel grown in the project adds to family incomes.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0212

OFASA-EXPANDED FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAM

This project strengthens the Seventh Day Adventist World Service (SAWS) and its local counterpart organization (OFASA) in their capacity to distribute Title II commodities, administer a Food For Work program and improve the nutritional status of inhabitants of pueblos juvenes in Metropolitan Lima, Ica, and Arequipa.

The component of the project directed specifically toward women involves vocational education, specifically for women participating in the FFW projects. Educational projects under the present grant involve handicrafts, sewing and cooking.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0231

SEPAS-EXPANDED REFORESTATION FFW

A Title II Food for Work program supporting the reforestation of an additional 32,000 hectares of land in eight departments of Peru and supplying nutritional supplements and education to 240,000 people. Food and fuel to be grown in the project will add to family incomes.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0234

FE Y ALEGRIA - EXPANDED VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The purpose of this grant is to increase the employability and earning power of the Pueblo Joven dwellers enrolled in the Fe y Alegria vocational schools. Fe y Alegria is developing and expanding manual skills training programs that will provide project participants with sufficient technical skills to enhance their opportunities for gainful employment.

With this project, it is planned to build and equip 42 workshops. Women will receive training in the following workshops: sewing, typing, weaving, ceramics, home economics and nutrition, and electricity. This participation includes not only regular students but also mothers who attend evening classes.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0241 URBAN SMALL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT

The implementation of a credit system for the Pueblos Jovenes in Lima and Callao is the basic objective of this project. It will be implemented by the Industrial Bank of Peru.

This project is expected to provide credit assistance to small urban enterprises managed by women, especially in handicrafts, textiles and services. Technical assistance will be provided to the Industrial Bank, particularly with respect to strategies to promote women as direct beneficiaries.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0242

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS) INTEGRATION OF
RURAL WOMEN

This project is designed to improve the economic and social status of peasant women in the rural Sierra region of Huamachuco, through the organization, establishment and operation of a network of community cooperative stores administered by the women in the respective communities. The project will finance community cooperative stores (tambos) in which both urban manufactured products and local agricultural produce are sold to community residents. These tambos will be operated by community women trained in management techniques by CRS and its local counterpart organization, CARITAS promoters. Other income-generating projects which may be financed include small ruminant breeding farms, poultry farms, vegetable gardens and handicraft workshops.

This project was fully obligated in FY 1980.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0247

OFASA-EXPANDED FEEDING PROGRAM

This project will strengthen the Seventh Day Adventist World Service (SAWS) and its local counterpart organization's capacity to distribute Title II commodities, administer a FFW program and improve the nutritional status of inhabitants of pueblos jovenes in Metropolitan Lima, Ica and Arequipa.

The component of this project directed toward women will involve vocational education, specifically for women of the FFW projects. Educational projects under the present grant involve handicrafts, sewing and cooking. In 1983 more emphasis will be placed on developing skills which are applicable to the existing labor market.

This project is a continuation of Project 527-0212.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0249

ASOCIACION OBRAS DE BIEN COMUN
COMMUNITY TRAINING CENTERS

This project aims to expand the community-based efforts of the AOBC through the construction of 24 Community Centers in Pueblos Jovenes of Lima and Callao. Project goal is to improve living conditions by providing multiple services such as pre-school education, day-care attention, primary medical services, vocational training for adults, nursery services and feeding for children. AID funding will cover the construction costs.

During the first year of project activities there has been a great deal of participation by women, particularly in the construction of these Centers. Women provide voluntary labor through a Food for Work program. At the implementation stage, women living in the Pueblos Jovenes will benefit from vocational training activities to be sponsored at each Center.

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

527-0266

PRIVATE SECTOR TRAINING INITIATIVE

This project provides technical vocational education and basic education as needed to pueblos jovenes residents in three community training centers.

The project also provides training programs to improve technical and design features of knitted clothing as well as assistance in international marketing.

LATIN AMERICA

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

598-0044

ASSESSING IMPACT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES
ON HOUSEHOLDS AND WOMEN'S ROLES

The purpose of this project is to examine selected rural development schemes in the Caribbean region in order to determine the impact of these programs on the lives, incomes, needs and priorities of women and their households. Each examination is conducted by a team which combines the skills and knowledge of local project planners and administrators, social scientists and community leaders. Their objectives are to generate useful information about the mechanics of development projects from the viewpoints of both administrators and the client population, and about the effects of development actions on women's roles; to encourage practical application of the knowledge gained by involving planners, implementors and clients throughout the process; and to build local capacity to conduct program research using an interdisciplinary technique.

Teams have been established in St. Lucia, Dominica and Jamaica. The projects selected for study vary in nature and magnitude. The team in Dominica chose the Tans-G-Toc project, a multipurpose cooperative established in 1977 to encourage and coordinate community development in eight northwestern villages. In St. Lucia, the project under examination is the Black Bay Vegetable Project, involving eleven farm families which originated in 1974. The Jamaican team, which includes an official of the National Planning Agency, selected a large scale integrated rural development project which had faced many problems since its implementation in 1977. A planning workshop brought the three teams together to prepare for field work, which is expected to be completed by December 1982. A final workshop will be held in early 1983 to discuss the findings and their implications both in the specific projects and for designing and carrying out rural development projects in general.

LATIN AMERICA

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

598-0574

EDUCATIONAL MEDIA FOR THE INTEGRATION OF
WOMEN

This project is developing and testing low-cost training strategies to promote participation in new, economically-productive, activities by women living on small farms. Combinations of local mass media, trained agents, and community interpersonal networks are being used to stimulate production and marketing of new products by farm women.

The project is working with farm women in pilot communities in Colombia and in the Dominican Republic. Instruction in the production and marketing of domestic farm animals and garden vegetables is provided through local community radio stations, posters, fotonovelas, small group meetings, and home visits. The new products produced by the women will generate supplemental income for the family and also increase the amount of protein in the family diet. The project is intended to stimulate communication and organization among participating women, and will contribute to the emergence of a new, more participatory role for farm women in the economic development of their communities.

LATIN AMERICA

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION

598-0600

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL WOMEN

Through the identification, application and dissemination of technologies appropriate to the daily tasks rural women perform, this project seeks to: (1) increase women's productivity through improvements in quality of livestock and agricultural products; (2) increase sources of income for rural women and their families by creation or improvement of cottage industries and small commercial enterprises; and (3) improve health, nutrition and general living standards of the families and the communities. Under the auspices of the Inter-American Commission of Women, a specialized agency of the Organization of American States, the project has been carried out in Bolivia and Ecuador, reaching a total of approximately 600 families living in nine communities in each country.

