



Women and development



This special issue of "Women of Europe" has been produced by

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The authors would like to thank ISIS, the International Tribune Centre, the African American Institute and US AID/WID for the documentary material they have furnished.

Brussels, September 1984

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I. INTRODUCTION

"Women and development" as a theoretical construct is little more than ten years old. The concern for the problems of Third World women has come in the wake of a broad-ranging neo-feminist movement of empirical and theoretical research in the West. That concern has intensified and become more clearly defined due to the stimulus imparted by the United Nations Conference on the status of women throughout the world (City of Mexico, 1975), the Copenhagen Conference in July 1980, the Tribunes that paralleled the U.N. Conferences and the wealth of meetings and seminars that have been taking place all over the world over the past eight years.

It has gradually become clear that not only is there a women's issue in most Third World nations - since the structure of their societies is often founded on a concept of the inferiority of women and a denial of their right to active participation in social life - but there is also a women's issue characteristic of those countries. In other words, under-development has a specific and particularly grave implication for the status of women, one that is being accentuated rather than mitigated by the process of modernization and development.

Before the early 1970s, the literature on women in developing nations was restricted to research on women and their environment, marriage, family relationships and sexual roles from an anthropological standpoint. Seldom was it concerned with their role in production or their past or present social, political or economic significance either in pre-colonial societies or in the societies that came into being with the radical changes occurring once colonialism gave way to independence.

It is not easy to describe in detail and demonstrate the conditions of inferiority from which women suffered, as they still suffer today. Although any unprejudiced person knew intuitively that in no society, or very few societies, in the world had women been allowed the same role that men were offered - a role indeed that was considered as man's rightful due - it proved a harder matter to demonstrate the truth of that intuition by quoting incontrovertible facts and figures.

The difficulty in tracing the statistics that would furnish evidence of the social and economic inferiority of more than half of human-kind did not, however, disprove the widely held belief that such inferiority existed. The paucity of figures only evidenced how little interest had been aroused by women's status up to that time. It showed how widely the prejudice was diffused, how natural it was considered that women should be unrepresented in certain fields and activities. Indeed, the research findings that it was hoped would shed light on this segregation were dismissed as of little significance and still less practical use.

In short, what was happening to the group of the poorest nations of the world was happening to the female half of the human population. As is well known, the poorest nations can be described only en bloc and it is impossible to distinguish the differences, admittedly slight, in their economic status, for they are too poor and too disorganized to produce reliable, adequate population and income statistics. This makes it impossible to find out which of their number has the unhappy distinction of being the poorest of the poor.

Women were in no different a position. They had been discriminated against and their inferiority had been viewed as the natural and unchangeable order of things for so long that their marginalization could not be recorded and measured, nor could trends in that marginalization over a period of time or as a result of new political regimes be evaluated. Women had no history, for history has always been the account of men and, in the final analysis, only a small group of men. At a time of growing awareness of their state of inferiority and the need to end that state, women could not even find those minimal resources they vitally needed to set out the problem in the terms used in man's culture, story, sociology and economic science.

It is the merit of Ester Boserup, the Danish economist, that she was the first to put systematic order among the many ideas that had been aired for some time in international development cooperation agencies. As she herself writes in the introduction to her Women's Work: the Sexual Division of Labour in Economic Development, "many of the conclusions reached in this book are necessarily experimental and provisional, and I have skimmed over certain aspects of the problem for lack of basic information, but I hope that this work will help to stimulate further studies, more particularly the production of up-to-date statistics".

A gradual start is being made on filling the void of economic and social data and information that has severely hampered any attempt at analysis. There is a vast bibliography on "women and development" today. Admittedly, too little space is given to local women researchers; and the preconceived hypotheses, analytical methods and intervention strategies used as a basis for investigation are still too loosely related to the realities under study.

Between tradition and modernization

The relationship between the condition of women and economic and social development differs widely from one country to another. This diversity is no more than one aspect of a familiar trend: whereas developed countries tend to resemble each other both in social structure and in socio-cultural problems such as women's status, the less advanced countries all tend to be different, presenting a variety of situations and highly individual problems. This is the reason for the failure of "blanket formulas" for development. Nevertheless, certain traits common to these countries are discernible: the duality of their societies, in which a traditional economy co-exists with a modern economy; and the problems typical of under-development such as food shortages, chronic disease and high infant mortality.

In these countries, to a far more marked extent than in the Western world, the problems of women's status seem to be inseparably linked with those of society as a whole and with the specific social group to which the women belong. It should be borne in mind, however, that - even in the grim context of under-development - women in these countries still face very specific problems, arising not only from their role within their families but also from their economic and social status. The gap between men and women is by far the most significant problem and one that is most manifestly accentuated by economic development.

It is a fact, as will be described in greater detail in this report, that women's problems are essentially linked with the frenetic process of urbanization, efforts to industrialize, the impoverishment of agriculture and the aping of Western patterns of consumption. This does not mean that in pre-colonial societies women were not segregated, exploited and oppressed. Today, certain local researchers, fired by a justifiable desire to reassert the dignity of their cultural tradition, are trying to reassess the role of women in traditional societies. It is true that in traditional pre-colonial and pre-State societies women used to enjoy considerable

prestige as producers and often had their own sphere of ritual and political autonomy. But the political classes in developing nations who hark back to the myth and symbol of the "good old days" select those features of traditional society which serve their own power-seeking ends. In this phase of development (a development in a state of dependence in which even the few structural reforms that have been introduced have been inadequate), all too often women are still looked on as a potential workforce which for the time being it would be inopportune to mobilize; it is preferred to keep women bound by the ties of a culture of segregation and their domestic hearths.

As Anna Maria Gentile wrote in her essay on the condition of women in Africa included in a compilation of many authors' work, Donne e Internazionalismo, "Woman is the victim, the main scapegoat of transition, exposed to the contradictions of modernization and at the same time controlled and repressed by the traditional prejudices that are all the more influential in that women, being social objects, have no other recourse for protection than to their family, their community of origin". Often the legislative reforms are merely pieces of paper and have no power to liberate the individual from the moral sanctions of habit and custom. And in the end society judges women by how closely they stick to tradition. There are different expectations of men and women: a woman is not expected to make any innovatory contribution of a personal nature. Indeed, since each contribution represents a departure from the aims of traditional society, if it were to come from a woman it would be viewed as negative and reprehensible whereas it would confer approval and success on a man.

The condition of women, then, has been defined as a touchstone that proves the sincerity, or lack of it, of economic and social reforms, especially on the part of avowedly progressive governments. All too often women have taken part in revolutions against colonial powers and have then been forced to return home and be relegated to subordinate roles.

The effects of development on women's status

From the substantial volume of studies and research in the field, it is clear that economic and social development programmes do not automatically lead to an improvement in women's condition - just as they do not improve the lot of the poorest sections of the population in developing nations; indeed, they often worsen the economic plight and, as a result, the social status of women and their children. Because women's contribution to collective wellbeing and their "domestic" labour could not be measured in monetary terms it was not measured at all. Economic cooperation technicians, displaying the male attitude that tends to treat work done by women in the home as irrelevant since it is not accounted for in the national economy, have not realised how extensive and how vital to the wellbeing of the population are the "domestic duties" performed by women in developing countries; all they have done has been to perpetuate trends that were already apparent during the period of colonialism.

For historic and socio-cultural reasons - the factors that are most relevant for the purpose of the problem with which we are concerned here - certain major areas should be considered separately: Africa South of the Sahara, the Islamic countries of North Africa and the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia and Latin America. Each of these areas seems to have its own very different socio-economic context, and their historical network of development has differed markedly from others. This is the breakdown adopted by Ester Boserup in discussing the sexual division of labour in economic development. In summarizing part of her work, we shall refer to other areas but shall look mainly at examples taken from the African area South of the Sahara, since this is the zone in which most of the countries associated with the European Economic Community under the Lomé Convention are located.

Women in a rural environment

"In primitive agricultural systems, the productivity of male and female labour on the land was roughly proportionate to the difference in their physical strength. As agriculture gradually becomes less dependent on human muscular energy, the difference in productivity from the labour of the two sexes should be less marked. In practice, this is not so. On the contrary, the difference widens since it is usually the men who learn to operate new implements whereas women continue to work with the old manual methods. With the introduction of more sophisticated agricultural equipment there was less need for man's muscular strength, but the difference in productivity tended to become greater because men monopolized the use of the new equipment and modern agricultural methods.

In Africa South of the Sahara, for example, under the traditional division of labour men were allotted some of the heavier tasks such as clearing undergrowth and making ridges to plant yam, whereas the women were responsible for sowing, weeding and harvesting. Women also devoted several hours a day to what were considered as "domestic chores" such as gathering fuel, fetching water, processing and preserving agricultural products and preparing food.

In polygamous families each woman and her children were a separate production unit. Traditionally the husband was obliged to provide each wife with a plot of land to cultivate or the capital she needed to start up her little business. In exchange, the women had to feed themselves and their children and take turns to prepare food for the husband. Surplus crops were usually the woman's property, as were the profits derived from her trade.

With the advent of colonialism, this situation started to change. At first the change worked to the advantage of women. The building of roads and railways, the fact that tribes were forced to live in peace and the proliferation of business and trade added to the mobility of women and, especially in West Africa, meant that their profits increased. At the same time, the missionaries who came in reduced men's power of life and death over women. The colonial authority, however, gave no recognition to women's economic and social status; indeed, it found it natural to establish relationships solely with the men. Far fewer girls were sent to school than boys. When new technologies were introduced they were taught only to the men. The idea that agriculture is a man's job, an idea held first by the colonial administrators and later by the development experts, persuaded them that men would have made better peasants than women had they only overcome their natural "laziness".

Even though women account for 60% to 80% of the agricultural labour force in Africa, South and Southeast Asia and the West Indies, and 40% in Latin America, they were persistently ignored under training programmes.

A few figures from Africa illustrate this point. According to FAO, the percentage of women among those taking part in informal instruction programmes was as high as 100% in the field of domestic economy and 90% in the field of nutrition. Outside these two areas, however, the percentages were far lower: 50% of those being trained in craft trades, 20% in courses on livestock farming, 15% in agriculture and 10% in training to work in and manage cooperatives.

The introduction of cash crops resulted in the creation of an area of privilege reserved for men, although the wife still had to provide for her family's food besides tending her husband's cash crops while the profits went to him. Even today, research and government subsidies are all directed towards exportable crops, whereas crops to be consumed by those who grow them, in other words subsistence economy crops, have received no attention of note, at least until very recent years.

Population shifts brought about by the advent of a plantation economy (coffee, cocoa and rubber, for example), mining and quarrying, major public works and, more recently, industrialization have inevitably affected women's status, even though on the whole it has been the male labour force that has been involved. When men emigrate to towns, plantations or mining areas, women have to do far more work in rural areas. Men retain their right to the ownership or use of land, cattle and proceeds from the cash crops which their wives now have to cultivate on their own, while the men's earnings do very little to improve the living standards of the women and their children, partly because they tend to be very low and partly because men look on them as their own and spend them on modern consumer goods. The number of families with a woman at its head is now very high in every developing country, and these are generally the families which live at subsistence level.

Women have also been placed at a disadvantage with regard to land ownership. In traditional societies, everyone was entitled to use common land; after the agricultural reforms introduced by the colonial administrators or by new governments following independence, only in rare cases did women acquire the right to own land. The sole exceptions are widows, who occasionally have access to the ownership of land. This has occurred in almost every African country and in Southeast Asia, where women who have been peasants in their own right have now become merely peasants' wives. Furthermore, since in the final analysis only men cultivated cash crops, those that are sold for money, only men have money to purchase more plots of land.

"Thus it is that in the course of agricultural development the productivity of male labour tends to rise while that of female labour remains more or less unchanged. The corollary of the relative fall in the productivity of female labour is a diminution of their status in agriculture, leading in turn to a tendency for women to give up farming and withdraw into their domestic environment or move to the city." (Ester Boserup)

Women in an urban environment

When women emigrate to towns their lives are certainly no easier. Indeed, most of them remain in the towns no more than a few months a year. Links with the countryside are seldom broken altogether; many women come and go regularly between town and country to retain their right to their husband's land since, if it were to be abandoned, it might be redistributed to some other member of the enlarged family.

In the towns of sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia women tend to work mainly in retail trade, although sometimes they also run businesses in markets and the wholesale trade, including import and export concerns. Much has been written about the famous women traders of West Africa, but even their position has become somewhat precarious over the past few years and only a few have managed to become modern entrepreneurs. Most are increasingly affected by government measures in this field, especially the protectionism exercised in favour of certain modern industries. The fact that the more complex trading activities call for vocational abilities that can be acquired only through school education means that women cannot compete, or at least places them at the mercy of male accountants, who often end by taking over from them.

In Arab countries, Northern India and countries with a Chinese population, few women are to be found either in the traditional sector or in more modern forms of commerce. In Latin America, on the other hand, a distinction must be made between countries with a mainly black or Indian population, where many more women than men work in the traditional sector, and places with a strong Spanish influence where women are virtually unrepresented in the traditional sector and a fairly large proportion is employed in more modern sectors of trade.

Even though profits from trade are usually very low, barely enough for survival, the benefit to women is that they have the society and companionship of other women and can organize traditional associations with widely varying aims. This provides an opportunity to assume a certain role, even a political role, which may be a means of protecting their common interests. Today, however, the power of these women's associations is steadily, although more or less slowly, declining, as is the role of women working in the commercial sector as it is increasingly organized on modern lines.

Many women in developing nations are engaged in craft trades (making fabrics, ceramics, baskets, beer, cooked foods, etc.). Their produce is usually sold in markets by the women themselves or, in countries where women live in seclusion, by intermediaries or the younger or more elderly members of the family.

