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REPORT OF A WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

SANA'A (YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC)

July 2 - 7 1988

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1. Summary and Conclusions

1.1 The Women in Development (WID) Workshop held in Sana'a in July 1988 was well attended by an average of some 37 women daily during its working sessions, with participants from the public and private sectors and PVO's. Given the controversial status of WID issues in the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), the fact that it was allowed to take place at its scheduled time and was well attended throughout is indicative of its success. The policy and project recommendations produced by participants during working group sessions give clear indications of recommended action for government, USAID, and other donors. The workshop also attracted outside interest from the international community.

1.2 A clear statement of interest in holding follow-up workshops in the regions was expressed by participants, and it is recommended that these be set in motion as soon as possible. Future workshops should differ in format and forum from the Sana'a workshops however, focussing on participant training. They should be implemented by a Yemeni facilitator with technical assistance from ICRW. It is further recommended that USAID seek assistance from PVO's in the United States to provide women with practical vocational skill training which could be used in income-generation. Implementation of this assistance could be through one of the regional branches of existing Yemeni women's organisations, as a separate exercise from the regional WID workshops.

1.3 Planning of subsequent workshops should be undertaken by ICRW, but also benefit from the experience of other individuals and/or organisations in YAR with WID interest in-country and experience in participant training: (see section 3 below), possibly in the form of an informal "technical planning committee". It is of primary importance that the facilitator should have good communications skills, though not necessarily a formal qualification in that field, and make use of such techniques and skills to elicit information from participants' own opinions and experiences. Subsequent workshops should be held before the end of 1988, preferably in October or November. The location of future workshops should be selected to be more conducive to group discussions (rather than promoting a lecture format). Where possible, project analysis should be used as a tool for generating creative thinking among participants, and it is recommended that professional Yemeni women be invited to share their experiences with participants as part of formal workshop sessions where relevant. The regional WID workshop focussing on income generation could usefully include representatives of the private sector commercial community, to give participants an awareness of their priorities in terms of design, production and marketing, and assist in the creation of future linkages.

1.4 Working group's policy and project recommendations focussed

on nine sectors (education, income generation and training, media, institutional development, agriculture and rural development, health, urban development, women's legal status, and the environment). The sectors which received the largest number of policy proposals were Income Generation and Education, and it is recommended that these, together with Agriculture & Rural Development, form the focus of the regional workshops, with one topic being covered in each region. Broadly speaking, these recommendations cover the same areas of expressed need outlined in the course of meetings held with numerous Yemeni women during the ICRW missions of February and March 1988.

1.5 A Summary of Proceedings in Arabic forms a separate volume to this report, in which all presentations by the facilitator and invited speakers, and policy and project recommendations by participants are presented in full. Suggested circulation includes sectoral ministries, USAID/Washington and Sana'a, and the donor community in Yemen Arab Republic.

2. The Workshop

A six-day workshop was run by a team from the International Center for Research on Women during the period July 2 - 7 1988 at Sana'a University. Sponsorship of the workshop was by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, and the workshop was financed by USAID. The ICRW team consisted of Dr. Soheir Sukkary Stolba - facilitator; and Dr. Emma Hooper - WID specialist, ably assisted by Ms. Rashida Hamdani (subconsultant to ICRW) and Ms. Banilia Ajinah (USAID). All sessions were held in Arabic. The opening and closing days were open to male and female invited participants, whereas the main working sessions were open to women only, at the request of the participants themselves.

2.1 Objectives

The workshop was designed as the first in a series of workshops to be held later in the year in the main regional towns of the Yemen Arab Republic. This initial Sana'a-based workshop was to constitute a forum for the discussion of WID issues and responses at a national level; allow government the opportunity to enhance the contribution of women to the development of YAR; enable women to increase their own welfare; and allow donors interested in that process to identify possible interventions for their support.