The project has successfully achieved one of its principal initial objectives, i.e., to reduce the differential between rural women and men in access to technology and customary forms of technical assistance. Success is attributable to a combination of implementation techniques which stress: careful selection and training of project staff (especially promoters) thorough data collection; motivation and preparation of community groups in organization and group decision-making prior to the introduction of technologies, and subsequent training in skills needed for self-management of community projects. Technical assistance is provided by experts employed by the government and private or international agencies accustomed to working in these rural areas. Examples of specific activities include improvement and diversification of crops; construction of windmills and solar greenhouses; improved quality of livestock (sheep, milk cattle, poultry, rabbits, guinea pigs); establishment of commercial enterprises producing high quality honey, cheese, and fruit-based products (jams, jellies, liquors) which are marketed by the producers in their own or nearby communities; and building access roads and bridges to previously isolated communities--facilitating access to technical assistance as well as the marketing of products.

An in-depth evaluation of the project is expected to be completed by early 1983. Some results already visible in many communities include: reduction in malnutrition and infant mortality (observed by doctors familiar with community conditions over time); increased income; improved health through greater acceptance and use of "scientific" medicine; and, in a few communities, a reduction in previously high rates of male migration as more income-generating opportunities are created at home, thus reducing the economic need to seek work elsewhere.

N E A R E A S T P R O J E C T S

INTRODUCTION

NEAR EAST PROGRAMS

The Near East Bureau continues to maintain a wide-ranging set of activities to address the cross-cutting and inter-sectoral concerns of women in development in the region. The Bureau and Missions preferred approach is to build WID components into large-scale projects than develop a separate portfolio of discrete womens' projects. Roughly 65 percent of NE projects, in which women constitute a significant portion of the direct beneficiary population, fall in the first category. These "integrated" projects are principally in the Human Resources, Rural Development, and Health and Population sectors, and to a lesser extent in Agriculture.

It is also noteworthy that with the increasing attention being paid to the development of the industrial sector in Egypt (urban and rural industries), two projects stand out in terms of their direct significance for women. The first is the Industrial Productivity Improvement project which provides industrial vocational training for women in one of its sub-projects; another sub-project provides assistance in technology application to small and medium-scale industries in which women are highly concentrated as managers/owners and/or operators. The second, is the Rural Employment Generation project for which the Near East Bureau was instrumental in gearing the pre-design research towards a greater focus on womens' involvement in rural small scale enterprises. The results of this survey, undertaken by Michigan State University in two governorates, reveal that 76% of these rural industries are owned and operated by women and that women account for 66% of this sector's employment. In addition, the USAID-commissioned Boston University multi-faceted strategy assessment of the Egyptian industrial sector devoted a full volume to the economic participation of Egyptian women in this sector, and outlined its implications for employment creation and industrial policy. Similarly, the Yemen Agricultural Sector Assessment documents womens' economic participation and reveals that women constitute 44.6% of this sector's full-time workers and 52% of its occasional workers.

Discrete women-only projects in the Near East have been developed less for reasons of exaggerated cultural proscriptions than for building (with an informed base) on existing needs and opportunities to broaden the range of skills for women and to diversify their sources of income and employment. Within this context, the most notable examples are the Industrial and Commercial Jobs Training for Women project in which Moroccan women for the first time, are learning industrial drafting, electricity and electronics; and the El-Waily Construction Trades activity in Egypt which

will train low-income women in plumbing, electrical wiring, carpentry and similar skills. In addition to various skills-training-for-employment activities, discrete womens' projects have also involved information dissemination on womens' legal rights in Tunisia, Egypt and Portugal, and similar activities are proposed for Lebanon through the Integrated Skills Training for Women project, and for Jordan, through the Centre for Research on Women project.

While there has been marked improvement in the reporting from the Bureau and field missions of data on Near East women in various types of A.I.D. documentation (such as the CDSS, PIDs, PPs, evaluations, sector strategy papers, etc.), more emphasis needs to be placed on making full use of this data at the level of project implementation, and for identifying innovative and appropriate mechanisms for actually accomplishing intended benefits to, and greater involvement of, women in the region, particularly within an articulated WID employment strategy. Towards that end, the USAID/Egypt portfolio was recently reviewed from a WID perspective and a presentation by the WID officers of the Bureau and Mission was given to sectoral directors and other staff in Cairo; Social and Institutional Profiles are being prepared for Yemen, Oman, Tunisia and possibly Morocco which will improve the information base for the design and implementation of projects so as to more effectively benefit women; and the Yemen Agriculture Strategy Assessment has generated information identifying the various forms of economic activities in which women are engaged, and upon which projects in extension, technology transfer, institutional support, health and nutrition, and small-scale agro-industries can be built.

Moreover, the Bureau has prepared a set of suggested guidelines which identify structural and procedural mechanisms for improving the institutionalization of Women in Development concerns within the Bureau and field missions, and prepared a paper to reconceptualize what is meant by "women in development" in operational terms, with special emphasis on women's insertion in the sphere of production spanning the continuum of unremunerated and valorized work.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST WID PROJECTS
FY 1980 - FY 1984 OBLIGATIONS
\$000

Country/Proj. No./Title	Funding Source	Type	FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
			Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Actual	WID	Planned	WID	Est.	WID	Est.	WID
Egypt																
263-0026 Tech. Transfer	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	1,000	5,000	700	-	1,000	-	1,000
263-0029 Family Planning	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,500	2,775	22,400	3,360	-	-	-	-
263-0042 Tech./Feasibility Studies	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	72	-	170	-	-
263-0065 Urban Low Cost Hlth. Dev.	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-
263-0090 Industrial Prod. Improv.	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,500	245	-	-	-	-	-	-
263-0110 Peace Fellowships	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	480	-	-	-	-	-	-
263-0137 Control of Diarrheal Dis.	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	1,040	-	-	-	-	-	-
263-0139 Basic Education	ES	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,000	420	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-Total			=	=	=	=	=	=	150,000	8,120	27,400	4,132	15,000	a/	15,000	a/
Jordan																
(All WID projects are centrally funded)																
Morocco																
608-0147 Ind. & Com. Job Trng. for Women	ES	II	=	=	=	=	600	600	600	600	236	236	=	=	=	=
Country Sub-total			=	=	=	=	600	600	600	600	236	236	=	=	=	=
Oman																
272-0101.3 Development Training	ES	II	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	1,438	144	1,628	163
Country Sub-total			=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	1,438	144	1,628	163
Tunisia																
664-0295 Family Plng. Services	PN	III	1,615	65	1,615	64	1,800	72	1,825	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
664-0304 Agric. Tech. Transfer	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	1,455	364	2,230	215	-	-	-	-	-	-
664-0307 Com. Dec. (SCF)	ARDN	II	300	97	300	43	-	-	400	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
664-0315 Technology Transfer	SD	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	218	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total			1,915	162	1,915	107	3,255	436	5,905	506	=	=	=	=	=	=
Yemen																
279-0040 Development Training II	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	160	5,200	64	4,268	120	-	-
279-0052 Agric. Dev. Support	ARDN	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	500	12,750	500
279-0053 Basic Educational Dev.	EH	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,415	75	1,500	100	3,600	210	4,860	1,000
279-0065 Tihama Prim. Hlth. Care	HE	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	110	1,000	120	1,000	350	1,600	350
Country-Sub-total			=	=	=	=	=	=	6,265	345	7,700	284	21,368	1,180	19,210	1,850
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST - TOTAL			1,915	162	1,915	107	3,855	1,036	162,770	9,571	35,336	4,652	37,806	2,494	35,838	3,013