When a manufacturing industry comes into being in a country and competes with small family producers, part of the workforce that it put out of business is absorbed by industry. Generally, however, it is the men who are taken on, while women lose their employment once the products they used to make are manufactured by men in modern factories.

The number of women workers in industry is altogether negligible. blue collar workers. Over the past few years, women have accounted for the majority of the underpaid labour force working for decentralizing industries which avail themselves of outworkers. In countries in which women do not cultivate the fields or work in trade, too, today they account for more than a third of industrial outworkers, almost always working for very low - virtually subsistence - wages.

In the two traditional fields of work, then, commerce and crafts, women are once again excluded from employment and no alternative opportunities are open to them. Few women find work in central or local government and in the service industry in general. Very few have positions of responsibility, most being employed in the lowest grades. Only in the liberal professions is the number of men and women virtually the same in every developing nation. This is partly because women in élite sectors of society have always been more emancipated, partly because the professions which women tend to take up are teaching and nursing. This also applies to countries in which women live in seclusion, since only other women are allowed to cater for their needs.

For most women who have too low a standard of education or are without a husband to provide for them and their children, the only way of earning a living in urban centres, unless they can work in retail trade or illegal home distilling, is domestic service or prostitution. Except in Latin America, where there is a higher percentage of women in the towns than men (where women work in large numbers as domestic servants), towns in developing nations generally tend to be all-male or nearly so and the demand for sexual services is very great.

Many research workers have turned their attention to prostitution. Usually, however, the focus is on élite groups and their dealings with prostitution (especially in Africa), ignoring the social process that has led to the situation and overlooking the fundamental issues. Why should so many women be forced into prostitution and what effect does it have on their own and their children's future? Prostitution has become a job, just as it is in more advanced countries, with the same class distinctions and leading to the same social ostracization.

In many countries, laws - on divorce, property, inheritance, etc. - have been approved over the past few years to improve women's legal status, but they clearly serve little purpose if women have forfeited their economic independence, if they know nothing and are not involved in the modern sector or if - once they do enter that sector - their lives come to resemble those of modern women in the Western sense of "suburban wives". Educated women in towns, as Judith Van Allen has described them very clearly in her essay on Women in Africa: Modernization means more Dependency (The Center Magazine, May-June 1974), are becoming Western-style "ladies". The only jobs available to them are, as we have pointed out, in nursing or teaching. Even if they have studied abroad, very often they do not work at all but devote themselves exclusively to supervising the household. Those who succeed in breaking the mould become excellent professional people such as lawyers, doctors and leading politicians, but they are no more than a tiny minority.

Modern associations for women only merely teach their members how to dress fashionably, cook European dishes, serve tea or lay a table. The same applies to radio and television programmes for women and most of their press, where the tendency is to imitate Western patterns. "What used to be forceful organizations of women producers have become organizations for docile consumers whose sole purpose seems to be to expand the market for industrial goods rather than for traditional craft products".

Development cooperation and the issue of women

During the 1960s and early 1970s, the problems associated with women and development were considered as isolated phenomena arising from a lack of infrastructure. It was felt that they could be tackled through individual programmes, especially in the fields of health and education. This view was officially supported by the Conference of African Education Ministers in 1961, resulting in UNESCO, ILO and FAO programmes aimed at women, in conjunction with a group of donor countries, including Sweden and the United States. There was never a searching evaluation of these programmes, but it was soon realized that girls were dropping out of the courses because they were pregnant or had to work in the fields. It was then stated that the courses might not have been appropriate to the needs of the women they were designed to serve.

In about the mid-70s, among international agencies and cooperation bodies in the few countries that had started to take an interest in the problem the watchword became "integration of women into the process of development". In other words, measures to improve the status of women should be coordinated with general policies on the economic and social progress of society as a whole, and special steps should not be taken to improve women's status in isolation. There should be changes in the type of work done by men as well, and in their privileges, obligations and rights.

The 1975 Conference in Mexico City ended with a clear-cut, structured Declaration stressing that equal dignity for women is one of the main objectives to be pursued through development and highlighting the contribution that women themselves can make to that development.

"Women represent one half of the world's human resources: it is vital that they should be integrated into the process of growth and that they should participate in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and policies ..." (article 15). "The final aim of development is to guarantee a better quality of life for all, in other words not only the development of economic resources and other forms of material wealth but also the physical, moral, intellectual and spiritual development of the human being" (article 16). "To integrate women in the process of development, States should introduce the necessary changes to their economic and social policies to ensure that women have the right to participate in and contribute to the overall development effort" (article 17). "Modernization of the agricultural sector in vast regions of the world is a vital element in progress, particularly because it offers millions of rural women an opportunity to participate in development. Governments, specialist institutions and other regional and international organizations should support those projects whose aim is to make maximum use of the potential and develop the autonomy of rural women" (article 21).

During that same period people started to discuss the need to evaluate development projects, including an assessment of any negative impact they might have on women's status. At the same time, the industrialized nations, together with some of the UN specialist agencies, set up ad hoc offices to evaluate projects and conduct in-depth analyses of all aspects of women's status in the developing nations to which help was being given.

Progress has been very slow, however, and - as was pointed out at the Copenhagen Conference - no significant change has been achieved in women's status in any of the less advanced countries. Although the phrase "integrating women in the process of development" seemed clear at first sight, in practice it proved difficult to apply and the objective was found to have been too ambitious.

It was then thought that, since the activities in which women have traditionally been engaged are on the way out because of modernization in developing nations, action should be taken to help women embark upon new income-generating activities. The development planners had stressed the importance of economic activities that could be quantified in monetary terms and had declared that any progress should be valued in terms of the Gross National Product, and it was natural for women to demand this type of intervention. This was happening more or less at a time when it was becoming apparent that development efforts had not even minimally satisfied the most basic needs of the poorest of the poor. Despite a good deal of discussion, no clear definition had been evolved of those basic needs; the difficulty of measuring factors such as health and education created a tendency to accentuate the need for intervention in the field of income-generating activities.

The response to the demand from women was to start up small-scale projects for women organized by local groups with funds made available by International Non-Governmental Organizations or women's associations in more advanced countries. In some cases the projects were successful. Many provided excellent schooling in the exercise of leadership among the women taking part. More often than not, however, they failed. The greatest defect of the projects was that they were designed quite outside the framework of national or regional planning. All too infrequently was there any assessment of the financial soundness of projects, the basic reason being that they were still looked on as social welfare programmes. Or else the projects were so isolated that the planners did not even hear about them!

Recently this type of project has been widely criticized. At the Conference of Women of Austral Africa held in Harare in Zimbabwe in November 1982, one of the official rapporteurs, Dr. Muchena from the University of Zimbabwe deplored the fact that many of the projects are so small that in the final analysis they produce no income or, if they do, only over a limited period of time. Rarely is a feasibility study conducted activity and no thought is given to the actual market potential or the existence of adequate infrastructure such as roads and transport. The effort to generate income through craft trades, poultry- or rabbit-farming or market-gardening very often merely places an additional burden on women who are already overworked.

Today the "women and development" position has changed once again. There is an awareness that women's projects should not be treated as if they were separate from development planning; efforts should be concentrated on genuinely integrating women into that planning. The beneficiaries should be identified, the economic implications carefully considered and income-generating activities then made an integral part of rural development programmes.

Today, for example, the focus is on energy. Under the solutions planned there are to be improvements in provision for cooking and the supply of fuel through reafforestation. It is unlikely that these solutions will work unless women are involved in the projects right from the start. Similarly, the cooperation of women at every level must be sought in plans to bring water to all by the year 1990, without imposing arrangements from above that do not fit in with the way women actually live. Recent research by the European Commission to evaluate water projects in Sahel villages has shown that women often boycott projects under which water is brought to their homes; living as they do in seclusion, drawing water at the public fountain is the only opportunity they have for enjoying the company of other women. Women must be given control over the new technologies. In the past, when men acquired control of the new technologies that replaced women's work it was the men who benefited and the women who forfeited their power. This should be avoided in the future.

Nevertheless, as Irene Tinker warns in her article on Policy Strategies for Women in the 80s (Africa Report, March-April 1981), a very cautious approach is needed. The strategy calls for careful planning and strong local leadership, as otherwise it would be easy to slide back to the original order of things under which women were completely ignored. Since women have been so long discriminated against and have been placed at such a disadvantage, in many quarters today there is a call for positive action programmes in favour of women (special support measures, ad hoc projects and above all specific training programmes in various fields, including management), to help them acquire the abilities and resources to fill the gap that now exists. There is a realization in less advanced countries, as in Europe, that this may be the only path. Efforts will be needed until such time as the discrepancy between men and women in the practical application of human rights has been wiped out.

At the Mexico City Conference, there was a call for the creation of special "machinery" for women within the Government machine. It was realized that where such structures have been created they have not worked: they have been inadequately staffed, they have operated at the lowest level, they have suffered from an inferiority complex, they have been unable to voice the problems of women in a man's world and they have failed to obtain a hearing. It is for these reasons that women in Third World countries are calling on Western cooperation agencies to reinforce those structures, finance their programmes and evidence very special concern for them.

"If we genuinely wish to satisfy human needs and break the mould of everyday poverty, stimulating the development of society," in the words of Marie Angélique Savané, President of AAWORD, the Association of African Women for Research and Development, "the key factor is women."

In certain Western countries and international organizations, something is stirring. It may be on a small scale as yet, but it can reasonably be stated that there is greater trans-national solidarity and a sense of community of interests today among women in countries throughout the world, despite the great diversity of their condition brought about by their cultural inheritance and the organization of their societies.

The problem of improving women's status has now been raised - or at least the problem has been raised of not neglecting, when tackling the problems of various societies, that special approach whereby the results of a policy can be weighed in terms of its benefit not only to the population in general but also to relationships between men and women, those groups with such sharply differentiated positions and roles.

II. THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS POSITION ON THE WOMEN'S ISSUE IN DEVELOPING NATIONS

Introduction

Established in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome, the European Economic Community has slowly but surely extended its relationships with the Third World. The Treaty gave it the right to make a collective contribution to the development of its own overseas dependencies, although it gave no mandate for matters of general policy towards developing countries.

Having first directed their interest in their former colonies in the early 1960s, the six countries making up the European Community at the time negotiated an association agreement - the Yaoundé Convention - with 18 former African dependencies and with Madagascar (the Associated States of Africa and Madagascar). The first Yaoundé Convention, signed in 1963, introduced cooperation between the two regions based on equality and partnership. It was followed by the Second Yaoundé Convention in 1969. In the same way, trade agreements have since been negotiated between the Community and two of the Maghreb countries, Morocco and Tunisia, as well as with Lebanon and Egypt.

The enlargement of the Community in 1973 when three new Member States joined - Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom - led to the establishment of direct, preferential relationships not only with English-speaking African countries but also with Asiatic countries such as India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

A direct result of this expansion in the Community's horizons was the Lomé Convention, replacing the Yaoundé agreement, signed by the nine EEC Member States and by 46 independent States of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

On 1 January 1981, the second Lomé Convention came into force, linking the Community with over 60 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific - we shall refer to them as the ACP countries for short.

These conventions have broken new ground in four ways. They give secure cooperation terms with a basis in law; they establish a collective contract between two parts of the world that rules out economic and ideological discrimination or manipulation; they set up - common institutions such as a joint consultative assembly and a council of ministers, advised by a committee of ambassadors); and they extend cooperation to a broad range of issues. Sector by sector, the Lomé Convention provides for:

- trade cooperation.

ACP countries can export almost all their products to the Community duty-free, although similar rights are not granted to European products in return. Under a special protocol the Community undertakes to buy sugar from ACP sugar-producing countries at the price it guarantees its own producers.

- stabilization of export earnings.

This mechanism is the most original concept in the EEC-ACP agreements. Functioning as an "insurance policy against lean years", "Stabex" known, guarantees ACP countries minimum earnings from their exports of various raw materials to the Common Market. "Sysmin", based on the same concept, was brought into being in 1981; it guarantees a set level of production and exports for a variety of minerals.

- financial and technical cooperation.

The European Development Fund (EDF) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) contribute financially to the development of ACP countries in close cooperation with the governments concerned. Five major sectors share most of the Community aid: rural development, social development, industry, mining and economic infrastructure. Total financial aid over the five-year period rose from 3,500 million ECU under Lomé I to 5,700 million ECU under Lomé II (about 2,000 million in the form of loans).

- industrial and agricultural cooperation.

The second Lomé Convention reinforces this form of cooperation and should lead to growing interdependence between Europe and ACP countries. The funds available to the joint Centre for Industrial Development have been increased and a technical centre for agricultural cooperation has been set up.

The Community has also signed agreements with the countries in the Mediterranean basin. Turkey, Cyprus and Malta are linked to the Community by association agreements which should gradually lead to a customs union. For their part, the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia), the Mashreq countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria), Israel and Yugoslavia have signed commercial, industrial, technical and financial cooperation agreements with the Community.

Agreements less broad-ranging in scope have been reached between the Community and certain countries in Latin America and Asia. The poorer nations of Latin America and Asia also benefit from financial and technical aid covering numerous agricultural and other projects. Although limited, the aid has been growing rapidly: from 20 million ECU in 1976 to over 250 million ECU by 1982.