2.2 Methodology

Workshop sessions were structured around nine sectoral topics: WID and related indicators; education; health; income generation and training; agriculture; rural development; institutional development and inter-institutional coordination; social and legal status of women, and the image of women in the media. Selection of these topics was based on extensive discussions with numerous women in the public and private sectors and in non-governmental organisations, during Dr. Hooper's two visits to YAR in February and March 1988. The facilitator, Dr. Sukkary Stolba, introduced each topic and discussed comparable issues and statistics (where available) on women in the Arab world in general, and YAR in particular. Invited speakers (see list in Annex) then gave sector-specific presentations relating to women's developmental situation from a Yemeni perspective. Following a discussion from the floor moderated by Dr. Sukkary Stolba, participants subsequently broke up into working groups (the composition of which were changed for each sectoral topic), to formulate policy and project recommendations relating to each sector. These recommendations are summarised in sections 4 and 5 below, and were presented by representatives of the participants and by Dr. Sukkary Stolba, at the closing ceremonies. Part II of this report, a separate volume, contains the full Arabic-language summary of proceedings, the facilitator's and speakers' presentations, and detailed working group

recommendations for sectoral policies and possible projects.

2.3 Achievements

2.3.1 The very fact that the workshop, the first of its kind in YAR to address a range of issues concerning women in development - itself a controversial issue in YAR - over a multiplicity of sectors, was successfully held at its scheduled time, was a genuine achievement. Though it coincided with the first elections to the People's Assembly, during which there had been some controversy over women wishing to stand as representatives, it was allowed to take place, and indeed received favorable publicity on television and radio news and in the newspapers. The fact that proceedings were in Arabic obviously made it more accessible to a broader range of participants than if it had been in English.

2.3.2 The workshop was well attended by an average of about 37 women on a regular daily basis, including representatives of some of the donor organisations. On occasions there were as many as 50 female participants, with a number of male dignitaries attending the open sessions on the first and last days. It also attracted interest from a number of institutions from the international community (see list of participants), including the Economic Commission for Western Asia, and visiting Saudi Arabian Journalists.

2.3.3 The policy and project recommendations produced by the participants during the working sessions have given a clear indication of what Yemeni women perceive their developmental needs to be, and it is hoped that some of these recommendations will be picked up on by government, USAID and the donor community.

2.3.5 The workshop also provided the opportunity to air WID concerns both formally in workshop sessions, and informally through networking among participants (which in the case of some out-of-town participants, apparently carried on well into the night on some occasions). It thus provided a forum for women concerned with their own and their country's developmental progress to move towards a consensus of opinion regarding required action in that regard.

2.4 Problems

2.4.1 Though the timing of the elections was such that they unfortunately fell right in the middle of the main working sessions, the latter remained relatively unaffected. Sessions scheduled for that day were spread over two other days instead, at the participants' own suggestion. This did however make those two days over-long.

2.4.2 The second negative effect of the elections was that the

opening and closing ceremonies of the workshop were relatively poorly attended by decision-makers and dignitaries from government.

2.4.3 Most (though not all) of the regular participants were from predominantly urban backgrounds, and the absence of the invited outside speaker on agriculture was clearly a loss. This issue, of considerable relevance to a substantial proportion of women in YAR, could usefully be addressed in a regional context in a subsequent workshop.

2.4.4 The location of the workshop, Gamal Abdel Nasser Hall in Sana'a University Old Campus, though an excellent facility for a conference, was not conducive to promoting successful group dynamics in terms of participant involvement in ongoing discussion during working sessions due to the physical separation of participants from the facilitator and speakers. Both the latter had to talk from a raised stage which did not promote a sense of unity or egalitarianism which would have facilitated a free exchange and development of ideas.

2.4.5 During the working group sessions, it became clear that it was difficult for most participants to arrive at clear policy and project recommendations. Most lacked exposure to that process (whatever their professional formation, if any), and many experienced difficulty with what appeared to be straightforward evaluation questions (see section 2.5 below). More participant training could usefully have been done, and should certainly form the theme of the follow-up workshops. Indeed, the ICRW team concluded (independently from the participants, who arrived at the same recommendation from a different angle) that part of the institutional development process in YAR in human resource terms could usefully be addressed through the identification and training by ICRW of one or more Yemeni facilitators to run the subsequent workshops.