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

SUMMARY OF BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST WID PROJECT FUNDING
BY TYPE
FY 1980 - FY 1984
\$000

Country/Proj. No./Title	FY 1980 Actual			FY 1981 Actual			FY 1982 Planned			FY 1983 Est.			FY 1984 Est.		
	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type I	Type II	Type III
Egypt															
263-0026 Tech. Transfer	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	700	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
263-0029 Family Planning	-	-	-	-	2,775	-	-	3,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
263-0042 Tech./Fertil. Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
263-0065 Urban Low Cost Hlth. Dev.	-	-	-	-	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	-
263-0090 Industrial Prod. Improv.	-	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
263-0110 Peace Fellowships	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
263-0137 Control of Diarrheal Dis.	-	-	-	-	1,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
263-0139 Basic Education	-	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	<u>8,120</u>	-	-	<u>4,132</u>	-	-	<u>a/</u>	-	-	<u>1,000</u>	-
Jordan															
(All WID projects are centrally funded)															
Morocco															
608-0147 Ind. & Com. Job Trng. for Women	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	<u>600</u>	-	-	<u>236</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman															
272-0101.3 Development Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	163	-
Country Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>144</u>	-	-	<u>163</u>	-
Tunisia															
664-0295 Family Plng. Services	-	-	64	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
664-0304 Agric. Tech. Transfer	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
664-0307 Com. Dec. (SCF)	-	43	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
664-0315 Technology Transfer	-	-	-	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Sub-total	-	<u>43</u>	<u>64</u>	-	<u>434</u>	<u>72</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen															
279-0040 Development Training II	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	64	-	-	120	-	-	-	-
279-0052 Agric. Dev. Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
279-0053 Basic Educational Dev.	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	100	-	-	210	-	-	500	-
279-0065 Tihama Prim. Hlth. Care	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	120	-	-	350	-	-	1,000	-
Country-Sub-total	-	-	-	-	<u>345</u>	-	-	<u>284</u>	-	-	<u>1,180</u>	-	-	<u>1,850</u>	-
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST - TOTAL	-	<u>43</u>	<u>64</u>	-	<u>9,499</u>	<u>72</u>	-	<u>4,652</u>	-	-	<u>2,494</u>	-	-	<u>3,013</u>	-

a/ WID portion cannot be determined

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NEAR EAST

EGYPT

263-0015

STRENGTHENING RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY

A total of \$7.8 million has been obligated since FY 76, and the project should continue through FY 84, with 50 percent of the project attributable to WID concerns. The project will enhance the status of women in two major ways: (a) by improving their physical well-being, and (b) by increasing their worth as health providers. Women comprise a significant portion of the labor force that provides the health care which will be upgraded by this program. About 25 percent of physicians, 100 percent of nurses, 15 percent of other paramedical and 100 percent of Dayas (traditional birth attendants) are female. The project will help upgrade women's professional and vocational levels and increase awareness of their worth in terms of both self-image and peer relationships.

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NEAR EAST

EGYPT

263-0026 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
263-0125 WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Total obligated under 263-0026 is \$34.5 million since FY 1977 and \$20 million is proposed for obligation under 263-0125. In FY 81, fifty-three women received training at a cost of \$1 million; in FY 82, twenty-eight women received training; in FY 83 it is estimated that forty women will be trained; and in FY 84 it is estimated that forty women will receive training.

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

263-0029

FAMILY PLANNING

The project aims to reduce the rate of population growth by delivering family planning services to increasing numbers of Egyptian couples. The long-term effect will be to improve life expectancy at birth, and overall improvements in the health and economic status of the family. The 15 percent attributable to WID represents a portion of the rural community-based FP service delivery program where: (a) women have been trained, and (b) delivery service has reached women in their homes. Village-based community population/family planning programs are a key component in training or enhancing the capabilities of women. Female rural leaders or extension workers are employed to deliver services and to participate on village advisory committees. They are influential in formulating community projects aimed at improving women's skills.

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

263-0042

TECHNICAL AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES

The following is a list of proposed FY 83 projects to be funded under Project 263-0042:

1. OPG to Catholic Relief Services (working with the Ministry of Agriculture) to increase raw silk production through provision of silkworms and equipment.
2. Nurse Training project with the High Institute of Nursing, University of Assuit. OPG to Project HOPE.
3. El Waili Feminine Vocational Training and Work Centre. The main objective of this proposed project is to raise the income of women in the district of El Waili by teaching them a trade. Formal classes in plumbing, electricity and typing have been organized and classes have been formed to instruct a maximum of 25 students. During training, students are to be supplied with free books. Jobs will be found through the recruitment agency which is to be established for that purpose, and necessary tools will be supplied to the outstanding candidates. A file will be developed for each student for evaluation purposes.
4. OPG to World Education for literacy training for rural women.

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

263-0042
(TF-2)

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF WOMEN, MINISTRY OF
SOCIAL AFFAIRS

There are many services offered that are designed specifically for women but which are not well publicized. To remedy this, a local currency grant of LE 72,000 was made to the National Commission of Women, Ministry of Social Affairs in order to draft, edit, print and distribute the following documents in the quantities listed.

1. A legal guide outlining family law as set forth in the recent legislation and providing some amplification of same - 10,000 copies.
2. A procedural guide outlining goods and services available by law from the Government of Egypt and providing the details on how to obtain access to them - 10,000 copies.
3. A directory of services; separate directory for each of the 26 governorates of the Arab Republic of Egypt, outlining the services available from both the central and local government within each governorate - 90,000 copies. This directory is to be printed and distributed by the Grantee to the Ministerial officer, professionals and leaders. Two-day workshops are then to be held in all the governorates to distribute the publications and discuss information contained in them.

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

263-0065

URBAN HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS

This project was initiated in FY 79 and should continue through FY 84. The purpose of the project is to make the existing urban health care delivery system more accessible and effective so that it better supports efforts at health improvement in the project area. A target population of three million women and children (in Cairo and Alexandria) is expected to benefit from these service improvement activities. Besides the service beneficiaries, a considerable number of Ministry of Health employees who are women (approximately 1,200) will be directly affected by programs under this project. Their skills will be increased through training and they will be better able to function in their professions through the availability of modern equipment and renovated facilities. Also, approximately 450 new jobs will be created for women who will work in newly constructed health facilities in Cairo. Existing staff will be used; however, they will have the opportunity of being promoted to work in the new clinics. The majority of the senior project staff in Cairo and Alexandria are women. It can be said that they are enjoying increased job satisfaction and respect for their efforts under the project. The project management, administration, and implementation experience gained by the project staff should result in their being able to secure better positions once this project ends.

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

263-0090.2

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT
VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR PRODUCTIVITY

This sub-grant consists of seven interrelated elements, one of which specifically addresses the problem of improving employment and training opportunities in industry for women.

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

263-0110

PEACE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

It is expected that 35 percent of the 1,500 fellowships to be awarded over the life of the project will be awarded to women.