New guidelines for the future

"A comprehensive review of Community development policy and its achievements is necessary so that we can reaffirm its aims and geographical scope and look afresh at methods and resources," wrote the European Commission in its introduction to a September 1982 memorandum on the Community's development policy. Such a review is needed for a number of reasons:

- achievements in the first two decades of development suggest that resources were insufficient or badly used.
- the duration of the deepening international economic crisis and the extent of unemployment in Europe call into question the ability of the Community and its Member States to increase and improve their aid to the Third World.
- The forthcoming enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal means that the EC will be called upon to undertake two tasks at the same time. It will have to narrow the economic gulf between its own regions whilst contributing to the development of Mediterranean and other Third World countries.
- The crisis in multilateral cooperation arrangements, demonstrated by the failure of numerous international gatherings, gives added urgency to any consideration of future direct relations between the Community and the third World.

All this comes at a time when negotiations are beginning on the Lomé III Convention.

The new guidelines proposed by the Commission cover the methods, scope and resources of development policy.

Methods

The Community should encourage the self-supporting, durable development of Third World countries, especially the poorest of the poor. First priority should be given to an active rural development policy. This is the main weapon in the battle against hunger and poverty. It is also the first step towards creating an economic framework that will sustain the kind of advances now made possible by external aid. Efforts are needed to tap the human potential of the Third World and exploit natural resources, whilst respecting and restoring ecological patterns. Development efforts should also concentrate on creating an independent capacity for scientific research in Third World countries.

To be effective, such concentration on the wellsprings of development must be linked with a change of method. While seeking to increase the volume of aid it provides, the Community should not ignore ways of improving its quality. It must seek a new form of political dialogue with Third World leaders. This dialogue must be more than mere haggling and technical discussions about the choice of projects to be financed. It must lead to a genuine development "contract" between rich and poor countries. It is not a question of attaching conditions to aid - Third World governments have a sovereign right to determine their own priorities - but of achieving greater coherence between external aid efforts and internal policies.

The Community should discuss with its Third World partners ways of improving aid management and slotting aid programmes into the pattern of priorities laid down for national development. It is a path on which the Community embarked in 1982, when it helped a number of African countries to launch trial improvements in their food strategies.

Advances in the rural economy and food production are the top priorities for self-supporting development in the Third World. But the mutual advantages to be gained from development are clearer in other areas. Examples quoted by the Commission memorandum include fisheries, mining, energy and industry. In its own industrial policy Europe should pay growing heed to the development needs of the Third World.

Scope

The Community will pursue the ventures on which it has already made a start within the context of the North-South dialogue, as well as its independent aid programmes for groups of countries and the Third World as a whole.

- North-South dialogue: the Community must continue to support efforts to achieve a better economic balance between the northern and southern hemispheres. Its prime objective must be to resolve those differences which have prevented serious negotiation of the major issues: energy, raw materials, food and agriculture, industrial restructuring, trade links and the financing of development programmes.
- Regional cooperation: the Commission hopes to extend its network of contractual links with the Third World. An outline convention of indefinite duration will be negotiated with ACP countries if they so wish. The aim will be to promote activities essential to development which operate over a prolonged time scale. There will have to be periodic reviews of how the convention is functioning and is financed. It should also be possible to formulate policies tailored to national needs within the outline convention.
- Global cooperation: the Commission plans to continue with and improve all facets of Community development and cooperation policy. It stresses the need to adopt a new approach to food aid. Except in emergencies, this should be given only as part of an overall food strategy designed to bring about self-sufficiency. It should not be used as an end in itself, as there is a risk of discouraging local food production. The Community, whose frontiers are already the widest open to the Third World, must continue to ensure that its Third World trade policy gives the utmost certainty about the future of trading. At the same time, it should press on with its efforts to bring stability to the market for raw materials.

Resources

Aid from the Community and its Member States accounts for half of the public aid to the Third World from the West as a whole, representing 0.5% of the gross national product of its Member States (compared with the current target of 0.7%). Direct Community aid represents 0.05% of its gross national product. The European Commission proposes to increase this gradually to 0.1% over 10 years. It also recommends that the Community make greater use of its borrowing capacity to channel finance to the Third World, notably through the European Investment Bank.

There is a need for greater coherence and coordination between Community development policy and its internal and external policies for agriculture, industry and trade, as well as between Community development policies and those of the Member States.

The new guidelines emerging within the Community reflect a more general awareness, a cultural turning point in the approach to the problems of development. Great importance is attached to the human factor in development and to the optimization and preservation of human and natural resources, showing due respect for the existing socio-cultural and natural order of things. It is hoped that, when measures are assessed, account will be taken of the impact of development projects on the socio-cultural dimension and the degree to which they respect the patterns of life of the peoples who are involved.

It is in this context - although no explicit reference is made to it in the Memorandum - that the subject of women and development should be viewed.

Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the European Community on "women and development"

On 8 November 1982, the Council of Development Cooperation Ministers in Community countries met in Brussels and delivered its opinion on Community development aid in relation to the status of women in developing countries.

In a resolution (summarized below) the Council of Ministers expressed its concern that cooperation efforts should contribute to the harmonious development of the whole population in the countries being aided. It declared that it was prepared to take the role of women in development fully into account, as it would the specific problems facing women. The Community, it said, was aware that development aid projects and action in favour of women should be in consonance with the development objectives of the beneficiary countries.

The final text adopted by the Council of Ministers starts by describing the role and status of women, pointing out that women play an essential - but often unknown and undervalued - role in the economy of developing countries. Modernization and development may then have prejudicial effects on the status of women: they may forfeit their financial independence, their traditional family ties may be broken, and they may have to shoulder a substantial extra burden of work.

With more specific reference to development aid, the resolution acknowledges that the degree to which women are involved in Community-funded projects is fairly low. The direct benefits of those projects are not equally shared, to the detriment of the female population. They also produce indirect and unforeseen effects which are prejudicial to women's status and financial position. Such errors, the Ministers recognize, are due partly to the fact that insufficient allowance was made in the planning stage for the diversity of the peoples concerned and their various components, partly to the innate inequality in the negotiating and decision-making power of men and women in many of the beneficiary societies.

To come closer to achieving its objectives, the Community must take specific factors into account in addition to the problems inherent in any development cooperation. These vital factors include cultural, religious, social and economic imperatives that determine the status of women and the degree to which they can be involved in development. They add to the number of parameters that must be borne in mind, although it should not be forgotten that women in developing countries are far from being a homogeneous group.

To increase the level of women's participation, there should be efforts to make the authorities aware of the problem. According to the resolution, to do this the Community should establish a dialogue with developing countries and draw the attention of the authorities responsible to all the advantages that may ensue from greater integration of women. The Commission, it says, should maintain contact to the extent possible with women's organizations in developing countries which are involved in development aid.

Under development programmes and projects, financial and organizational support should be given to women's groups and organizations and government agencies working for women. With this in mind, the European Commission should step up the participation of its female staff in development projects.

Having indicated how the interests of women should be borne in mind during the project planning phase (through consultation of the local community, assessment of the impact of a project on the female population, obtaining the active involvement of women in all stages of the project, etc.), the resolution lists the sectors in which women play a particularly important role: income generation and job creation, health, education and training, the supply of drinking water, access to credit and energy. It also provides for facilities for financing specific projects for women.

The Council resolution, together with an explanatory note, was sent to all Commission delegates in developing countries for guidance as to their proper role in its implementation.

Commission Programme

In order to comply with the directives of the Council of Ministers, a Women and Development Office has been set up within the Human Resources Directorate in the Directorate-General for Development. This Office has been given certain specific tasks.

Even before the Resolution of the Council of Ministers, in 1982 the Commission had conducted a survey on "women and development in Community practice: the impact of Community actions on women".

Having surveyed the problem as it then stood, the document gave practical examples of the effects of Community aid on women.

Community projects specifically relating to women

Up to this time, three types of project specifically relating to women have been financed out of budgets administered by the European Commission: projects relating to the training and advancement of women; health projects and projects associated with production.

There have been very few projects connected with schools attended only by girls: the Sainte Marie lycée in Abidjan and the girls' lycée in Niamey in the field of secondary education; and a nurses' technical and vocational training school in Tananarive. In countries that are associated with the Community, it is not customary for boys and girls to be educated in separate establishments. The reason why fewer girls than boys attend school on the whole - sometimes far fewer - tends to be parents' attitudes rather than such factors as the design of school premises, except perhaps in the case of boarding schools, although it is unwise to generalize in this field. In Niger, for instance, the Djerma and Songhai ethnic groups appear to be more in favour of educating girls than the Hauoussa group (1), as demonstrated by the percentage of girls attending schools in the different regions.

(1) This attitude may be explained by marriage customs: girls in the regions of Tahoua and Birni N'Konni usually marry before the age of 13 and their family duties prevent them from going to school.

From an evaluation of projects implemented under the First European Development Fund in Niger (1971), it appears that 14% of the school population in the Haoussa zone were girls, 27% in the Djerma zone. The report stated that there had been a fairly rapid rise in this respect: in the "collèges d'enseignement général" (CEGs - general educational schools) visited, the average girl-to-boy ratio was 1:9 in 1968 and 1:4 in 1971. The percentage of girls in each class was:

26% in the 6th grade (first year of secondary school)
22% in the 5th grade (second year of secondary school)
14% in the 4th grade (third year of secondary school)
10% in the 3rd grade (fourth year of secondary school)

As pointed out in the report:

"The reason is that there tends to be a more balanced distribution in the primary school, in other words the group providing the intake into the 6th grade.

"It remains to be seen whether the higher number of girls in the early years will decline over the course of their education. According to information furnished by the heads of CEGs visited, there is only a slightly higher dropout rate among girls than among boys. Girls drop out not because they themselves wish to give up their studies but because they are less interested than the boys in obtaining a diploma which will help them earn their living in the future, because they lodge with private families (except at Filingué) rather than boarding and finally because, being in a minority in class, they tend to withdraw into themselves, which is also why they are less able to express themselves verbally."

The European Commission feels that the gap between the percentage of boys and girls in education should be narrowed, although girls should not be forced to break away from the customs of their families and ethnic groups. For this reason, when a boarding school is set up to help provide schooling for pupils from the savannah, an effort is made to avoid the mistakes that occurred with the first few boarding schools financed by the Community. The Niger report stated that: "boarders are not forced to do domestic chores or help out with small manual jobs as do pupils lodging with private families. .. It is questionable, however, whether the system applied in boarding schools does not go too far in this direction and whether it does not seriously neglect the educational aspect of work. It is quite

unacceptable for boys and girls to be housed in badly kept premises and not to be expected in any way to keep them clean and tidy. The ministerial authorities seem to have lost sight of the important educational function of life in a boarding school, especially for young people who come from the savannah and are separated from their families for long periods".

With this in mind, in Sainte Marie Lycée in Abidjan (a project set up under the 1st European Development Fund for which further funds are to be made available under the 5th EDF), a boarder's life entails doing a few physical (domestic) chores, educational tasks (the older girls supervise the younger ones in the dormitories, refectories and classrooms) and social tasks (teaching children who do not attend school to read and write, visiting sick people, rebuilding houses in a leper village, etc.).

Efforts for the advancement of women include many projects funded jointly by the Community and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These include projects at Angochagua in Ecuador, at Nyakizu in Rwanda, at Tamil Nadu in India, at Kisanga in Zaire and at Kyaragana in Kenya. Nevertheless, the Community on its own is responsible for only one project entailing a substantial investment (in Niger, funded out of the 2nd and 3rd EDFs).

In the field of health the projects aimed specifically at women are those relating to maternity and family planning services. Apart from maternity services - gynaecology, obstetrics and the protection of mother and child - included in hospital building schemes, EDF funds have been used to create, for example, 46 new maternity hospitals (1) and extend 20 existing maternity hospitals. At Bamsko, under a "maternity hospital/dispensary/mother and child care" project funded in 1977 to the tune of 1,785 million ECU, three maternity hospitals were built and fitted out to provide 121 beds, and 2 mother and child centres and 3 paediatric units (with 31 beds) were brought into being; 3 gynaecological units were built in new districts on the outskirts of the town, where the main cause of mortality before that time had been complications associated with pregnancy and childbirth.

(1) For example: a 36-bed maternity hospital at Lokossa (Benin), on which construction work was completed in 1961 at a cost of 40,000 ECU (including modernization of the existing maternity hospital which was converted to a convalescent home).

It is hard to quantify the precise impact of this type of project on women's health. Nevertheless, the qualitative assessments available show that the results are very positive in general, especially in that they reduce the death rate due to complications in childbirth now that cesarian operations can be performed. Even so, cases have been reported (although no number has been specified) of the maternity hospitals being used for sexual mutilation. There have been other reports of gynaecological help being given to women from one ethnic group and refused to others because of conflicts between local tribes.

Community measures in support of family planning are limited to helping to finance projects, together with NGOs. It should be borne in mind that the official policy of most African countries associated with the Community is that population growth is desirable. Up to this time, no government has submitted schemes for the dissemination of information on birth control methods, although from close contact with the local communities, especially women, the kind of contact that can more readily be established by certain NGOs, it may realistically be assumed that other aspirations exist. Because of this, it is fairly common for the Community to join with NGOs to finance family planning projects, especially in Asia (a family planning association in the regions of Chandpur and Paribar Kallayan Keyndra in Bangladesh; a campaign to inform adults and teachers about family planning in the regions of Western Java, Lampung, Western Kali Mantan and Central Java; the setting up of rural family planning centres in Pakistan, etc.), and in Latin America (a family action programme in Arequipa, Peru; the construction of a family planning centre in Mava in the State of Sao Paulo; the launching of a programme directed at women to promote birth control in Guayaquil, Ecuador, etc.).

A comparative assessment of micro-projects and projects jointly financed with NGOs (1) reports that the results of these measures have been satisfactory as a whole. Referring more specifically to the birth control project in Bangladesh, it states that 91% of the people interviewed in the course of a sample survey "had acquired their knowledge of birth control from the radio". It is impossible, however, to tell whether the birth rate has in fact fallen as a result.