2.5 Participants' Evaluation

2.5.1 Participants were asked to evaluate the workshop by means of a questionnaire. The results of this are summarised below.

2.5.2 All the topics covered were felt to be of relevance in WID in YAR, though some women felt they would have liked to be given more lectures. The time allotted to topics was felt to be insufficient, and there was a desire expressed for a group discussion on the problems of working women, and how to change a society's negative view of women.

2.5.3 Participants would have liked to see additional topics covered in the working group sessions: these included the different treatment by mothers of male and female children; the importance of training handicapped children; how to formulate income generation projects; bride price and the effect of

expensive wedding traditions on household income; training for women prisoners; the curricula of adult education programs; and the importance of literacy programs.

2.5.4 All but one woman felt that the workshop had helped them understand more fully the role of women in development. The desire for regional follow-up workshops was clearly expressed by all participants, as well as a strong wish for exposure to practical skill training in various fields, particularly in establishing income-generation projects. The latter particularly applied to women active in PVO's such as the Girl Guides and Yemeni Women's Association, in order to enable their activities to become self-supporting. Suggestions were made to offer future workshops in rural areas, as well as involving the presence of a female physician to answer participants' health queries.

2.5.5 Above all, a strong hope was expressed by all those involved in the workshop that at least some of the working groups' recommendations would be acted upon and implemented in the near future, "so as not to lose faith". Such a comment speaks for itself.

3. Future Regional Workshops: Recommended Action

3.1 It is recommended that at least two regional workshops be held in Taiz, Ibb and/or Hodaida before the end of the year, e.g. in October or November. Sponsorship should of the regional workshops should continue to be by the Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs. However, the forum and format of these workshops should differ from the national level Sana'a workshop. They should be shorter: say three days each; use a participant training approach; and should be focussed around a particular topic, concentrating on it from a regional perspective. Possible topics include income-generation; education; agriculture and rural development, and health. Wherever possible, the experiences of Yemeni women who have been successful in any field of development activity should be presented to participants, and discussed as part of the participant training activity. Similarly, representatives from the private sector should be involved in discussing their design, production and marketing needs with participants in the income generation workshop. To the extent possible, workshop sessions should include consideration of the institutional implications of recommendations made or conclusions reached: for example, what are the consequences in terms of implementation of a number of similar or overlapping recommendations; can the function of one new enterprise be expanded to incorporate another and achieve economies of scale?

3.2 ICRW should identify and train one or more Yemeni women facilitators to conduct the regional workshops. The facilitators should be strong in communications skills, (though not

necessarily having a formal qualification in that field). They should preferably be involved in structuring the content of the workshops as well as their implementation, right from the initial planning stage. It is recommended that an informal "Workshop Planning Technical Committee" be formed as soon as possible, to include interested women already active in the WID field in Yemen. The tasks of this Committee would be limited to structuring the content and format of the workshop, discussing the practicalities of using a participant training approach, identifying a facilitator(s), and of course participating in workshop sessions where desired. Final decisions on topics to be covered in each regional workshop should be made by the "Technical Planning Committee" with the full involvement of the facilitator(s). It is proposed that ICRW identify the potential facilitators with the assistance of: Rashida Hamdani, Banilia al Ajinah (USAID), Marta Dhafir (OXFAM), and to the extent possible given her other commitments, Dr. Cynthia Myntti, all of whom have good contacts in the WID/YAR field. OXFAM in particular have used a participant training approach in some of their fieldwork, and their experience in this regard would be valuable. The process of convening the committee can start as soon as a decision is taken to hold the next workshops, with the relevant governmental permissions being obtained.