Women have received 21 percent of those fellowships already awarded.

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

263-0137

CONTROL OF DIARRHEAL DISEASES

The CDD project aims to reduce infant and child mortality from dehydration related to diarrheal diseases through a national campaign promoting rehydration with emphasis on oral rehydration. The campaign will be especially targeted for Egyptian mothers to teach the correct use of oral rehydration salts (ORS) in episodes of infant/child diarrhea. Trainers courses in rehydration techniques will be given to 130 nurses and an additional 10,000 nurses will be trained in governorate courses. Approximately 1,000 traditional birth attendants also will be trained in oral rehydration and care of the child with diarrhea. Nurses and dayas will carry the major responsibility for home visiting to teach mothers about the use of ORS.

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

263-0139

BASIC EDUCATION

Specific provision is made under this project for separate schools for girls in order to overcome parental concern about mixed-sex schools. To date, seven schools for girls have been approved at a cost of \$420,000. This is from a total obligations of \$39 million. USAID anticipates additional funding, but it is difficult at this time to attribute specific percentages pertaining to WID benefits, as decisions regarding separate girls' schools are made at local levels.

NEAR EAST

JORDAN

The following are established and proposed projects in Jordan, all of which are centrally funded:

1. Integrated Women's Project (The Pathfinder Fund). This project is designed to teach women income-producing skills, provide small amounts of capital, and provide family planning and MCH information and services.
2. Women's Employment Opportunity Study. This project was a survey of female high school graduates and employers to ascertain types of positions desired and women's employment conditions.
3. Income Generation Project for Women. (Proposed by Catholic Relief Services). The project would establish production centers for low-income women.
4. Center for Research on Women. (Proposed by the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education). International Center for Research on Women will provide technical assistance for establishment of a center to carry out research on issues relevant to the changing roles of women in the social, economic, educational, cultural and psychological fields.

NEAR EAST

MOROCCO

608-0147 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL JOB TRAINING FOR
WOMEN

This project was transferred from the Ministry of Labor to the Ministry of Plan in November 1981. The project purpose is to establish and operate two pilot-training centers which offer training to women in non-traditional vocational areas. It is estimated that a total of approximately 300 women will be recruited for training during the project period. The pilot project already has had significant impact on the Ministry of Plan's Vocational Training System. Data indicates women now comprise 16 percent of total enrollment, compared to 5 percent when project began in 1979.

Women are being trained in industrial drafting, electricity and electronics repair, accounting and secretarial skills. Training is over a two-year period, including a one-month in-service work experience. To date 50-55 percent of the trainees have found employment.

NEAR EAST

MOROCCO

608-0166

MOROCCAN WOMEN'S UNION - OPG TO THE OVERSEAS
EDUCATION FUND

The purpose of this centrally funded project is to improve the economic and social conditions of low-income women through the strengthening of the Moroccan Women's Union. Project duration is 21 months beginning September 1981. The project is proceeding as planned, with 50 women now receiving training leading to skills development in such areas as doll making, beekeeping, and belt making.

NEAR EAST

OMAN

272-0101.3

DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

This project is designed to provide manpower training in the priority fields of national development. Four components of the project will provide graduate degree fellowships, short-term training in the U.S., in-country short-term training, and technical assistance.

NEAR EAST

PORTUGAL

USAID/Portugal has concentrated its assistance in some participant training activities and consultant services, totalling approximately \$33,000 to date. This assistance has been provided to the Local Commission for the Status of Women (CCF), with which USAID maintains a friendly relationship. Other USAID-financed activities, particularly the Agricultural Production program, will have a substantially favorable impact on rural women.

NEAR EAST

TUNISIA

664-0295

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

This project assists the Government of Tunisia (GOT) in strengthening and expanding family planning services primarily in rural areas through: (1) expanding clinical services; (2) developing a pilot household/community based contraceptive distribution program; (3) upgrading medical/paramedical training program; (4) developing an expanded Information, Education and Communications program; and (5) developing a stronger research and evaluation capability. Projected for 1982 is a crude birth rate of 34 per thousand and an annual growth of about 2.6 percent.

The women's component, excluding female clients who receive family planning services, consists basically of professional training, received in-country or overseas, for program personnel (e.g., mid-wives, nurses' aides, etc). An estimated 30 percent of the training component of the program can be attributed to WID.

NEAR EAST

TUNISIA

664-0304

AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

This project will create a trained nucleus of agricultural cadre to identify, select, and manage the future agricultural technology of Tunisia, and to introduce appropriate technological innovations which can be applied to the delivery of services and support to the agriculture sector. During the life of the project it is anticipated that some 79 participants will receive long-term academic training in a wide range of agriculture subjects.

This project seeks to improve the opportunity for women to play a greater role in agriculture through special consideration in selection of participants.

NEAR EAST

TUNISIA

664-0307

SAVE THE CHILDREN - COMMUNITY BASED INTEGRATED
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CBIRD) PROGRAM

SCF/CDF has been operating in three delegations of the Governorate of Siliana since 1978, promoting village-based self-help projects in the fields of irrigation, agricultural training, village-level technology, home and school construction, and women's productivity. More recently, projects have been expanded to include a health and nutrition component. Phase II of SCF/CDF's grant calls for the training of Tunisian counterparts in community-based development techniques.

The previous women's productivity/weaving projects are now mostly in the follow-up phases. Operating in four communities, they are currently moving toward self-sufficiency. The largest of these projects employs 24 girls and young women, and combines training in weaving techniques with basic literacy and numeracy skills, basic accounting (the project is expected to operate with little or no outside supervision), and training in such areas as health and nutrition. Over 200 women and girls have been reached through these projects. The women benefiting from SCF/CDF projects represent approximately 70% of the overall direct beneficiaries.

NEAR EAST

TUNISIA

664-0315

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROJECT

The objectives of this project are: (1) the enhancement of curricula at both graduate and undergraduate levels at selected Tunisian technical institutions; (2) support of the Tunisian program for sending a large number of Tunisian financed students to U.S. technical schools; (3) efforts to develop and maintain institutional links between U.S. and Tunisian Research communities; and (4) the development of institutional capacity in planning the supply of technical manpower to meet national priority needs.

This project will assist the Government of Tunisia in the selection and placement of Tunisian students in U.S. universities to study engineering and related disciplines at the graduate and undergraduate level. During the three-year life of the project, up to 800 students will be selected and placed. It is expected that women will make up a significant portion of this group.

To date a total of 270 students are studying in the United States, the percentage of women is 10 to 15 percent. Women are selected according to the same criteria as men, however, the percentage of women willing to study abroad and who are interested in engineering studies is limited. Part of the problem may be the family's resistance to send their children to the U.S., especially girls.