In the production sector it is fairly rare for Community measures to be directed at women only. Those that do exist are usually in the crafts or very small industry, especially the clothing (garment-making) industry.

In Guinea Conakry, for example, under a programme of measures to support small and medium-sized enterprise, aid is to be given to a women's cooperative for the making of school clothing set up on the outskirts of the capital.

In Senegal, under a trade promotion programme financed out of the 4th EDF, Senegal took part in the international textile and clothing industry fair in Abidjan in 1981. Senegalese dyers came together on that occasion to obtain direct access to the sources supplying their raw fabrics. They gave women garment-makers a "style and trend notebook". The orders taken as a result of this enterprise had a direct effect on employment and earnings.

Some of the "micro-project" programmes relate to women. In Western Samoa, for instance, where poultry-keeping is one of women's traditional activities, 30 or so large poultry units were installed and women's cooperatives were asked to run them. There have also been micro-projects designed specifically with women in mind in the fields of spinning, weaving and ceramics, as in Burundi and Papua New Guinea. In the Seychelles, where retail trade is customarily in the hands of women, there are plans to create new market places.

Some of the measures financed jointly with NGOs aim at women in the craft industry. For example, various craft units have been fitted out in Natal (Brazil), a garment-making workshop has been set up in Tripoli (Lebanon), a laboratory producing craft goods has come into being in Cotonou (Benin), etc.

According to the comparative report quoted above, the results of the micro-projects and NGO jointly-financed projects are very satisfactory.

The report goes on to analyse the effects on women of projects not specifically relating to them and reaches the following conclusions:

"It would be an over-simplification to sustain that Community projects have always improved the status of women, but it would also be an exaggeration to argue the contrary. The truth probably lies between these two extremes: certain projects have improved women's status while others have worsened it - not on purpose, but in all probability because of an imperfect knowledge of local realities."

The question that should be raised here is a logical consequence of what has been stated above: can the positive effects of projects for women be increased or can any negative effects at least be avoided, and if so how?

The immediate answer is obvious. Many of the negative effects described could be avoided in the first place by carrying out more detailed socio-economic research to identify the possible bottlenecks and obstacles and by paying greater attention, during the project planning phase, to special features inherent in the local situation such as the co-existence of two rival ethnic groups, separate sources of earnings for men and women and local tradition.

Another solution would be the systematic inclusion of a specific reference to the "impact on women" of every single sectorial programme, the aim being to achieve a better balance of the effects the project makes on different population categories.

Wider recourse to sociologists might also be useful in monitoring not only the preparation and investigation of projects but also their performance and assessment.

It might be opportune to go a little further, for example, by financing more specific projects for women or a greater number of integrated projects to include such aims as "increasing women's income".

It seems that the Community cannot be the only party to find a solution to the question. The course of action described above, whose aim is the betterment and progress of the population as a whole, has in many cases led to good results but at the same time has created less family tension than projects systematically aimed at one of the sexes. The global view should be taken in considering the problem. There is no need for Community aid to finance projects designed for women if their needs are met by other external measures.

The national authorities concerned should be consulted for their opinion, as they may well see the problem in an altogether different light.

The programme of the "Women and Development" Office in the European Commission

- 1) To avoid the repetition of these shortcomings in the future, the Women and Development Office has helped to revise the handbook setting out instructions on project planning to be used by officials in the Directorate General for Development, thus ensuring that they consider the potential impact of a project on women's status right from the start.

- 2) The Office has also launched a campaign directed at officials with geographical responsibility in the Directorate General for Development designed, on the basis of case histories, to make them aware of the need to take the whole population, both men and women, into account at the time of planning for, implementing and monitoring each project. A new document has been drawn up on the impact of development projects on the status of women in developing countries and examining the effects of development projects on rural women in those countries, which we shall be summarizing below.
- 3) Another priority task entrusted to the Women and Development Office has been to contact women's organizations in developing countries to compile as many facts and figures as possible on women there.

One step to this end was a seminar on rural women and development in Lomé on 12-15 February 1984, attended by 25 women and one man from French-speaking countries of Western Africa. The participants, all at middle management level, who are involved in the implementation of projects in the field, divided into work groups. In their reports they stressed the need for integrated projects and for making both sexes aware of the preparations for and the implementation and results of projects. They expressed disapproval of "specifically female" projects (cutting and sewing, cooking, etc.) which merely relegate women to a ghetto, providing them with information that is of no use to them if they are to be truly integrated into overall development and their lot improved.

In view of the success of the Lomé Seminar, which has led to the compilation of a substantial volume of practical facts not adulterated by officialdom, the Women and Development Office is organizing a second seminar of the same type in the English-speaking region of East Africa.

The Office's final aim and commitment relates to negotiations on Lomé III: ensuring that a specific point on women and development is included when that Convention is signed.

Negative effects of aid projects

In practice, the overall intention in planning aid projects in developing countries has always been modernization, which is seen as a way of increasing production, mainly by raising productivity. In few cases has prior consideration been given to the social environment - of which the female population is obviously a part - even though this factor is vital to the success of such projects.

The failure to consider the negative effects of modernization on the female population has not been to the disadvantage of women only; in many cases it has been counter-productive to the population as a whole, men and women.

Programmes designed primarily for women, on the other hand, are adversely affected by any artificial breakdown between economic and social considerations and between men and women, who both have to cope with the same "development" problems. The rural world should be studied as a whole, without creating ghettos or pigeonholing people in different sectors. Men and women should be the practical beneficiaries of any project (1).

The effects of past mistakes may be illustrated by three examples. Two of them show how the success of a project can be put at risk because it places women at a disadvantage. The third relates to the failure of a primarily "female" project because of the failure to consult menfolk.

In 1982, the Directorate General for Development arranged for a sociological study entitled The effects of projects financed by the Community on the status of women in an African developing country, in fact Mali. Two were rice-growing projects, the other a fisheries project. The report concluded that in the three schemes surveyed little was known about the female environment at the beginning; the role of women in the local economy was then ignored, and no account was taken of women when the peasant cooperatives were finally set up.

One major shortcoming was that absolutely no thought was given to ways in which women might have access to credit. In one of the rice-growing schemes, for example, women did not have free access to credit for purchasing agricultural equipment. They could obtain it if their husbands applied for it, but only if the latter grew cotton. This obligation to grow cotton (linked to the scheme) imposed an additional burden of work on women who by tradition had always been expected to sow, hoe and harvest. This lack of access also meant that women continued to cultivate fields with a "daba" (a manual tool) and did not buy fertilizers - which in turn hampered any improvement in productivity.

(1) Some projects obviously are, by their nature, concerned solely with women and children, in other words schemes associated with motherhood and the protection of mother and child.

Women were not even involved in the acquisition of literacy. Local project leaders (all men) held the view that once women had reached a certain level of education and training they would emigrate to the Ivory Coast where they might be able to find better work. This meant that they were denied what they hoped to achieve through such education: the right to take part in the village association. As a result, they dropped out of courses.

It is obvious that the the Community has not been the only body to commit errors in providing aid. During a meeting of CAS in January 1983 held to consider the consequences of bilateral aid, it was found that the countries present were also at fault. Even the beneficiary countries, in taking the initiative in projects of this type, can commit the same mistakes, as in the case of an irrigation project implemented by the Gambian Government to enable peasants to grow rice during the dry season. After a few years, the project was found to be have been ineffective. Why?

- a) The planners had "forgotten" to study the existing agricultural system and the role played by women in it. By tradition women play an important part in Gambian agriculture, especially in their cultivation of their own irrigated rice fields.
- b) The planners saw the type of rice-growing engaged in by women as subsistence farming and under-estimated the quantity of local rice sold or used in barter and the degree that it contributed to women's income. Furthermore, irrigation equipment and supplies of materials and spares were accessible only to men.
- c) Men established rights of ownership to the land to be irrigated. The role of women changed from being producers in their own right to being "helpers". In other words they had to work in their husbands' fields rather than in their own. This project undermined the traditional distribution of labour under which women were "protected" from having to do additional unpaid work. This obviously created a good deal of discontent and meant that the project failed to produce a profit. Women could not undertake such a heavy burden of extra work to the detriment of their own activities and earnings.

The third example shows how the risk of failure arises when projects relating specifically to women are implemented without previously integrating them in an overall programme under which due thought is given to the social and economic nature of the population as a whole. This was a women's advancement project financed by the Community under the second and third European Development Funds. The scheme, which was part of a general training programme launched by the Nigerian Government in 1963, was set the aim of gradually integrating women into development operations at village level and within local associations.

An assessment conducted in 1972 showed that the main objectives of this advancement programme were never achieved. They had been:

- training in crop-growing techniques;
- imparting an awareness of how to use plant protection products and new types of equipment;
- teaching basic mathematics, elementary retailing and how to budget and manage one's income;
- integration in corporative bodies and training in cooperation.

The project encountered many difficulties in the village population, among both sexes. The men opposed the training plans for many reasons:

- it was difficult to fit the training into a working day in which no break is taken, the normal pattern for Nigerian women (and most African women who live in a rural environment);
- they refused to let their women be involved in training that took place a long way from the village and entailed spending the night away from home;
- they were very reluctant for their wives to learn any skills other than those within their traditional sphere;
- marketing implied links with the outside world which many of the men did not want their wives to have, and the men would not let their wives be involved in cooperatives.

The women themselves, moreover, saw other needs as more impelling - water supply and health, for example. Even the women were reluctant to break with tradition since they were afraid that their husbands would no longer care for them.

These three examples show that, to ensure that a project's aims are met, the economic and social context of the target group should be considered as a whole, with due allowance for the position of women within that group.

Certain remedies for this lack of analysis were suggested in the resolution of the Council of Ministers of 8 November 1982 on Community aid and the position of women in developing countries (referred to above). To reiterate and add to these suggestions, the remedies might be to:

increase the awareness of women in developing countries and in development agencies and encourage greater participation, making contact with women's organizations in the countries in question;

in the preparatory phase of each project, to study, identify and evaluate women's needs and aspirations, which are often underestimated or wrongly assessed. To quote only one example, it is well known that most women are responsible for the production of food and it is important that they or their representative organizations be consulted when planning food strategies (1). Putting it briefly, it is recommended that both sexes be given genuinely equal access to development projects, finding out about the ways of living of the population concerned, especially the female half of the population.

In the development aid sector, then, research and action should be revived, continued and promoted on the following issues:

- a) women's agricultural and domestic work, especially the most burdensome part of that work, in an attempt to lighten their workload without reducing their income from their work.

Research reports have shown how vital it is to alleviate women's work without reducing their income, since it is this income that makes it possible for a family to acquire consumer goods which would otherwise be beyond the family budget.

As far as water supply is concerned, water can be conveyed more easily by donkey and stored by building community wells or tanks. Technical improvements could be made: using long-handled brooms, making ladders out of local materials, employing manual or electrical community equipment to process food products, introducing solar or mechanical dryers for cassava meal, setting up crushers, etc. The distance a sick person has to travel for medical aid could be shortened by creating village outpatient units and pharmacies. And why should there not be an attempt to introduce mutual help associations on a wide scale to help women in their work on the land?

(1) It is strongly recommended that local officials, delegations and other planners consult the recently updated handbook on investigating and assessing projects.

b) ways of increasing women's own incomes without adding to their workload.

To quote only a few examples, improvements could be made to crops already being grown by women such as cassava, maize and groundnuts. New and more profitable crops could be introduced. Small livestock could be bred, such as poultry and rabbits. Methods of processing agricultural produce could be improved and new methods of preserving fruit and vegetables introduced. The marketing of products in villages at a long way from urban centres and major lines of communication could be made easier.

Arrangements should also be made to involve women in community projects such as production, marketing and consumer cooperatives.

Special attention should be paid to access to the means of production (land, appropriate technology, etc.). Even when the technology takes the form of a cheap and time-saving source of energy it may often be unsuitable, unusable and non-accessible.

In the field of training and education, thought should be given not only to training women in up-to-date farming methods, agricultural processing and marketing, buying and selling techniques and so on, but also to consulting and involving the local community (including women) regarding the creation of appropriate facilities for training, analysing the situation and developing appropriate solutions. People on the spot, moreover, are often quite competent and able to provide this training.

This informal training should be backed by confidence in the economic value of experiments in women's training, especially as it is realised that women are "traditionally capable administrators" and need only a "refresher" course to cope very well. In short, in action designed to help women use should be made of a group of women leaders who are already active in women's groups in the village.

Access to credit by women in rural sectors should be made easier, since income from the land is less regular than in an urban environment. It is preferable to ensure that the sources of credit are relatively independent of outside lenders. Local resources should be used (for example the practice of tontines) to combat the practice among peasants of resorting to usurers.

Finally, to help women gain access to the means of production, the legal barriers against them should be lifted, especially in matters of inheritance, property ownership and the control of property (FAO 1979 proposals). Here, however, we come to tricky ground as there is a risk of interfering in the internal affairs of countries in receipt of aid. It should be borne in mind that laws and regulations in those countries differ widely and that the most discriminatory provisions are those applied in the Arab world.

Programme of co-financing with European NGOs

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Direct cooperation between the European Communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) started up in 1976. The intention was to bring a new dimension to the development policy pursued by the Community and enable it to use public money to work actively with "unofficial" Europe in helping the most disadvantaged sectors of Third World societies. The main way in which that objective was pursued was a Community budget line to finance development projects in developing countries together with European NGOs. The amount of that allocation was set at 2.5 million ECU in 1976 on a trial basis and has since been steadily rising to cope with the growing number of applications for joint finance submitted by NGOs. In 1981, for example, an allocation of 14 million ECU was made, rising to 28 million ECU in 1982 as a result of an additional transfer made possible under a special campaign against world hunger.