3.3 Identification of Facilitators: There are two types of facilitator who could make a useful contribution to the regional workshops: either a person with formal training or practical experience in communications skills, almost certainly with a university degree; or an able older woman not necessarily with a high level of education, but with practical experience in working with (rural) women, commanding the respect of her community. Selection could be of either type of person, depending on who was identified as available and interested at the time the planning and implementation of the regional workshops is initiated; and the recommendations of the "Technical Committee". It is proposed that a short-list of possible names be compiled by ICRW (including those listed below) with the assistance of the "Technical Committee" during the next two months (August and September); and preliminary meetings scheduled for the first week of October in Sana'a, to select the facilitator(s), set the agenda and plan the content of the workshops. A preliminary list of facilitators' names identified in the course of meetings held in Sana'a in July, but not contacted to date is as follows:

Ramzia Iriyani - (Foreign Affairs Ministry)
Afrah Hamami - (Center for Yemeni Studies)
Raoufa Hassan - (Doctoral candidate, Paris)
Fatima al Horeibi - (Ministry of Agriculture)
Mona Hashem - (Ann Arbor, Michigan)
Ibtisam Aamer - (Dhamar Rural Health Project)
Suha - (Catholic Institute for International Relations)
Faiza Marjan - (Oregon State University)

3.4 Budget for Regional Workshops

The proposed budget for each of the regional workshops is \$ 8,583 (rials 82,400) plus international consultants time, as detailed on pages 14-15 of Dr. Hooper's report of April 1988.

3.5 Recommended Action:

August - September: USAID to obtain clearance for holding regional workshops through Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs; on receiving request from USAID, ICRW to contact possible members of Technical Committee to start compiling a shortlist of facilitators, contact them to ascertain their interest, and set up a working session to coincide with a mission from ICRW end September/early October; (ICRW to contact potential facilitators outside YAR, Technical Committee to contact those in YAR).

Late September/Early October: ICRW mission to Sana'a and the workshop regions, to identify and select one or more facilitators; involve them in the structuring of the content of the workshops; start facilitator training; select firm date for each regional workshop; hold meetings with relevant womens' organisations in the regions; identify premises etc.

October/November: A minimum of two three-day Regional Workshops to be held, followed by evaluation by Technical Committee, ICRW and USAID.

4. Policy Recommendations by Working Groups

A summary of the policy recommendations for each sector developed by the participants' working groups is presented below. The full text of the recommendations is given in Part II of this report, the Summary of Proceedings (in Arabic). Recommendations as presented here reflect the outcome of working sessions of relatively short duration, due to lack of additional available time. For this reason, the institutional implications of policy recommendations were not able to be fully considered by participants: for example, a number of different policy recommendations could be subsumed under one implementing organisation (say the women's documentation/resource center and the organisation carrying out social research and field work on WID). Similarly, there are in some cases a multiplicity of very similar projects, reflecting a convergence in the concerns and interests of the different working groups. Indeed, it is possible that participants could benefit in future workshops from a more in-depth consideration of the institutional implications of such recommendations, from an implementation point of view (rather than simply to suggest an implementing organisation, as was the case in the Sana'a workshop).

4.1 Education Policies

- a) Develop the educational curriculum by promoting a changed, more positive image of women in school literature;
- b) Improved teacher selection, particularly in primary schools;
- c) Provision of pre-school educational facilities;
- d) Provision of musical education in nursery and primary schools and in the Yemeni Women's Association branches;
- e) Provision of additional literacy centers for women;
- f) Establishment of a school for the handicapped, to enable them to integrate more fully into society and become self-supporting.
- g) Link the adult educational curriculum content to the needs of women, through a concentration on functional literacy;

4.2 Health Policies

- a) Provision of health education, nutrition and basic first aid training for women, including patient care during hospital stays: (it is of course common for in-patients to be accompanied by a relative throughout their stay in hospital, and it is the latter who is effectively responsible for much of the basic nursing care required);
- b) Initiation of a media campaign to promote health awareness; the increased use of visual aides and posters in health education campaigns;
- c) Increased provision of rural Maternal and Child Health clinics, together with the improvement of existing facilities;
- d) Provision of improved training for nurses, and promotion of increased enrolment levels through provision of financial and other incentives;
- e) Provision of family planning services;
- f) Identification of women leaders and provision of training on how to prepare environmental health programs;