NEAR EAST

YEMEN

In assessing Mission achievement in involving women in development, it must be noted that ten years ago in Yemen, no education at any level was available to females and today only three percent of primary age girls are in school. This is an extremely limited base upon which to build. Training opportunities at secondary levels have been limited to Yemeni women whose early years were spent outside of Yemen where they obtained basic education. Secondly, the male population is predominantly illiterate, and a low-level of general education prevails. Only 35 percent of primary age boys are in school, and of the adults, only an estimated 28 percent are literate. This factor helps explain the resistance of the society to rapid change of a basic cultural pattern. One promising action underway is to develop a different set of selection criteria and management strategies for female participants for the Development Training Project and the Basic Education Development project.

NEAR EAST

YEMEN

279-0040

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

From FY 1979 through 1982, thirteen women received training: 7 undergraduate, 4 Masters Degrees and 2 short-term. The project policy is to give special consideration to female candidates.

NEAR EAST

YEMEN

279-0052

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT
POULTRY EXTENSION AND TRAINING SUBPROJECT
(PETS)

This project establishes and implements an improved extension and training program within the Livestock Division of the Ministry of Agriculture. It will increase egg and poultry meat production for private producers in the traditional sector for the small and medium sized producers. The goal is to train 74 people during the project.

In the traditional sector women are the poultry raisers. This project has a component to train village women in improved methods of raising chickens for eggs and meat. The project will provide segregated classes for at least 15 women participants to conform to Yemeni mores. This sub-project will start in FY 83.

NEAR EAST

YEMEN

279-0053

BASIC EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

This project is designed improve and expand access to primary education by: (1) educating Yemeni to staff Primary Teacher Training Institutions; (2) training Ministry of Education staff; (3) developing a Department of Primary Education within Sanaa University's Faculty of Education; and (4) improving the effectiveness of the Instructional Materials Center. Over a period of nine years, approximately 200 Yemeni will earn graduate degrees in Education.

The goal is that at least 20 percent of the participants will be women. To date only seven, of the 150 that have been selected, are women. The project is currently under review with the purpose of revising project strategy in order to increase participation of women.

NEAR EAST

YEMEN

279-0065

TIHAMA PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

The objective of this project is to train primary health care workers, local birth attendants, and to a lesser degree, other health support workers.

Local birth attendants are traditional midwives, and are always women. At least 50 percent of the participants trained will be women (the birth attendants). The training will enhance their wage earning capability.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Nearly a decade has passed since Congress first introduced the subject of women in development into A.I.D.'s program. The relocation of the Office of Women in Development into A.I.D.'s Bureau of Program and Policy Coordination, the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985), and the recently approved policy paper on women in development have been instrumental in focusing attention on women's roles in A.I.D.'s economic development policies and programs. Since 1980, A.I.D.'s acknowledgement of women as agents of development, has been even more remarkable. In addition, the continued awareness of the economic need to integrate women into A.I.D.'s programs is apparent from the table on the preceding page. Women in development projects actually receiving funding for Fiscal Years 80 and 81 show an increase Agency-wide over figures presented in the 1980 Report to Congress.

A.I.D. recognizes that the major challenge for economic development planners is the need to make more efficient use of scarce resources. Women and girls are resources for development whose contribution to development is already substantial - and one that development planners cannot afford to ignore. A.I.D.'s programs acknowledge that the contribution of women would dramatically be enhanced if women and girls were better educated, in better health, and had better access to training, services and jobs. In order for A.I.D. or any other donor agency, to undertake an effective strategy that promotes balanced economic development, a focus on the economic participation of women is essential.

The following responses, prepared to answer questions posed by the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on House Foreign Affairs, updates the 1978 and 1980 Reports to Congress and describes the new and continuing activities undertaken by A.I.D.

Question: To what extent are planned women in development activities actually being implemented? Is there a gap between planned and actual obligations for women in development activities?

Response: Figures for women in development activities actually obligated for FY 1980 and FY 1981 show an increase Agency-wide over those shown as planned activities in the 1980 Report to Congress.

Actual funds expended in FY 1979 and FY 1980 for all types of Women in Development projects were \$20 million and \$29 million respectively. In percentage terms, out of a total development assistance budget in FY 1980 of \$1.24 billion all WID activities accounted for slightly more than two percent. In 1981, of the \$1.2 billion development assistance funds obligated by

the Agency, \$47 million were designated for all WID activities. In 1982, the figures were \$1.30 billion and \$53 million respectively. This demonstrates, that in 1981 and 1982, four percent of the total Agency development assistance budget was directed to support women in development. The increase in percentage indicates an agency-wide commitment to the support and integration of women in the economic development of the Third World countries.

A comparison of the figures by Regional and Central Bureaus for both years is shown below:

	FY 1980			FY 1981		
	Planned	Actual		Planned	Actual	
	(\$000)			(\$000)		
Central Bureaus	7,332	7,197	(- 135)	9,451	10,086	(+ 635)
Africa	5,077	7,816	(+2,739)	6,859	11,120	(+4,261)
Asia	6,553	10,724	(+4,171)	8,963	14,094	(+5,131)
LAC	2,666	3,296	(+ 630)	2,212	2,362	(+ 150)
Near East	162	107	(-55)	1,036	9,571	(+8,535)
Total	21,790	29,140	(+7,350)	28,521	47,233	(+18,712)

A gap does indeed exist between planned and actual obligations but, as the figures indicate, the Agency is actually obligating more funds than planned. As noted earlier, comparisons are, at best, difficult; one reason is that more information was provided by additional USAID Missions for this report, as compared with the FY 1980 Report. Also, as the footnotes on the Regional Bureau tables indicate, while many integrated projects affect women, the actual amounts involved cannot be determined from the information supplied by the Missions based on the reporting format. This would imply that more projects and more resources include women than indicated by the figures.

Question: What percentage of Agency resources is devoted to women-specific projects? What progress is being made in integrating women in development components into regular projects?

Response: The percentage of 1981 and 1982 Agency resources devoted to women-specific projects (Type I) is less than .01 percent. Of the \$1.3 billion development assistance funds obligated by the Agency, only \$3.2 million was directed to women-specific activities in 1981 and 1982. The highest percentage of these funds were obligated by the Central Bureaus.

The largest percentage of FY 1982 funds, \$29.7 million, was directed to integrating WID components into regular projects (Type II). This trend supports the WID directives as mandated in the Agency's policy paper on Women in Development. Additionally, as stated in the FY 1984 PPC/WID Congressional Presentation, "... the continuing goal of PPC/WID's program is to assist A.I.D.'s efforts in integrating women as equal partners in the development process. This integration builds on the traditional work women do, while enhancing their roles as agents of economic development. The FY 1984 program builds on past studies, experiences and activities to increase women's productivity, and will continue to support Agency women in development programs." The Women in Development Office will also make more funding available to Missions for model or pilot WID components within larger development projects. One current example is a project jointly coordinated by PPC/WID, USAID/Ecuador, the Overseas Education Fund, and the International Center for Research on Women. It will add a new dimension to the social development component of the Solanda Integrated Urban Development Project (HIG-005), and will affect 4,500 low-income beneficiary families in Quito, Ecuador. The project will provide assistance to the local PVO responsible for the implementation of the social development activities of the project. This will provide for a higher level of participation for low-income female heads of households.

Question: What efforts are being made by the Agency, both in Washington and at the Mission level, to sensitize staff to, and develop staff expertise in, women in development concerns?