With the steadily growing interest displayed by NGOs in this type of cooperation, there are always far more deserving requests for joint finance than there are corresponding budget resources, even though they were doubled in 1982 compared with 1981.

Between 1976 and 1982 inclusive, the Community allocated a total of 81 million ECU, funding 1,116 projects in 106 developing countries in conjunction with 187 NGOs. In the same period, total joint investment by NGOs and the EEC amounted to 212 million ECU and the Community, together with 107 NGOs, financed 103 projects to a value of 2.4 million ECU to inform European public opinion.

These figures are relatively modest when compared with other development items on the Community budget, but the Commission considers that the multiplying effect of such a large number of small schemes is so great as to bear comparison with "conventional" projects. In its opinion, the success of jointly financed measures is attributable first of all to the considerable personal commitment and motivation among NGOs, their independence of outside pressures, their relatively small size and the autonomy and management flexibility that ensues from that independence. The interaction of those positive factors is reflected in the great effectiveness, speed and flexibility of the planning and implementation of projects in developing countries, mainly because NGOs are able to modify their help constantly in line with economic, political and technical changes.

For its part, the European Commission has undertaken to respect and encourage the specific features of NGOs such as autonomy (NGOs have an exclusive right to take the initiative in presenting projects) and plurality, founded on an extreme diversity of their motivations. In its relationships with NGOs, the Commission pays particular attention to their underlying motivations and true capacity. In almost every case, the faith placed in them by the Commission - in many cases based on over five years' cooperation - is fully borne out by the results.

Even so, the joint financing of development projects in developing countries is only one of the various forms taken by cooperation between NGOs and the Community. Just as important is the support given to NGOs in their work to arouse public opinion in Europe, its cooperation with the distribution of food aid and emergency measures, and the catalytic role the Commission performs by encouraging NGOs within Europe to cooperate with each other through a constant dialogue at both individual and collective level.

In 1982, the Community's contribution to NGOs totalled 112.6 million ECU (28 million ECU as co-finance, 45 million ECU in the form of food aid and 39.6 million ECU in the form of emergency aid).

Non-governmental organizations in the Third World may not apply for this form of joint finance direct, but obviously they can make use of aid given to the European NGOs with which they work. Indeed, when investigating opportunities for co-financing, the Commission takes special note of projects proposed if they are being planned and implemented in conjunction with local NGOs, so that the latter can become self-sufficient in the near future.

The European Commission does not normally grant aid for more than a three-year period. It also requires project proposals submitted by NGOs to have been approved by the governments affected by the measures. It states that projects must be compatible with the development priorities of the beneficiary countries and that they must have been planned in such a way as to promote economic growth and social equality for the poorest sectors in developing countries.

The priority intervention areas for those projects are in agriculture. They are: education, agriculture, food, family planning, income-generating projects, land reclamation, afforestation, energy, water, communications, emigrants and refugees. The Commission places no special stress on women's development projects, since it is left to the NGOs applying for joint finance to take the initiative. As we have seen, however, funds have been granted for a few projects aimed specifically at women.

The role of European Parliament

European Parliament has also concerned itself with this issue over the past four years.

On 11 February 1981, Parliament passed a resolution stating that "the historic development of civilization in general and the advent of modern industrial societies have not yet eliminated the roots of the centuries-old subordination of women in any country in the world, but have often led to new forms of marginalization and fresh imbalance". It recommended that the Commission of the European Communities adapt its policy in certain ways to make greater allowance for the position of women in developing countries.

In its initial meeting on 15 October 1981, the Committee of Inquiry into the Status of Women in Europe established 18 fields of research, including the question of women in the Third World and European aid, appointing MEP Anne-Marie Lizin as the rapporteur for this subject.

At its meeting held on 22 and 23 February 1983, the Committee considered the draft report and, at another meeting on 21 and 22 June 1983, unanimously approved the text.

An ad hoc working party on the "role of women in the development process" was set up in February 1984 in the ACP-EEC Advisory Assembly. "Women of Europe" will be reporting on the work done by this group.

As pointed out in the first chapter of the report, European Parliament's thinking and its resolve to tackle the issue through its Committee of Inquiry on the status of women is part of a general evolution in cooperation concepts and philosophy. The credit, however, is mainly due to feminist movements for arousing public awareness of women's affairs, especially during the international conferences for the Decade of Women.

The Committee of Inquiry conducted its investigation by sending questionnaires to eight different types of body: the European Commission, Council of Ministers, European Investment Bank, ministries for development cooperation in Member States, NGOs, international trade union bodies (the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labour) and ministries concerned with women's affairs in countries to which aid was being directed. In the wording of questions, the rapporteur and Committee were mindful of the four main objectives of their work, i.e. to find out:

- whether there is a "women's dimension" to development cooperation;
- the practical forms taken by this problem;
- whether the general impression is one of satisfaction or a belief that an improvement is necessary or urgent;
- the means the development cooperation partners propose to deploy.

Bearing these objectives in mind, the questions were formulated to elucidate the respondents' specific concerns and help them frame their replies accurately.

The report contained a detailed description of the investigation findings and analysis and arrived at the following proposals:

Information: the survey demonstrated the size of the gap that still exists in women's living conditions. It is absolutely necessary to gather and collate statistical information, disseminating it to everyone concerned with development problems. As stated by Ambassador Chasles, the rapporteur for the working party of the ACP-EEC advisory assembly joint committee in its resolution proposals, the joint committee hopes that cultural cooperation between ACP countries and EEC will extend to cooperation in the field of information, an essential element in culture and development (1).

Concrete action: there are various options: support efforts on the initiative of third parties or financing aid action.

(1) Report by the working party of the Joint Committee of the Advisory Assembly, EEC/ACP/301/B/Def. - 3 November 1982.

Under the first heading comes the type of aid given by unions to their counterparts in the Third World to promote respect for the Charter of working women's rights, which is also an effective test of solidarity. It covers the financial support given to NGOs providing local training for women managers of the future and maintaining contact with feminist organizations in order to keep the decision-makers on both sides better informed.

Mention should be made of the aid that can be provided out of funds granted to NGOs by ministries for women's rights. "Terre des Hommes", for example, has set up a service for women of the Third World with of a grant it has received from the French Ministry.

The support provided may, on the other hand, take the form of exerting pressure on ministries for foreign trade or cooperation to bring about closer cooperation between officials responsible for programmes, as this helps to harmonize the work of NGOs, ministries and women's and voluntary groups and associations.

The support may also consist of encouraging the Council and Commission of the European Community when embarking on schemes.

Finally, it is the task of European Parliament to encourage the Commission to undertake a whole range of essential activities that translate its political resolve to work for women into practical action. For instance, the Commission might:

- inform Europe and the Third World of the work it is doing for the advancement of women.

- make development officials more aware of socio-cultural problems, especially those of women. It could revise the "manual on the formulation and investigation of project dossiers", adding a chapter on the effects of projects on the status of women. Joint research on the impact of development programmes on the physical and socio-cultural environment of beneficiary countries might also be useful, as well as research on the impact of certain development programmes on local cultures.

- the "women's question" could be raised in discussions between ACP countries and the Community, arguing for the idea that, in view of the Community's determination to work for women, it might adopt a policy of bonuses and concessions to encourage the recruitment of a number of qualified women.

- persuade the Industrial Development Centre to take consistent account of the "women's" dimension in industrial cooperation contracts. For example, a check list could be included in the Centre's "guidelines for activities in developing countries" for use by programme leaders in a pre- and post-assessment of the impact of projects on women.

- include a chapter on women in negotiations regarding the third Lomé Convention.

On 17 January 1984, European Parliament approved a Resolution on the Status of Women in Europe. Chapter VI of the Resolution is on women and development policy. The text runs as follows:

[European Parliament] deplores the fact that:

- a) development projects have not always led to an improvement in the situation of women in the developing countries and that in some cases, particularly in the case of projects to increase production of agricultural products for export or to adapt the marketing network, they have exacerbated it.
- b) often no account has been taken of the special role of women in the agricultural economy of developing countries and certain agricultural development projects have even worsened the situation of women by reducing their active participation;

Calls for the situation of women to be included as a priority issue in negotiations for the new Convention of Lomé and calls on the working party set up by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly to give a progress report to the next meeting of that Assembly;

Considers that the objective of lightening the domestic chores of women in developing countries, particularly in rural areas, through the introduction of appropriate technologies is of general importance to the development of those countries (preventing the destruction of the forest heritage, etc.) and that, to obtain the best results from the introduction of machinery (such as mills and pumps) and new agronomic techniques, it is essential to involve and train women as well as heads of families and heads of undertakings;

Recommends that the Commission and the Member States improve their concept of development aid to take account of women's problems by:

- increasing the proportion of aid allocated to projects specifically designed to help women,
- giving priority to improving the situation of women in rural areas,
- assisting projects for the training of women and supporting women managers' organizations and for informing and increasing the awareness of the female population;

Calls for women and couples to be trained so that they can establish themselves in outlying villages as part of on-the-spot training of specialists (advisory officers, agronomists, intermediate-level health workers);

Calls for no development cooperation project to be planned, designed, carried out or completed in the future unless its impact on women at each stage has been taken into account, and suggests that experts on the situation of women and, if possible, women should participate in delegations from donor and recipient countries alike, both when projects are being drawn up and when aid is granted;

To this end, the Commission and the Member States must adopt administrative rules which:

- establish criteria for the evaluation of projects receiving assistance from the European Development Fund, European Investment Bank or Centre for Industrial Development which determine whether the projects in question are likely to improve the situation of women,
- require project promoters to make a meticulous check to ensure that account is taken of women's problems throughout the lifetime of the project and to carry out evaluations before and after to assess the effect on the project on women;

Calls for specialized departments to be set up within Ministries for Overseas Development;

Calls for special support to be given to projects designed to assist women refugees, particularly coloured women from Southern Africa, and women from the Middle and Far East and Central America who have fled to neighbouring countries;

Considers that solidarity among women should also entail support for women campaigning against religious practices which deny them full status as human beings.

The Chasle Report

It is of interest that ACP countries too are displaying growing concern and consideration for the role played by women in the process of development. In November 1982, a report on cultural cooperation was presented to the Consultative Assembly of Members of European Parliament and Parliamentarians from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. Drafted by Raymond Chasle, Ambassador from the Island of Mauritius, has interesting things to say on the role of women in the evolution of the Third World.

First of all comes the concern: the models of development transposed from industrialized countries to developing countries, with their educational systems, technology transfers and planning methods, tend to place Third World women in a marginal role in development efforts.

The report then indicates a goal: to expand the role of women in the development of ACP countries, there should be due recognition for the female work force, their living conditions should be improved and they should be given the resources to play a full part in community production and development.

The report is forthright in its statements: it is not so much - as is proclaimed in various international bodies influenced by concepts typical of industrialized countries - that women should be included and integrated in the process of development but rather that structures should be created and attitudes radically changed to promote a better understanding of women's role in the process of development, extending that role and redefining the ways in which women can participate in development. It must be realized that development affects every socio-cultural sphere of human activity and the full realization of human existence, in other words all humankind without distinction as to sex".

Even in places where one might think that some headway has been made women continue to be at a disadvantage. One example among many is the modernization of agriculture, where new agricultural equipment has been designed mainly with men in mind.

The Chasle Report sets out various recommendations:

- development programmes must take other aspects into account: social, family, educational, health, the campaign against hunger;
- encouragement should be given to integrating women in new sectors of employment;
- women must have had adequate school education and vocational training;
- in ACP countries, there should be greater participation in all development projects by women and women's organizations, now and in the future;
- the procedures for these projects must include an assessment of the degree to which they improve women's condition.

The Resolution, passed by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in Rome, recommends that negotiators of the future Lomé III Convention give due thought to the concrete proposals formulated in the Chasle Report in specific cultural sectors, especially the socio-cultural field, to include the role of women in development, education and training.

III. THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE PROBLEM OF WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

The impetus given by the United Nations to the concern for women's participation in economic and social development dates back to 1975, International Women's Year, when the first World Conference was held in Mexico City to mark the beginning of the UN Decade for Women.

The world Plan of Action launched at that Conference stated that a country's development and the welfare of the whole world, as well as the cause of peace itself, call for the involvement of women. In consequence, women must enjoy the fruits of economic and social progress. With this in mind, the Plan asked governments not only to promote equality before the law but also to urge the advisability of vocational training within the educational field and the integration of women in places where policy is made and decisions are reached. Together with the Plan of Action, approval was given to the "Declaration on the equality of women and their contribution to development and peace".

In a resolution passed on 15 December 1975, the United Nations General Assembly decided to hold a second Conference in 1980 to assess the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in the first five years of the Plan of Action. In May 1977, a second resolution of the General Assembly called on the Secretariat General to draw up a report for submission to the Commission on Women's Status so that it could present guidelines for a practical plan of action for the second half of the decade.

At the 28th meeting of the Commission for Women's Status in 1977, a series of recommendations was made to the UN Economic and Social Council, indicating the new UN agencies which should monitor progress with the Plan of Action for the Decade:

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)

Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

Branch for the Advancement of Women, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

On 29 January 1979 the General Assembly decided on the themes for the Copenhagen Conference: "employment, health, education". It recommended that the Conference stress the need to draw up special programmes for the integration of women into the process of

development by promoting productive activities and job opportunities on a par with men and by making available the resources they need for education, welfare and health.

On 18 December 1979, the UN General Assembly adopted the "Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women", which was presented at the Copenhagen Conference.