4.3 Income Generation and Training

- a) Establishment of vocational training centers for women;
- b) Improve women's technological capabilities (e.g through computer training) and provide technical vocational education for women;
- c) Establishment of vocational training facilities for the blind and other handicapped;
- d) Provision of vocational training for women prisoners to encourage their rehabilitation into society.
- e) Provision of training in the establishment of income generating projects in different regions of the country.
- f) Preservation of traditional handicrafts activities carried out by women;
- f) Provision of vocational training facilities for members of the Girl Guides, Yemeni Women's Association, and Center for "Productive Families" (al osra al montejah);
- g) Provision of training in family care and child rearing for women;

h) Development and training of female cadres able to prepare informative programs on women's issues for the media, including the preparation of brochures, booklets and documentaries on WID in the Yemen Arab Republic;

i) Provision of training in sewing and tailoring for members of the Yemeni Women's Association to enable them to produce work of a standard which would allow them to undertake commercial and government contracts (e.g. for the production of military and school uniforms).

4.4 Institutional Development

a) The creation of a Women's Office in the People's Assembly, to address women's concerns;

b) Provision of financial, material and technical support for the activities of the Yemeni Women's Association and the Girl Guides to enable them to become self-sustaining in their activities;

c) Provision of assistance and encouragement to the newest branches of the Yemeni Women's Association;

d) Establishment of a social research center to carry out field work and studies relating to women's development issues;

e) Establishment of a women's resource and documentation center.

4.5 Agriculture and Rural Development

a) The integration of women into rural development by means of specific projects targetted at women;

b) The establishment of rural development and agricultural centers for women, to encourage the spread of agricultural services ;

c) Increased agricultural extension assistance targetted at rural women.

4.6 Urban Development

a) Establishment of recreational clubs with library facilities and gardens for exclusive use by women and children;

b) The establishment of a permanent exhibition of goods produced by income-generation projects implemented by the Yemeni Women's Association, the Girl Guides, and Center for "Productive Families".

4.7 Legal

a) The establishment of legal advice centers in the branches of the Yemeni Women's Association;

b) The creation of a legal office to research into legal issues affecting women.

4.8 Environment

a) Increase the level of environmental awareness in the country

- and encourage tree planting and afforestation;
- b) Train women in practical methods of improving environmental sanitation

5. Project Recommendations by Working Groups

The working groups produced numerous project recommendations, which, like the policy recommendations, are documented in full in Part II of this report (in Arabic). A brief outline of each project, its possible cost (where provided), and potential implementing organisation(s) as judged by workshop participants, is given below.

5.1 Education Projects

- a) Project: Kindergarten
Proposed Cost: 3 million rials
Proposed Implementers: government and CLCCD
- b) Project: Kindergarten
Proposed Cost: 5 million rials
Proposed Implementers: Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, UNICEF, USAID
- c) Project: Day Care Center
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: (not stated)
- d) Project: Library for Women & Children
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Municipalities, Ministry of Education, International Donors
- e) Project: Establishment of Literacy Centers for Working Women in Textile Factories in Sana'a
Proposed Cost: 1.5 million rials
Proposed Implementer: Textile factory, Ministry of Education, UNICEF, Ministry of Social Affairs
- f) Project: Education and Training Center for Blind Women
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: Arab Labor Organisation, ILO, World Bank
- g) Project: Provision of Centers for the Handicapped in cities (Sana'a as pilot project)
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Education, UNESCO, UNICEF, Swedish aid, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health
- h) Project: Course for Women on How to Prepare Women's Programs (train 25 women for 3 months on cultural, social, political,

and health issues as they relate to women, to provide guidance on the role of women and provide information to society)