Response: During the Spring and Summer of 1983, women in development workshops will be conducted to develop A.I.D. staff expertise on women in development concerns. The Harvard Institute for International Development and the Harvard Business School are developing a series of case studies based on A.I.D.'s projects which address, or have an impact on women's roles in selected development sectors. The case studies will be based on field projects in the four geographic regions and in sectors of special importance to women: agriculture, income-generation, irrigation, and small enterprise development. It is anticipated that the study of these cases, in small group workshops, will provide Agency staff and practitioners with conceptual to deal effectively with

women-related issues in a broad spectrum of projects. In addition to the workshops, this special activity will provide handbooks which will be made available to practitioners in all representative sectors. Regional and Central Bureaus and Missions staffs will be encouraged to participate to insure institutional and broad based awareness of the issues.

Studies have been commissioned which analyze and synthesize the critical roles of women in the various sectors. These studies have been distributed throughout the Agency's offices in Washington and the Missions, and are available in PPC/WID's Resource Center. These studies include women's roles in agriculture, (including food production, processing, and storage), forestry, potable water acquisition, and their need for credit sources, management and technical training. Other studies review women as heads of households, the effects of migration, and the role women's organizations play in development. Two on-going studies explore women's need for appropriate technology and young girls as a resource, issues largely ignored by development planners. Two international conferences have recently assembled experts to discuss the role of women in natural resources and the employment of women by multi-national industries. Proceedings from these two conferences are available in the PPC/WID Resource Center.

In addition, PPC/WID's contract with the Bureau of the Census is entering its third year. This contract has provided disaggregated statistics on each of the A.I.D.-assisted countries. Each Mission was provided with multiple copies of the booklet pertaining to that country. The final product from the Bureau of the Census will be four regional handbooks containing disaggregated data. This information should provide missions with sound disaggregated data for designing projects which include local women as participants.

In each of the Regional Bureaus, an individual has been designated as the Women in Development Officer. These individuals cooperate with the PPC/WID Office staff in the review of Project Identification Papers (PIDs) and the resulting Project Papers (PPs).
Project review meetings

provide opportunities to discuss issues to insure that the role and needs of women are reflected in project design, implementation and evaluation. These comments are included in the PPC issues and cabled to the field prior to the approval of projects.

Each Mission has a Women in Development Officer who is responsible for incorporating women's interests into the project design. This insures that an awareness of women's traditional economic role within the community is addressed throughout project implementation.

As a result of these activities most A.I.D. staff are aware of women in development concerns. Additional activities are underway to translate this knowledge into practical application in project design, and implementation and evaluation. A technical assistance contract with the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) was funded by the Bureau for Science and Technology to provide consultants to Missions, to assist with the development of projects involving women's employment and income-generation. Fifty requests have been received to date, and ten consultancies have been completed. The project was extended in FY 1982 with additional funding from PPC/WID. Based on the experience gained from these consultancies, ICRW will produce regional handbooks on the design of employment and income-generation projects which benefit women as well as men.

Question: What has been learned from the first generation of women in development projects and how is the experience being integrated into standard agency procedures, such as project development and review and country strategy review?

Response: The first generation of women in development projects were designed primarily to benefit women (Type I), and referred to as women-specific projects. In retrospect, it is evident that these projects were limited in scope, benefited few women, received low levels of funding, and often considered most expendable by mission personnel.

The second strategy was to design women's components as add-ons to larger projects. The rationale was to overcome the small scale of women-specific projects. Women's components have in the past tended to remain small, relegating women beneficiaries to a small portion of the total project. Both strategies provided a convenient excuse for not designing and implementing projects which include women as an integral part. The current strategy is to design a more integrated approach which includes the role of women in the initial project design. The difficulty is for development practitioners to focus on women without isolating them from the mainstream of development.

New emphasis has been placed on Type II projects which are designed to address women's roles in A.I.D.'s integrated field projects. These projects support the strategy of addressing the role of women, in initial project design, to assure balanced economic development. A.I.D. field missions have demonstrated the ability to design projects with this integrated approach. In Africa, the Farming Systems Research (FSR) project promotes direct farmer participation in the technology development process. Since 60-80% of agricultural labor in Africa is provided by women their needs as agricultural producers will be better understood and considered in technology development. The Africa Manpower Training project which provides appropriate training programs in Africa and the United States for development personnel, plus to increase women's participation from ten to thirty percent in the second phase.

In Asia, the Nepal Agricultural Training project was redesigned, following an evaluation, to increase women's participation. The Asia Bureau has demonstrated its efforts to increase women's access to both sectoral and general training by increasing the targeting of female trainee participation from sixteen to twenty-five percent.

In Latin America, the Appropriate Technology for Rural Women project, resulted in a manual which recognized women's social and economic roles and their need for technological changes and/or improvements.

In the Near East Bureau, the Egyptian Rural Employment Generation project focuses on women's involvement in rural small-scale enterprises and reveals that 76% of these rural industries are owned and operated by women; the Yemen Agricultural Sector Assessment documents women's economic participation; and reveals that women constitute 44.6% of this sector's full-time workers and 52% of its occasional workers.

The Bureau for Science and Technology's Sorghum and Millet Collaborative Research Support Program has several activities which bring women into the decision-making process of this human nutrition project. Improved technologies in nutrition will be developed and women scientists will be provided opportunities to participate in this project

These projects exemplify the Agency's progress towards recognizing the importance of an integrated and balanced economic development program.

It has been determined that an essential part of integrating women into A.I.D.'s program requires the inclusion of women in development concerns into standard Agency procedures and guidelines. Instructions to the Missions for the preparation of the country development strategy statements (CDSS) now includes the request that attention be paid to the integration of women in the country's development programs and projects; and data collection and analysis be sex-disaggregated. In the past the Missions' acknowledgement of women in the CDSS were generally limited to a separate statement. The Agency's new CDSS guidelines, to the missions, now require that women be considered in the entire document.

The responsibility for implementing A.I.D.'s Women in Development policy rests with all A.I.D.'s offices, and at all levels of decision-making. Implementation of this policy must be understood to be an important qualitative aspect of A.I.D.'s program, one which is crucial to the achievement of the Agency goals. It is not a concern which can adequately be addressed in any one sector, or by any single office.

Several factors may constrain A.I.D.'s implementation of the Women in Development Policy. These are:

- inadequate data on women's actual economic roles and a lack of experience in targeting women for other than welfare-type assistance;

- imputed or real sensitivities on the part of some host governments to interventions which explicitly address gender differences in the population;
- the cross-cutting nature of the Agency's women in development policy which precludes convenient compartmentalization of the issue.