The text of the Plan of Action drawn up by the Secretariat, on which the 1980 Conference discussions were based, consists of an introduction and two sections. The second section is of particular interest for the purpose of the subject with which we are concerned here. Reaffirming that peace, security and national independence are the vital prerequisites for progress in women's status and that the perpetuation of an unfair world economic system slows down the process of development of all nations, inhibiting the full integration of women, it points out that the international community has been concerned with restructuring and redirecting UN policies in economic and social sectors so that it can contribute towards establishing a new international economic order.

Under the heading of "International Policies and Programmes", it sets out a series of proposals, suggestions and guidelines for the work of all organizations in the United Nations and its specialist agencies. International and regional organizations should, on request, give assistance to "national machineries". Furthermore, to integrate policy on behalf of women with all the other policies, the special session of the UN General Assembly on economic development is asked to take full account of women's role in development. Questions affecting women should also be discussed within the "UN Conference on new and renewable sources of energy" and other international conferences, for example the conference on "drinking water supply and sanitation".

There follow five chapters outlining desirable international programmes and policies for UN agencies relating to:

- 1) technical cooperation, training and advisory services;
- 2) the drafting of international standards and a review of current standards;
- 3) research, data collection and analysis;
- 4) the dissemination of information and experience;
- 5) review and appraisal.

Following the Copenhagen World Conference, the UN General Assembly approved the Plan of Action and called for its implementation, especially by developing agencies and all its agencies, commissions and institutes.

In January 1982 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on the conduct of a World Survey on the Role of Women in Development.

It was also decided that preparations for the third UN Conference marking the end of the UN decade for Women in Nairobi in July 1985 would be coordinated by:

Branch for the Advancement of Women
Room E - 1276
Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 500
1400 Vienna - Austria

Publications

As part of its preparations for the UN Decade for Women, the United Nations has published a series of reports.

The most recent has been the Report of the World Conference of the UN Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14/30 July 1980, which contains the text of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the UN Decade for Women, the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference and information material on that conference.

The UN documents and reports published by the UN are too numerous to be listed in full here, but one in particular will be found useful: Recommendations relating to Women and Development emerging from the Conference held under the auspices of the UN on the Specialized Agencies, containing an account of UN conferences between 1974 and 1972 and the degree to which they were concerned - or unconcerned - with the question of women. A brief but interesting publication is Women Helping Women (1980), a booklet describing some of the women's projects in various parts of the world designed to promote the aims of the Decade.

Implementation of the Plan of Action on Women in
Development by UN Regional Commissions

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

UN/ESCAP - Women's Office
United Nations Building
Rajadmnern Avenue
Bangkok 2
Thailand

Programme for the Integration
of Women in Development
APDC, PO Box 2444
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Over the past few years, this Commission has intensified its efforts in favour of Women and Development. It has been taking action in two main directions:

- providing assistance to member countries in coordinating programmes for the promotion of women's status;
- reinforcing its own capacity and resources for the integration of women into development programmes.

The Commission has set up specific intervention agencies such as the Asia and Pacific Centre for Women in Development, a unit in the Asia and Pacific Development Centre in Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia and a Women's Office attached to ESCAP in Thailand.

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

Unidad para la integración de las mujeres en el desarrollo
UN/CEPAL
Carillo 179 - D
Santiago, Chile

The Commission sees it as a priority to publicize information on women and development and has set up a special office for the integration of women in development.

It has also started to provide assistance with information, documentation and communication infrastructure. It is implementing the Plan of Action by using intergovernmental and other agencies such as:

- Regional office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (OREALC);
- Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

In 1979, ECLA published an inventory entitled Proyectos sobre Integración de la Mujer al Desarrollo en América Latina setting out useful information on the main women's projects implemented with the financial and technical support of UN agencies. In the same year, 1979, a guide to human resources, activities and projects of concern to women was published.

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

Unit for the Advancement of Women
UN/ECWA
Khairat Building
Saadoun Street (near Unknown Soldier Square)
Baghdad, Iraq

This Commission directs its efforts towards bringing about peace in the Middle East and in particular to improving the living conditions of Palestinian women.

All international bodies and women's organizations have been asked to help with this work. Recently the Commission has set up a special office for the promotion of women, which has been asked to coordinate seminars on national planning in an effort to integrate women into development and encourage the creation of social services.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

ATRCW
UN/ECA
PO Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The Commission has already done a good deal of work in preparation for the 1985 Nairobi Conference. It is implementing the Plan of Action through African Training and Research for Women and Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCS).

United Nations Agencies for Women

Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (VFDW)

1 United Nations Plaza - Room DC 1002
New York, N.Y. 10017, tel. (212) 754 7055

Objectives: the Fund was set up by the UN General Assembly in 1975 to finance activities intended to improve women's economic and social condition in consonance with the ideals of the the UN Decade for Women, "equality, development and peace". Priority must be given to programmes benefiting the least advanced regions of developing nations. The Fund favours projects that help poverty-stricken women and groups on the fringes of society in both rural and metropolitan areas.

Sources of finance: the Fund is financed by voluntary contributions from individual countries, foundations, non-governmental organizations, unions and individuals.

Activities: the specific activities financed by the Fund are:

- technical cooperation on operational projects;
- the reinforcement of regional development programmes;
- training;
- research and data compilation and analysis;
- support for communication and public information on activities that will promote the objectives of the Decade for Women.

An advisory committee is responsible for allocating the funds. Its members are representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Nigeria, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. The committee decides on the use of Fund resources in the light of guidelines laid down by the UN General Assembly. The Fund has been in operation since 1978 and has obtained over \$22 million for financing projects, of which it has generated over 300.

In implementing its projects, the Fund works mainly through non-governmental organizations and local experts. It is currently engaged on setting up a data bank to promote the exchange of information at project level. In preparation for the 1985 Conference, the Fund is producing an analytical survey of the work done since 1978.

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)

120 A Calle César Nicolás Penson
Santo Domingo
Dominican Republic
685-8183, 685-8184

United Nations
Room BR-1914
605 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017
(212) 754-2982, 754-2983

INSTRAW is affiliated to UNESCO, FAO, ILO, UNITAR, University of the United Nations and UNSRID.

Approved by the UN General Assembly in 1977, it started operations in 1980.

Objectives: to promote and assist, through research, training and the gathering and exchange of information, the efforts of multilateral organizations, individual nations and non-governmental organizations working for the economic, political and social progress of women in the context of international and regional plans of action and on the basis of United Nations resolutions, with special attention to the situation and problems of developing nations.

Sources of finance: the Institute is funded by the voluntary contributions of Governments, Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations and individuals to a trust fund administered by the United Nations Administrative Director.

Activities: the Institute serves as a data bank for the compilation and dissemination of information on women in society and as a focal point, at international level, for the development of research and training to promote the full participation of women in the economic, political, social and cultural life of their nations and the world.

The Institute uses outside consultants for project planning and implementation. INSTRAW has conducted major research on statistics and indicators relating to women and has arranged a seminar of experts to analyse the research findings. It has also conducted a series of research projects on the implications of development at national and international level and the effects on women. It recently launched a programme of short-term bursaries to provide training opportunities for women in every country.

African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW)

c/o Economic Commission for Africa

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

tel. 447000 - 447200

Objectives: to promote research in relevant areas in terms of the integration of women into development, with particular attention to women in the rural areas and urban ghettos of Africa, by:

- arranging training courses;
- organizing the African Women's Development Task Force;
- acting as an information centre for African women.

Activities: like its predecessor, "the Women's Programme", the Centre has been and still is an integral part of the United Nations system, especially the Economic Commission for Africa. Its activities are governed by resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the UN General Assembly and its work programme is approved by the ECA Conference of Ministers.

ASTRCW was not created as a separate institution for women only; men too are included in its programmes.

To meet the needs of Governments in the various African regions, the Centre performs the following functions:

- assistance with and reinforcement of national development activities, with special attention to the integration of women into long-term projects;
- the introduction of technological innovation;
- the promotion of training for women and their integration in training institutes in the region;
- promoting the pooling of technical aid among countries through an exchange of volunteers, consultants and experts.

At regional and subregional level, ATRCW organizes meetings and conferences which are coordinated - at subregional level - by Multi-national Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCS) based in Yaoundé, Tangiers, Lusaka, Gisenye and Niamey (which come under ECA) and by various subregional committees for the integration of women into development.

Publications: ATRCW has produced a large number of documents, reports, studies and working material. They include: Women and Development: an annotated bibliography (1978); the guide to National, Subregional and regional machineries for Women in Development, a valuable sources of addresses and information on Government bodies concerned with women; Appropriate Technology for African Women; by Marilyn Carr (1978), a critical review of technology and its effects on African women; Progress and Obstacles in Achieving the Minimum Objectives of the World and Africa Plans of Action: a Critical Review, by Margaret Max Forson, a report on the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development held in Lusaka in December 1979; and Women and Mass Media in Africa by Elma Letitia Auani.

Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development (APCWD)

c/o APDC

P.O. Box 2224

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Objectives: this is an Institute founded in 1977 to encourage further research and the training of women by Member Governments of ESCAP (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific). It was based first in Teheran (Iran), then in Bangkok (Thailand) and now in Kuala Lumpur. Since 1980, APCWD has been part of the Centre for the Development of Asia and the Pacific in pursuance of a decision reached by ESCAP at its 25th session in Manila in March 1979, although the Centre has retained its own identity within the Regional Centre.

Activities: until 1980, the Centre's specific activities were based on three fundamental points:

- a) the promotion of technical cooperation, development and the transfer of appropriate technologies to women;
- b) the compilation of information, data and research on the status of women;
- c) training to enable women to run their own projects.

United Nations Agencies' Programmes for Women

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Via delle Terme di Caracalla

Rome, Italy

tel. 5797

Objectives: FAO is an autonomous United Nations agency whose mission is to:

- raise the nutrition levels and living standards of the world's population;
- improve the production and distribution of agricultural products;
- better the lot of rural populations.

Interest in the problem of women in development: because of the close link between food and women, particularly in a subsistence economy, the problem of "women in development" should have been looked on as an integral part of all the work done by FAO since it came into being. In fact, however, it was not until 1975 that this became a concrete commitment. In 1976, the International Working Group on Women and Development was set up, specifically concerned with:

- reviewing FAO programmes and projects already under way;
- assisting technical departments during the course of projects;
- coordinating activities under the Copenhagen Plan of Action with other UN agencies.

One section in particular is specifically concerned with women's projects: the Home Economics and Social Programme Service, a section of the Human Resources Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division.

Other funds for activities in favour of women are drawn from joint funds and other divisions of FAO or from cooperation offices in Western and Gulf nations. Regional bases are in Bangkok, Santiago, Accra and Beirut.

There are four principal fields of interest:

- **home economics**, with special concern for the analysis of roles within the family. Great stress is placed on basic needs and projects are financed to provide women with tools for agricultural and domestic work as well as setting up training courses.
- **women and development**. The aim is "development with justice", strengthening national policies, programmes and machinery for the promotion of women, especially in rural areas.
- **programme of population activities**. The aim is to incorporate certain important concepts of population in applied research and training programmes associated with rural families.
- **women and food systems**. This field of interest covers the many roles of women and their needs within the food system. There are plans for giving technical support to cooperative agriculture and food programmes.

"Women in development" was a key theme in the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development held in Rome in 1979, for which many working documents had been prepared. In 1980, FAO published a 16-page illustrated booklet entitled WCARRDM, a Turning Point for Rural Women, setting out the conference decisions and resolutions.

Publications: in 1975, FAO published The Missing Half by Daniela Colombo and Gloria Lopez Morales, in French, English, Spanish, German and Arabic. This book for the general public explains how women's status often deteriorates as a result of economic development and calls for the involvement of women in the process of development to uphold their own interests.

Over the past few years, the periodical CERES has produced many articles and a few special issues on the subject. Many specialist publications also exist; those of most general interest include: The Legal Status of Rural Women (1979); Rural Women's Working Conditions: an Extreme Case of Unequal Exchange; and a report on the FAO/SIDA Seminar on the integration of women in rural development that was held in Hyderabad, India, in 1980.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development

This is a FAO programme designed to stimulate an awareness of development problems and promote the participation of the population in general in the process of development. It works with national Non-Governmental Organizations.

Publications: FHC/AD has produced valuable material on "women in development". Two publications are of special interest. One is Development Education Exchange Papers (DEEP), a periodical appearing every two months which provides information on the latest material on the theme of development and the work of Non-Governmental Organizations. The other is Ideas and Action Bulletin, produced in English, French and Spanish, reporting on projects being implemented and commenting on strategies. A good deal of space in both publications is devoted to women's problems.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Via del Serafico, 107

Rome, Italy

tel. 54591

Activities: IFAD concentrates on helping not just the poorest nations but the poorest of their peasants. Its aims are to promote agricultural development and to help increase food production, incomes and employment opportunities for small farmers.

IFAD is financed by a pool of resources, mainly from OPEC and certain industrialized nations.

Concern with the problem of women and development: IFAD works to promote the integration of women into rural development for certain basic reasons: women are the poorest and most isolated group in rural societies; women are often the main producers of food products, especially in regions with a high rate of emigration among the male population; women have responsibility for sharing the food in the family; women tend to be responsible for marketing food products; and women are often overlooked in training programmes.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

4, Route des Morillons

1211 Geneva 22

Switzerland

tel. (022) 996111

Concern with women's problems: ILO has an office for the problems of women workers which:

- plans and coordinates research, compiles and disseminates information and formulates planning guidelines for measures associated with the problems of women and work;
- promotes action by government, employers' and union organizations, NGOs and ILO technical departments in launching programmes for working women;
- creates a network of links with other UN agencies and international organizations;
- ensures that ILO complies with the Plan of Action approved in Copenhagen.