Proposed Cost: 1.5 million rials

Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Information, USAID, UNICEF

i) Project: Provision of a Day Care Center for Pre-school Children in Hodaida

Proposed Cost: 3 million rials

Proposed Implementer: CLCCD, Contributions from the general public

5.2 Urban Development Projects

a) Project: Recreational club and garden for women and children

Proposed Cost: 2 million rials

Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Social Affairs, CLCCD, International Donors

b) Project: Club for women

Proposed Cost: (not stated)

Proposed Implementer: Girl Guides, Supreme Council for Youth and Sports, CLCCD, YWA

c) Project: Socio-cultural Center for Families

Proposed Cost: 650,000 rials

Proposed Implementer: Girl Guides (Arab Office), USAID, Dutch aid, Ministry of Auqaf (Charitable Endowments)

5.3 Income Generation and Training Projects:

a) Project: Permanent Exhibition for various women's associations to market their products

Proposed Cost: 170,000 rials

Proposed Implementer: YWA, Military Cooperative, CLCCD

b) Project: Technical and Vocational Training Center for Girls

Proposed Cost: 1.5 million rials

Proposed Implementer: YWA, Ministry of Social Affairs

c) Project: Training and Production Center for Girls

(sewing, tailoring, electrical repair work, agricultural training)

Proposed Cost: (not stated)

Proposed Implementer: UNIFEM, ILO, UNICEF, USAID

d) Project: Women's Training Center (technical training, plumbing electrical work, carpentry and sewing)

Proposed Cost: (not stated)

Proposed Implementer: International Donors, Ministry of Education, CLCCD

- e) Project: Production of National Dress in Taiz and surrounding areas
 Proposed Cost: 800,000 rials
 Proposed Implementor: International Donors
- f) Project: Embroidery and Sewing Center
 Proposed Cost: 4 million rials
 Proposed Implementer: UNICEF, UNESCO, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Auqaf (Charitable Endowments)
- g) Project: Technical Training Center for Women
 (kitchen garden production, animal husbandry, electrical repair work, plumbing, sewing, embroidery, home economics)
 Proposed Cost: 3 million rials
 Proposed Implementer: USAID, Dutch aid, government through the YWA branches
- h) Project: Handicrafts Center
 Proposed Cost: 200,000 rials
 Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, YWA UNESCO, private sector businessmen for marketing
- i) Project: Bee keeping
 Proposed Cost: (not stated)
 Proposed implementer: FAO, Dutch aid
- j) Project: Reactivation of traditional handicrafts, including carpet weaving
 Proposed Cost: (not stated)
 Proposed Implementer: UNICEF, International Donors, CLCCD
- k) Project: Establishment of a carpet factory for women
 Proposed Cost: (not stated)
 Proposed Implementer: UNICEF
- l) Project: Bee and honey production
 Proposed Cost: (not stated)
 Proposed Implementer: FAO, Dutch aid
- m) Project: Home-based income generation through food preservation
 Proposed Cost: (not stated)
 Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, YWA, Rural Development Centers
- n) Project: Development of Traditional Industries (e.g. cheese-making) in the Taiz area
 Proposed Cost: 600,000 rials
 Proposed Implementers: International Donors
- o) Project: Establishment of a Factory for the Production of cheese and butter

Proposed Cost: 1 million rials
Proposed Implementer: FAO, CLCCD

- p) Project: Establishment of a Fish Factory for women
Proposed Cost: 500,000 rials
Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,
Ministry of Social Affairs
- q) Project: Establishment of a Cheese and Butter Factory
Proposed Cost: 1 million rials
Proposed Implementer: FAO, CLCCD
- r) Project: Development of Traditional Food Processing Industry
(cheese and butter) in Taiz and Hodaida
Proposed Cost: 600,000 rials
Proposed Implementer: International Donors
- s) Project: Training Women Instructors for Adult Education
(5 for each governorate - total 55)
Proposed Cost: 160,000 rials
Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Education, UNESCO, USAID
- t) Project: Development of Women's Technical Skills &
Technological Capabilities in the fields of computers,
agricultural technology, health, education)
Proposed Cost: 3 million rials
Proposed Implementer: International Donors
- u) Project: Establishment of a Permanent Exhibition for the
Products of the various Yemeni associations for women and
girls (sewing, crochet, food, sweets, photography, aiat al
Qoran, plants, cheeses, special section on books)
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: Existing Yemeni associations for women
and girls, Ministry of Social Affairs