In light of these constraints, A.I.D.'s Women in Development Policy can be summarized accordingly:

1. A.I.D. will take into account the actual and potential roles of LDC women in carrying out its development assistance program. This will be done in all A.I.D.'s country strategies and projects in order to ensure achievement of development goals, through:
 - a. overall country programs and individual project designs which reflect the distinct roles and functions of LDC women as they relate to project implementation;
 - b. strategies for explicitly benefitting women and girls in all sectors within countries, and in all projects within sectors, which are developed and implemented as an integral part of A.I.D.'s work;
 - c. sex-disaggregated data collection, gender-specific social-soundness and economic analysis, monitoring, and evaluation.
2. A.I.D. will also, under appropriate conditions, support LDC womens' institutions and programs where special efforts are required to reach women because of cultural conditions, where separate programs and facilities are deemed necessary, or where womens' groups provide a particularly advantageous vehicle for addressing womens' particular needs.
3. A.I.D. recognizes that the productivity of women is important to personal, family and national well-being. Womens' increased productivity depends on their improved access to resources, e.g. land, improved farming techniques, information, and employment; therefore,
 - a. where a lack of education and training constrain womens' effective access to more productive work, A.I.D. will seek to increase relevant knowledge and skills among women and girls;
 - b. where inefficient technologies reduce womens' overall productivity, A.I.D. will support the development of labor-saving and time-saving technologies which are acceptable and accessible to women;

c. where systematic bias exists against females in the labor force, or in certain segments of the labor force, A.I.D. will support efforts to alleviate the bias, through policy reform and/or experimental programs which demonstrate ways in which women can enter non-traditional types of work.

4. A.I.D. acknowledges that largely because of their traditional responsibilities for child care and family welfare, women in developing countries have special needs for adequate human resource development programs in the areas of health care, family planning, potable water, nutrition, and education. A.I.D. will support investments in human resource development which have particular implications for females in the society. Effective strategies to secure womens' inclusion in such programs will ultimately result in the critical national benefit of a healthy, well-trained, productive workforce.

5. A.I.D. will support the development of institutions and the transfer of technology which ensure: (a) the appropriateness and access of improved technology to women (as well as men); and (b) the existence of institutions which include women, and effectively reach women (as well as men), and which permit the dissemination of benefits and information to both sexes.

6. A.I.D. acknowledges that there is still much to know about the implications for development of gender differences among target populations. Such knowledge gaps severely reduce the effectiveness of development program planning. Therefore A.I.D. will support research in areas where adequate knowledge of gender-roles in relation to development planning is lacking. Such research will include (but not be limited to):

- a. studies of intra-household dynamics regarding division of labor, distribution of resources and decision-making;
- b. income needs and income sources for males and females;
- c. womens' contribution to agriculture;
- d. fuel and water needs and sources;
- e. incidence of household which are actually or de-facto female-headed.

7. A.I.D. recognizes that most LDC's have endorsed the goal of further integrating women and girls into the development process through support of international efforts such as those undertaken by the various UN entities (e.g., UN Decade for Women, FAO's WCAARD Plan of Action), and that most countries have established

their own programs and plans to address the concern of women in development. Therefore, A.I.D. will support reforms which are consistent with these national positions.

8. A.I.D. seeks to increase the knowledge and skills of its staff in planning projects which effectively engage women in the development process and its benefits. The Office of Women in Development and the women in development officers will continue to support the Agency's personnel in their efforts to implement the women in development policy. However, the overall responsibility for implementation of this policy rests with all of A.I.D.'s offices and bureaus, and in all A.I.D. programs and projects.

A P P E N D I C E S

ABBREVIATIONS

I. BUREAU/OFFICE SYMBOLSREGIONAL BUREAUS

Afr - Bureau for Africa
 Asia - Bureau for Asia
 LAC - Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
 NE - Bureau for Near East

CENTRAL BUREAUS

PPC - Bureau For Program and Policy Coordination
 Eval - Office of Evaluation
 PDPR - Office of Policy Development and Program Review
 WID - Office of Women in Development

S&T - Bureau For Science and Technology
 Agr. - Office of Agriculture
 Ed. - Office of Education
 IT - Office of International Training
 MD - Office of Multisectoral Development
 Pop. - Office of Population

FVA - Bureau For Food For Peace and Voluntary Assistance
 PVC - Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation

PRE - Bureau For Private Enterprise
 HUD - Office of Housing and Urban Development
 P/I - Office of Policy and Investment

II. PROJECT TYPES

I - Women specific projects
 II - Women's component integrated into a larger project
 III - Health, Nutrition and Population projects which actually train women

III. FUNDING SOURCE

ARDN	-	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition
EH	-	Education and Human Resources Development
ES	-	Economic Support Fund
HE	-	Health
PN	-	Population Planning
SD	-	Selected Development Activities
SH	-	Sahel Development Program

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Agency for International Development's Women in Development Office maintains a Resource Center where documents on Third World women are collected as well as distributed. The following list details publications currently available. These publications are primarily intended for AID personnel, contractors, and individuals working or living in Third World nations. All others are asked to please limit selection to a maximum of 5 publications. Please check items selected.

Date _____

Name _____

Office/Institution/University _____

Address _____

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*The Sisterhood of Man, Kathleen Newland (the impact of women's changing roles on the social and economic life around the world) 1979, 242pp.

*Women and World Development, Irene Tinker and Michele Bo Bramsen (12 essays written by noted WID experts, in conjunction with the International Women's Year Conference, 1975) 1976, 228pp.

*Women and World Development; An Annotated Bibliography, Mayra Buvinic (compilation of published and unpublished works in the field of women and world development) 1976, 162pp.

Women In Development (brochure on AID's WID program and objectives) 1982, 4pp.

Women in Development 1980 Report to Congress, Office of Women in Development (prepared every two years in response to Congressional request; describes A.I.D.'s women in development programs, projects and activities according to region.) 1981, 400pp.

PROJECTS (case studies, design, evaluation, funding)

Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women, Ruth Dixon (A.I.D. Impact Evaluation No. 8 on different approaches for evaluating the impact of development projects on women) 1980, 105pp.

Audio Cassette Listening Forums: A Participatory Women's Development Project, Joyce Staley and Alisa Lundeen (report of an AID Tanzanian project using tape cassettes to enable implementation of self-determined community health and nutrition activities) 1978, 116pp.

Report from a Workshop on Macro-Data sets for Women in Development, Jane Jacqueline (workshop findings that seek methods to avoid duplication and explore ways to make existing and future data on women more accessible) 1981, 13pp.

Women-Headed Households: The Ignored Factor in Development Planning, Mayra Buvinic, Nadia Youssef (the study presents a portrayal of women who are heads of household in developing societies and are among the poorest of the poor and therefore are a special group worthy of the full attention of policy makers) 1978 113pp.

NEAR EAST

An Evaluation of Non-Formal Educational Programs on Women in Morocco Nadia Youssef, Nancy Sadka and Ernest Murphy (focuses on non-formal training alternatives for women and ways to improve the opportunities for the rural disadvantaged) 1979, 45pp.

Non-Formal Education for Women in Morocco, International Center for Research on Women (the paper focuses on the fact that the availability of vocational training to female adolescents and middle age women would clearly help reduce the unemployment rates) 1979, 60pp.

Women and Their Professional Future: An Assessment of Training Needs and Training Programs in Morocco, Nadia Youssef (the report discuss ways to promote women's employment in the public sector) 1979, 59pp.