Certain regional officials based in Bangkok, Lima, Port of Spain and Addis Ababa coordinate activities associated with women workers at regional and national level. Recently the Office has embarked on major ventures, including a study of the various forms of discrimination against women at work, to cover Asia and the Middle East in 1982/83 and Africa and Latin America in 1984/85.

Other projects are linked with:

- the adoption and application of international standards for working women;
- women and rural development;
- rural women and the introduction of new technology.

Publications: ILO brings out a journal entitled Women at Work twice a year. It contains articles, statistics and news on progress, problems, legislation, bibliography and meetings on the subject of women and work. Its publications on "women in development" are numerous. They include a 1982 publication by Martha Loufti describing the programmes and studies completed by ILO as well as a list of books, articles and reports that can be obtained from ILO. Other publications of interest are: Rural Women: Unequal Partners in Development by M. Loufti (1980); Rural Development and Women in Asia (1982), a report on a seminar in India in 1981; Rural Development and Women in Africa (1982), a report on a seminar in Dakar in 1981; and Desarrollo rural y la mujer, a report on a seminar in Peru in 1981.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

1, United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

Activities: UNICEF is concerned with children and their families in the fields of health, food, education and social services.

Concern with the problems of women in development: UNICEF's current policy is based on decisions reached in 1980 by the Management Council, i.e. to:

- increase interest in the role of women in the process of development;
- concentrate cooperation programmes on measures in favour of children and women, with special attention being devoted to disadvantaged groups;
- promote income-generating programmes for women, to include training, especially in the running of small firms and on marketing;
- reinforce social services;
- adopt appropriate technologies;
- promote individual and collective participation by women in programmes associated with basic services, nutrition and education;
- conduct feasibility studies and evaluate the impact of programmes on the status of women.

UNICEF has restructured its agencies and has now set up a division concerned with women's problems. Over the past few years, the percentage of women officials and experts has risen substantially.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

1, United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
tel. (212) 754 4790

Activities: UNDP has two goals:

- to support the efforts of developing countries to improve their peoples' standard of living;
- to help developing countries increase the production of prime necessities and ensure that these countries receive a fair return from the marketing of such goods.

UNDP also aims to promote a new economic order, step up technical cooperation with developing countries and intensify women's role in the process of development.

Concern with the problems of women in development: over the past few years UNDP has been taking a growing interest in the status of women in developing countries. It has laid down directives on the integration of women with a view to:

- gathering data on the role of women in society as a prerequisite for planning;
- involving women in planning;
- reviewing problems that have already been launched in agriculture, afforestation, rural development, health and education to determine how women can be fully integrated in technologies and become the beneficiaries;
- starting up activities and services of special interest to women;
- recognizing the role of women in the care of the family and, as a result, trying to increase lucrative activities, backing these activities by training;
- rethinking the problem of health, with special attention to the role played by women in preventive medicine;
- paying greater attention to women's special needs and cultural demands.

UNDP supports only those projects submitted by the Governments concerned. Its assistance is generally coordinated by an institutional body such as a budget or agriculture ministry. Only in special cases may recognized non-governmental organizations cooperate with the Governments in conducting projects financed through UNDP. This agency is very decentralized and its local representatives have a good deal of discretion in approving projects to a value of up to \$150,000.

Publications: UNDP has produced many interesting publications on women and development. In 1975 it brought out Integration of Women in Development, a manual for the agency's own officials.

Development Issue Papers, aimed at a wider public, include:

Women and the New International Economic Order (1980),
Women and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (1980),
and Northern Women and the New International Economic Order (1981).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(UNESCO), Population Division
7 Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris tel. 577 1610

Activities: UNESCO works in the fields of education, literature, technical and vocational training, communication (including the media and family planning), social science, culture and natural science.

Concern with the problems of women in development: In 1967 UNESCO adopted Resolution 1322 on a long-term action programme by the United Nations and associated agencies with a view to achieving full equality between men and women. Since that time it has consistently reaffirmed this resolve by encouraging projects identifying the structural reasons for continuing discrimination and indicating strategies for the integration of women into society.

UNESCO's concern for problems of women's status has taken various practical forms:

- trying to identify the obstacles to the active involvement of women in political administration;
- examining the structural factors that prevent women from gaining access to education and vocational training.

Research has been conducted in various fields:

- regional and comparative studies on the role of working mothers and the effects on their children's education;
- reports on seminars of experts on female education;
- the pooling of experience and information by women's groups in member countries and encouragement of women's peace efforts;
- comparative studies on courses of study and teaching materials for boys and girls;
- research on the stereotyped portrayal of the sexes in textbooks.

UNESCO funds research done by women and courses for women, awarding bursaries and financing travel for research and seminars.

Publications: UNESCO has produced very many publications on women. One is of special interest: Women and Development: Indicators of their Changing Roles (1981).

In recent years, UNESCO has done sterling work in the field of "women and mass communication media", publishing many works and arranging regional conferences on the image of women conveyed by the media and women in the media. It has launched a Women's Features Service in Latin America, the West Indies, Asia and Africa. Each service sets up a network of women working in the media, providing materials for articles or radio/TV programmes to ensure adequate coverage of women's needs and problems and their contribution to society.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017
tel. 754 1234

Activities: UNFPA compiles data on world population, conducts research and formulates policy on population, family planning, services for communication and education and training courses for health workers.

Concern with the problems of women in development: UNFPA sees the involvement of women in every phase of development as a vital issue. After International Women's Year, UNFPA's section dealing specifically with women issued instructions to ensure that women are fully involved in all the programmes it finances. Governments are encouraged to tackle the birth rate problem by structural changes (for example, changing the laws on marriage and inheritance which discriminate against women in many countries). UNFPA promotes research and the gathering of data on relationships between the sexes and the position of women within society, and encourages women's Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations to set up family planning services at local level.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

P.O. Box 707
Vienna 1011, Austria

Activities: UNIDO is a United Nations agency responsible for coordinating all activities in the field of industrial development. Most of its work is arranging technical aid projects for developing countries, ranging from national development plans to the selection of technicians for an individual industry.

Concern with the problems of women in development: from 1976, UNIDO has supported the integration of women in industrial development. There is an inter-sector group concerned with this problem, which is responsible for coordinating UNIDO's activities in favour of women and formulating recommendations in this field.

In 1978, UNIDO arranged a seminar on the role of women in the process of industrialization in developing countries. Since that time, various vocational training pilot schemes have been brought into being with a view to extending job opportunities for women.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

United Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

UNRISD is the only organization in the United Nations system to have a specific mandate to conduct research on social development, identify the causes of poverty and the machinery whereby poverty is perpetuated and help the poor to participate in the process of development and benefit from its results. It has recently devoted more attention to the specific theme of women's participation in development.

World Bank

1818 H Street
Washington D.C 20433

The World Bank is an international body set up to provide assistance with the economic development of member states.

In the past it has financed infrastructure projects only, such as roads, railways, telecommunications and port facilities. Recently it has displayed growing concern for the poorest peoples of developing countries and has made efforts to integrate them as active participants in the development process.

The World Bank has a Women and Development Office to review all projects submitted to the Bank and verify their potential impact on women's status as part of an analysis of their social benefits and costs.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Activities: the World Health Organization became part of the United Nations system of international organizations in 1948, with a broad-ranging mandate to plan and coordinate action on health at world level. It is concerned in particular with projects for the: development and reorganization of health services; health of mother and child, including family planning; nutrition; training of health workers; health education; administration of public health services; supply of water to rural centres and health centres; research in the field of health; and health services in emergencies and disasters. WHO works with various training and health research centres on the planning and organization of programmes.

Concern with the problems of women in development: it has no specific interest in this theme. Many of the programmes concerned with women's needs come under its Health and Family Division.

IV. BILATERAL COOPERATION

BELGIUM

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, du Commerce Extérieur et de la
Coopération au Développement
Administration Générale de la Coopération au Développement (AGCD)
Cellule Promotion de la femme dans le Tiers Monde
A.G. Building
Place du Champs de Mars 5
Brussels 1050
tel. 513 9060

The Belgian Foreign Ministry has set up an ad hoc Department for Development Cooperation (AGCD). Its terms of reference cover all aspects of Belgium's technical cooperation, the conduct of feasibility studies and the implementation, monitoring and assessment of intervention measures. This Department is not directly responsible for cooperation in financial and trade matters but it does take part in the main decision-making processes in this field.

In 1981, in the spirit of the Plan of Action launched by the United Nations at the Copenhagen Conference, the Belgian Minister for Development Cooperation decided to secure women's full involvement in Belgian development efforts. A working party on "women in development cooperation" was set up. This remained in existence from 1981 to 1983 and drew up a report setting out 30 or so clear-cut recommendations.

All its guidelines reflect a twofold concern: that women in Belgium should be more closely associated with development cooperation efforts and that women in the Third World should be more involved in the planning of projects by which they are affected.

Discussing the changes that should be made in Belgium itself, the working party called for an increase in the number of women officials and experts within the Department. It called for a pluralistic committee with the role of advancing the position of women in development cooperation.

On the subject of bilateral cooperation, the working party stated its view that Belgium should ensure that women officials should not only be represented at meetings of joint committees but should also take part in preparatory discussions of a technical nature. Women's contribution to development should be systematically included on the agenda of those joint committees.

The women and development working party held a two-day information seminar on appropriate technologies for Third World women in September 1982. Its purpose was to make Department officials, the staff

of Belgian NGOs, consultancy firms and the public in general more aware of the points at issue. The seminar was a great public success. Its proceedings have been published and can be obtained from AGCD.

At the same time, a debate was launched on the criteria for the prior evaluation of development projects. A seminar in Brussels was held on this subject as well, attended by experts and delegates from OECD's Development Aid Committee, EEC and FAO member states.

Since 1981 Belgium has set aside a quota in the total amount allocated to each partner in the developing world, to be spent on the advancement of women. The amount is set by mutual agreement with the beneficiaries and varies from country to country.

The recently created Women and Development Office has embarked on a four-year project to help women in the Ivory Coast under which there is to be a pilot centre for the basic and refresher training of women leaders in rural areas. Other women's projects have been undertaken as part of integrated rural development schemes. Funds have been provided for micro-projects, the purchasing of manual pumps, grinders for wheat, etc.

In July 1983 Parliament passed a bill setting up a survival fund. In 1984 the sum of two million dollars was allocated to a project in Kenya supporting 2,000 women who had been left on their own in rural areas when their menfolk emigrated to the towns.

The Belgian authorities jointly finance NGO projects together with the European Community. In 1983, no fewer than 26 projects of this type related to women.

D E N M A R K

Afdelingen for internationalt udviklingssamarbejde
(Danish International Development Agency - DANIDA)
Asiatisk Plads 2
1448 Copenhagen
tel. 920 000

Denmark is one of the few countries to allocate 0.7% of its gross national product to development cooperation. All its aid is channelled through this agency, which comes under the Foreign Ministry.

In accordance with approved principles on a new international development strategy for the 80s, DANIDA places great stress on the full integration of women in the process of development. The Agency promotes projects of benefit to the female population, or at least those projects which do not have a negative effect on them. Priority is given to schemes for the education and information of women to help improve their financial status and give them more independence.

Before they are approved by DANIDA, projects must meet the national priorities of recipient countries. They tend to be in the fields of agriculture, education and training, family planning, infrastructure and industrial development. The staff employed by DANIDA for the implementation of such measures are aware of the problems of women in developing countries.

In Bangladesh a rural development project has been launched which includes special activities helping women to be more involved in the development process: credit facilities, health services and training and education courses. In Kenya, support has been given to the Kenyan Government's Women's Office to promote income-generating activities. In Tanzania, a grant has been made to the Community Development Trust Fund and there have been other projects associating women in Zambia and Zimbabwe.

DANIDA sees it as extremely important that stress be placed on the cultural dimension that women add to all development activities.

Finally, an important part of the Agency's work is informing public opinion nationwide and making the public more aware of the issues. DANIDA maintains contact with Danish women's organizations to promote and support the creation of new women's groups interested in cooperating with the Agency and their counterparts in developing countries. As part of this work, DANIDA has asked the Danish National Women's Council (Danske Kvinders Nationalraad) for its formal views on guidelines for aid cooperation between the Danish Government and developing countries (see Women of Europe n° 22, September/October 1981).

F R A N C E

Ministère de la Coopération
20 rue Monsieur
75007 Paris
tel. 567 5590

In essence, French Government development cooperation schemes designed to improve the living conditions of women are in the fields of agriculture, basic education, health and food. The department of the French Cooperation Ministry with specific responsibility for women's projects in the Third World is the Public Health and Social Action Division in the Directorate of Cultural and Technical Cooperation. At first the approach to the problem was to give preference to health and nutrition schemes. Over the past few years there has been a move towards training schemes and projects generating income for women.

There is a very wide programme of bursaries for women to improve their educational opportunities. Nevertheless, applications for Government scholarships have to be approved by the governments of the countries concerned. Theses on subjects associated with the status of women in developing countries are published by the Division.

Particular attention is now being devoted to the integration of women in development projects. The officials working in this field have played an active part on the correspondents' group on women and development on the OECD Development Aid Committee.

The Division has conducted three post-assessments on the impact of development projects on women's status. These are: the impact of the Dosso integrated development project on women in Niger, the impact of development projects on women in the province of Zan in Benin, and the Volta valleys restructuring project in Upper Volta.

G E R M A N Y

Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (BMZ)
Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
Dag Hammarskjold - Weg 1
P.O. Box 5180
6236 Eschborn, Germany
tel. 06196 4011

Under the German Government's development cooperation policies, women are to be integrated in the development process and there is to be encouragement for special projects for women. The Ministry for Economic Cooperation works through a technical cooperation Agency, GTZ, which produces research and reports and launches and monitors development projects. Within GTZ, an office has been set up to deal solely with women's projects. It operates in the fields of food, health and the family, helping women in developing countries to overcome the difficulties caused by the emigration of their menfolk to the towns. Other measures are also based on education and training in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the UN world action programme for the integration of women in the development process.