5.4 Media Projects

- a) Project: Development of a TV Program on "Women: Present and
Future"
Proposed Cost: 150,000 rials
Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Information, Ministry of
Education, Ministry of Health, YWA
 - b) Project: Development of a TV Program on Home Maintenance
Training
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Education with the
assistance of UNESCO
 - c) Project: Training for the Preparation of Women's Information
Programs in the Press, TV, radio
- 

Proposed Cost: 1.5 million rials
Proposed Implementer: Ministries of Health, Education,
Agriculture; YWA

- d) Project: Development of Women Cadres in the Ministry of Information
Proposed Cost: 1.5 million rials
Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Information, YWA
- e) Project: Preparation of Media Messages/Information on Women
Proposed Cost: 230,000 rials
Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Information, UNESCO, USAID

5.5 Institutional Development

- a) Project: Support for the Yemeni Women's Association, Dhamar
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, International Donors
- b) Project: Provision of a Rehabilitation Center for Women Prisoners
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Social Affairs, International Donors
- c) Project: Establishment of a Social Research Center with the capacity to undertake field research into family problems
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: UNICEF, USAID, Ministry of Social Affairs, YWA, CLCCD
- d) Project: Establishment of a Legal Office for the defence of women, and women's legal affairs
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: Girl Guides, YWA, CLCCD, Ministry of Information
- e) Project: Establishment of a Legal Office for the Protection of Women's Rights
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: International Donors, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs, YWA
- f) Project: Establishment of a Center for the Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquents (to prepare them socially and psychologically to find jobs and become productive members of society)
Proposed Cost: 1.5 million rials
Proposed Implementer: Ministry of Auqaf, Ministries of Social Affairs, Education, Supreme Council for Youth

5.6 Health Projects

- a) Project: Provision of Nutritional Advice and Health Education for Women
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: YWA
- b) Project: Provision of Family Planning Services and Family Care including training, literacy classes, immunisation, birth control, breastfeeding advice, in the Hodaida area
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementator: CLCCD, Yemen Family Care Association
Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, YWA
- c) Project: Establishment of a Clinic for Family Care
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementation: CLCCD, International Donors, Ministry of Health
- d) Project: Establishment of In-patient Activities in Hospitals (to make use of and develop any existing skills, to include a library service, to give advice on hygiene)
Proposed Cost: 1 million rials
Proposed Implementer: UNICEF, UNESCO, CLCCD, YWA, Supreme Council for Youth and Sport

5.7 Agricultural Projects

- a) Project: Establishment of an Agricultural Training Center for Women's Extension Services
Proposed Cost: (not stated)
Proposed Implementer: FAO, CLCCD, Ministry of Agriculture

MEETINGS HELD

USAID

Kenneth Sherper, Mission Director
Michael Lukomsky, Deputy Director
Samir Zoghby, Human Resources Development
Banilia al Ajineh, GDO
Ferial Sulaihi, Education Office
Ben Hawley
Abdel Hamid al Ajami

Sana'a University

Dr. Abdo Ali Othman
Dr. Cynthia Myntti
Dr. Azza Ghanim
Dr. Wahiba Fare'a
Dr. Nooria Ali Humud

OXFAM

Martha Dhafir
Michael Scott

Rada'a Rural Development Project

Ria Vet-Hennink

UNFP

Dr. Faisal Abdel Qader

ODA

Helen Dubok

Ministry of Education

Zaid al Shami
Fawzia Noman

Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs

Abdul Edla
Bilquis al Ribahi
Fatima Mashour

World Bank/UNDP Mission

Dr. Joe Leitmann

Dr. Eric Ferguson

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Mona al Aghbari	Girl Guides, Sana'a
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Abbreviations: YWA - Yemeni Women's Association; YFCA - Yemeni Family Care Association

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