ASIA

Profile of Bangladeshi Women: Selected Aspects of Women's Roles and Status in Bangladesh, Susan Alamgir (presents research findings that might be useful in developing the strategy of future initiatives to be taken to improve the status of women in Bangladesh) 1977, 83pp.

Simple Technologies for Rural Women in Bangladesh, Elizabeth O'Kelly (handbook showing basic tools and simple machinery suitable for use around the home, in post harvest activities, and in gathering water) 1977, 48pp.

*Status Women, Sri Lanka, University of Colombo (survey to determine present socio-cultural, legal and economic status of women; and to examine the extent and impact of the educational, economic and political participation of women) 1979, 673pp.

*The Status of Women in Nepal, Center for Economic Development and Administration, Tribhuvan University (14 part study of all aspects of women in Nepal) 1979

Status of Women: A Comparative Analysis of Twenty Developing Countries, Population Reference Bureau (data on women's educational attainment and employment participation in 12 Asia and Pacific, and 8 Latin America and Caribbean countries are examined based on World Fertility survey) 1982, 60pp.

LATIN AMERICA

Caribbean Resource Kit for Women, University of the West Indies and Int'l Women's Tribune Center (a how to workbook on the wide range of resources and activities for, by and about women engaged in development programs) 1982, 304pp.

Educational Media for Women - Latin American Regional Project Paper, A.I.D. (project involves the preparation, testing and dissemination of guidelines which will describe a systematic approach for incorporating farm women into rural development programs) 1978, 19pp.

Income Generation for Rural Women, American Home Economics Association and Int'l Federation for Home Economics (workshop developed as the result of an increasing demand from home economists of Latin America and Caribbean countries for a structured regional approach to meeting the needs of rural women, especially their economic needs) 1981 98pp.

The Role of Rural Haitian Women in Development, Jacqueline Smucker (a look at the woman's role in society, commerce, education, employment and the home) 1981, 73pp.

Rural Women in Paraguay: The Socio-Economic Dimension, Judith Laird (presents base-line data on rural women's socio-economic participation and contribution in order to effectively plan and implement development programs) 1979, 174pp.

Seeds, Hanover Street: An Experiment to Train Women in Welding and Carpentry, Peggy Antrobus (describes a successful Jamaica project that has improved the lives of low income women by teaching them non-traditional skills) 1980, 16pp.

Seeds, Market Women's Cooperatives: Giving Women Credit, Judith Bruce (description of successful ongoing project in Nicaragua involving market women and their need for ready access to credit) 1980, 16pp.

Status of Women: A Comparative Analysis of Twenty Developing Countries, Population Reference Bureau (data on women's educational attainment and employment participation in 12 Asia and Pacific and 8 Latin America and Caribbean countries are examined based on World Fertility survey) 1982, 60pp.

AFRICA

Appropriate Technology for African Women, Marilyn Carr for U.N. Economic Commission on Africa (discusses labor saving technologies for rural women) 1978, 90pp.

Information Kit for Women in Africa, International Women's Tribune Center and African Training and Research Center, (a how-to workbook aimed at strengthening and stimulating the ongoing exchange of ideas, experiences and resources among women.) 1981, 192pp.

Policy Strategies for Women in the 1980's, Irene Tinker (from African Report, March-April 1982, the WID effort needs to shift emphasis and become more active and visible. Where possible projects should be integrated, and not women only) 1982, 6pp.

Sex Roles in Food Production Systems in the Sahel, Kathleen Cloud (this case study identifies the major roles and responsibilities of women within the Sahelian food production and distribution systems) 1977, 20pp.

Small-Scale Rural Food-Processing Industry in Northern Nigeria, Emmy B. Simmons (two aspects of this industry are explored: the economic viability of the average firm and its characteristic self-employment pattern) 1975, 15pp

A Study of Female Life in Mauritania, Barbara Abeille (an examination of the life cycles, occupations, economic roles, attitudes, values, and families of Mauritanian women.) 1979, 51pp.

Women's Agricultural Work in Rural Zambia: From Valuation to Subordination, Anita Spring and Art Hansen (examines the changes that have occurred since the 1930's in the agricultural and economic systems of northwestern Zambia) 1979, 25pp.

Women's Involvement in High Risk Arable Agriculture: The Botswana Case Louise Fortmann (summary of research findings on women in agriculture, including some new supporting data and discussion of policy issues) 1980, 27pp.

Women and Economic Development in Cameroon, Judy Bryson (a description of the economic roles of women in Cameroon, and a review of the aspects of social life that have an effect on women's economic performance) 1979, 153pp.

Women in Development Program Concerns in Francophone Sahel, Maryanne Dulaney (report on an AID Upper Volta workshop designed for field officers to exchange experiences and develop ideas for programming to improve women's participation) 1979, 11pp.

Women in Mauritania: The Effects of Drought and Migration on their Economic Status and Implications for Development Programs, Melinda Smale (discusses women's activities in household production, pressures affecting productive systems, and project recommendations) 1980, 163pp. Also available in French.

Women in International Migration: Issues in Development Planning, Elsa Chaney (addresses the implications on how international migration effects women's behavior in relation to family structures, labor markets and agriculture in both emigration and immigration.) 1980, 50pp.

Women in Migration: A Third World Focus, International Center for Research on Women (a look at migration throughout the Third World and its impact on women; includes discussion on the characteristics, patterns, economics and policy implications of migration) 1979, 151pp.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION PAPERS

Conference on the Role of Women's Organizations in Development, Office of Women in Development, A.I.D. (proceedings of a conference that assessed the potential of women's organizations to work with poor women in developing countries) 1979, 75pp.

Researchers and Development Practitioners Conference, Office of Women in Development, A.I.D. (proceedings of a conference that identified gaps in the current knowledge about women in development, introduced participants to the technical assistance needs and requirements of A.I.D.) 1978, 30pp.

Women In Development Specialists: A Roster of Available Consultants, New TransCentury Foundation (a list of available consultants qualified to provide technical assistance and evaluation services for overseas development programs for short or long term assignment) 1981, 525pp.

Women's Organizations and Development: An Assessment of Capacities for Technical Assistance in Sri Lanka and Thailand, Lael Stegall (profiles women's organizations to suggest ways these groups might expand their development capacities to better incorporate women as planners and beneficiaries) 1979, 49pp.

Women's Organizations: Resources for Development, Katherine Piepmeir (options for strengthening the capacity of women's groups and indigenous non-governmental organizations as a development resource) 1980, 47pp.

Women's Organizations in Rural Development Kathleen Staudt (until women participate more extensively in politics at all levels, they will continue to be marginalized in the development process, utilizing women's organizations is a strategy which offers unique advantages for responding positively to marginalization) 1980, 71pp.

Various Perspectives on Using Womens's Organizations in Development Programming, Marilyn Hoskins (summary of meetings sponsored by AID/WID with representatives of LDC's, women's organizations, private voluntary organizations and donors' groups that addressed the present and future activities of the role of women's organizations' role in development) 1980, 33pp.

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