Over the past few years the number of experts has grown, as has the number of women in receipt of scholarships for education and training.

In 1980 a special Fund was created for projects to which partner countries did not attach a high priority under normal technical cooperation arrangements, and also to promote pilot schemes of special concern to women, as further encouragement to the Governments of the Third World to apply to the Ministry for support for women's projects. This Fund amounted to DM.3 million in 1979 and DM.4.5 million in 1980-81 and 1982. Priority is given to agricultural, food and health projects.

In the Upper Volta, a women's organization has been given support. In Gambia, a community development centre has been set up for the processing and distribution of agricultural produce, the application of appropriate technologies, livestock farming and crafts. In Mali, there has been financial and technical aid for a women's agricultural training sector and a fish processing cooperative. A programme has been launched in Ghana to improve the living and working conditions of women in the province of Tamale by promoting crafts, transport and agricultural supplies.

Particular attention has been devoted to the problems of women refugees. In Djibouti there have been programmes in the field of health and literacy, as in the Sudan, Somalia, Zaire, Mozambique, Laos and Thailand.

I T A L Y

Ministero degli Affari Esteri
Dipartimento per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo
Piazza della Farnesina, 1
00162 Rome
tel. 36911

Over the past decade, the Italian Government has been gradually expanding its financial, political and institutional support for development cooperation policy. Its objective has been to reach the same level of public aid for development by comparison with national income as the average in other industrialized countries, in pursuance of a three-year programme of budget allocations.

The sectors to which Italy gives priority are agriculture and food, emergency aid, energy, transport, telecommunications and the development of human resources.

Programmes for civilian volunteers are promoted and funded as a practical contribution to the development of recipient countries and to encourage young Italians to serve the Third World. The main aim of these ventures is to meet the basic needs of less advanced countries and regions.

"Women and development" is not treated as a specific problem in Italy's development aid policy, although over the past two years the Development Cooperation Department has adopted a very positive attitude to the issue. A woman official in the Research and Development Section is now responsible for women's projects.

Italy has contributed to the Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women and the Branch for the Advancement of Women as well as various research projects and schemes organized by United Nations agencies. Recently it financed an FAO scheme to reinforce the role of women in rural development in Zimbabwe, research by UNRISD on food systems in Africa and research by AIDoS on constructing a methodology for evaluating the impact of development projects on the status of women.

In 1983 the Department financed three international seminars in Rome organized by AIDoS, the women's coordinating body of the Italo-African Institute and an ad hoc committee for a conference on "women and the media in Latin America".

NETHERLANDS

Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken
P.O. Box 20061
2500 EB The Hague
tel. 614 941

In 1977 the Dutch Foreign Ministry appointed two women coordinators for women's international affairs in the expectation that they would act as an effective catalyst for activities focussing primarily on the needs of Third World women. This ensures that proper attention is devoted to improving the status of women in developing countries in all general policies pursued by the Ministry.

There are various channels for Dutch cooperation. At the international level, the Government gives substantial support to two institutes set up by the United Nations for the Decade for Women: INSTRAW and the Voluntary Fund for the Decade. The Dutch Government acknowledges the vital importance of structural change in relationships between rich and poor nations if the status of women is to be improved. The problem of women and development cannot be treated separately from development problems in general; it should be a part of every measure that aims to bring about a new international order.

The Government also recognizes the need for women to be involved in the work of UN agencies as officials and experts.

Under bilateral development cooperation, concentrated on 13 priority countries (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Colombia, North Yemen, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Upper Volta) and Surinam, disadvantaged groups are aided through schemes and programmes planned and conducted in liaison with the governments of the recipient countries. It is the Dutch Government's aim to include measures to improve the position of women in these special projects.

That Government also firmly believes that women should participate in the process of development in their own right and should set up their own organizations. To this end, it gives special funding to governmental and non-governmental women's groups and organizations.

The Dutch Government is interested in financing schemes run by women not just as mothers and housewives but as groups striving to improve their own economic position by generating income.

It has also set up a special "KAP Fund" from which Dutch embassies in developing countries are entitled to draw for the direct funding of micro-projects (to a value of not more than \$7,500) likely to bring about an immediate improvement in a given social, economic or human situation.

The Government is particularly active in the field of training and education and plans to do even more to encourage women to participate in research projects and educational and training courses which it sets up itself. The main objective of the technical training courses is to alleviate food shortages, promote rural development, create alternative development strategies and appropriate technologies and help to solve problems in the informal sectors of the economy.

The Netherlands devotes 1% of its gross national product to development cooperation policy, one of the highest percentages in the industrialized world.

Organizations concerned with women's issues may seek assistance from the Dutch Government through programmes set up by four non-governmental organizations:

Centrale voor Bemiddeling bij Medefinanciering van
Ontwikkelingsprogramma's (CEBEMO)
van Alkemadelaan 1
2597 The Hague
tel. 070-244594

Humanistisch Instituut voor Ontwikkelings samenwerking (HIVOS)
Beeklaan 387
2562 The Hague
tel. 070-636907

Interkerkelijke Coördinatie Commissie Ontwikkelings projecten
(ICCO)

Zusterplein 221
3700 AD Zeist
tel. 02494-24844

Nederlandse Organisatie voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (NOVIB)

Amaliastraat 5-7
2514 JC The Hague
tel. 070-624081

UNITED KINGDOM

Overseas Development Administration of the
British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (ODA)

Elan House, Stag Place
London SW1E 5DH
tel. 01-213 5409

The Overseas Development Administration has recently reviewed its development cooperation policies and is now paying great attention to the needs of women in developing countries, adopting a pragmatic approach to the planning and review of projects. It was one of the first agencies to draw up a check list to determine the ways in which women are involved in development projects.

In its bilateral aid, ODA adopts a direct strategy for the poorest countries and the poorest sectors of those countries' populations. High priority is given to schemes that promote rural development as well as to literacy schemes and educational projects at village level.

With projects in the field of health, the focus is on the prevention of disease and the creation of health facilities within the local community.

ODA offers many study and research scholarships, especially for postgraduate work in fields such as public administration, medicine, social science, agricultural science and natural resources.

The Administration also finances projects submitted to it by British non-governmental organizations.

In the United Kingdom, it is the advisor on social development that is specifically concerned with the issue of women and development.

V. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION -
RESEARCH INSTITUTES - INTERVENTION MEASURES - TRAINING

Women's associations meeting in Turin for the Second European Colloquium on 9/10 March 1984 made the following recommendations to Community institutions in the context of preparations for the end of the UN Decade for Women (Nairobi 1985) and the EEC-ACP Lomé Convention:

- 1) at the time of the Directorate General for Development's prior evaluation of the funding of projects concerning development cooperation and emergency aid, their social feasibility should be analysed to assess their impact on women's status and the opportunities for women to contribute towards their planning and implementation, thus ensuring that they genuinely improve women's economic and social condition;
- 2) there should be searching analysis of all aspects of women's status in countries to which Community cooperation is being directed, to be conducted by local and European experts, women as well as men, in liaison with local women's organizations;
- 3) technical missions negotiating projects should include a specialist in women's status, and local representatives of women's sections should be asked to join delegations from developing countries;
- 4) research centres in developing countries should be financed, as well as international agencies studying women's status, for the purpose of compiling adequate, clear-cut data on problems encountered by women in different social and economic sectors, both official and non-official;
- 5) priority should be given to programmes designed to involve women in development in priority sectors such as small industry, the informal sector of the economy and appropriate technologies;
- 6) women should have priority in training and education courses to help them acquire the technical and management skills vital to their integration in today's working world and society;
- 7) women should be awarded at least 50% of the scholarships offered by the Community to the citizens of developing countries;
- 8) funding should be given to women's organizations concerned with relationships between countries and the dissemination of information on problems of concern to women;
- 9) within the Directorate General for Development, the unit responsible for women's affairs in developing countries should be reinforced, to encourage and coordinate the intervention policies of divisions in the Directorate General; the unit should be able to draw on a special fund for projects concerning women which, for any reason, cannot be included in country programmes, as well as for international activities such as preparations for the Nairobi Conference and the NGO Forum marking the end of the UN decade for women in 1985;
- 10) women's NGOs in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific should be given access to funds for micro-projects;
- 11) the service responsible for NGOs within the Directorate General for Development Cooperation should be authorized to finance 100% of the cost of projects submitted by women's organizations.

B E L G I U M

Centre National de Coopération au Développement
- Communauté Française (CNCD-F)

Rue de Laeken 76
Brussels
tel. (02) 218 3167

CNCD-F, the national development cooperation centre for the French-speaking community in Belgium, is a non-governmental organization collating and coordinating the work of a range of other Belgian NGOs concerned with development. It finances development projects, including projects specifically for women, submitted by other NGOs. Each year it orchestrates a fund-raising campaign (Operation 11.11.11) to help defray the cost of those projects.

About 75% of the projects are co-financed by the Belgian Government and the European Economic Community.

C A N A D A

Match International Centre

401-171 Nepean Street
Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0B4

MATCH was set up in response to the needs of Third World women who seldom have access to funds originating from the large international development organizations. MATCH works in liaison with women's groups in rural areas or groups representing low-income women in developing countries.

The projects it organizes are usually planned and launched by women, using the resources available locally. They are carried out in such a way that they will be self-sufficient once the initial funding from MATCH has ended. Usually they call for only a small financial contribution from MATCH (which must not be greater than Can.\$5,000).

MATCH supports projects that: are put forward by women; are likely to meet the basic needs of a community (food production, health care and the prevention of disease, access to clean water supplies and to energy sources); simplify domestic duties; generate income; add to women's skills or teach them new methods of developing managerial abilities.

D E N M A R K

Centre for Development Research

9 Ny Kongengase
1472 Copenhagen

Women researchers from this Centre have conducted surveys on Third World development projects and policies taking the feminist approach. Their research covers areas and aspects usually overlooked by development agencies, including the impact of projects on women, women's roles and unpaid work, women's organizations and differences in the roles of men and women in the family economy.

One of the aims of the Centre is to influence Danish development agencies, governmental and non-governmental.

Kvindernes V-Landsudvalg (KULU)

Kbmagergade 67 I TV
1150 Copenhagen

KULU (the Women and Development Committee) was formed in 1976 for the purpose of linking agencies and groups in Denmark concerned with women and development.

With a feminist ideology, KULU has set itself the goal of influencing national development cooperation policy. Up to now KULU has concentrated on the information sector but it intends to give material support to women's organizations in developing countries in the future.

F R A N C E

Groupe d'initiative Femmes et Développement - GIFED

29 rue Saint-Armand

75015 Paris

This is a non-profit-making association set up in 1984 by a group of women working in the development field. Its aim is to work in liaison with Third World women on creating a new world economic order in which women are an full partners in their own right.

GIFED intends to become a source of information, communication and exchange serving women and women's groups in the Northern and Southern hemispheres, promoting studies, research and action leading to greater integration of women in economic, social and cultural life. It will also step up women's participation in every forum of debate and thought, both national and international.

GIFED's first step was to reach an agreement with four leading French journals concerned with development under which they are to produce special issues on "women and development".

Réseau Femmes et Développement

Secrétariat ISD/ORSTOM

15-21 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine

75005 Paris

The main objectives of this network for women and development are:

to serve as a channel of information for women and women's groups in France and developing countries, in particular through its "Bulletin de Liaison";

to promote the formation of discussion and research groups;

to act as a technical support group for organizations concerned with development.

G E R M A N Y

Terre des Femmes

Dillstrasse 8

2000 Hamburg 13

Terre des Femmes was set up in 1981. It is concerned exclusively with the problems faced by women and the elimination of all forms of sex discrimination.

It works closely with two other "watchdog" NGOs based in Lausanne and "Amnesty for Women" based in Vienna.

Its aims are to: arrange seminars to arouse public opinion regarding the problems of women in the Third World; promote projects in the field of health, education and the media; and protect persecuted women and offer them vocational training courses to help them emigrate from their countries of origin and obtain refuge in Germany.

I T A L Y

Associazione Italiana Donne per lo Sviluppo - AIDoS

Piazza Capranica 95

00186 Rome

AIDoS was set up in December 1981 by a group of women of various political and ideological views working in international bodies, universities, research institutes, non-governmental organizations, the civil service, unions, producers' associations and the women's movement.

AIDoS functions on three levels. Firstly, it works to make the general public and political forces more aware of the issues, arranging meetings, debates, conferences and exhibitions. Secondly, it takes practical action by planning development projects and training programmes in liaison with the women for whom the projects are intended, providing them with technical and organizational backing. Thirdly, it exerts the political pressure that is essential if the Italian authorities responsible for development cooperation are to give priority to projects that pay due heed to the economic and productive role of women and the need to involve them in the process of economic and social growth.

AIDoS has arranged various discussion groups with women from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Angola and Sudan, as well as two meetings on the United Nations Decade for Women, an international seminar on "the women factor in development cooperation policy" with the leaders of the Development Cooperation Department and a panel discussion and film on "female circumcision: black women speak out". AIDoS has also been commissioned by FAO to conduct research on the "construction of a methodology for the evaluation of the impact of development projects on women's status in developing countries".

The Association has its own documentation centre and video library. One of its publications is Il decennio delle Nazioni Unite per la donna: guardando al futuro (the United Nations Decade for Women: looking to the future).

Istituto Italo Africano

Coordinamento Donne

Via Aldrovandi 16

00194 Rome

tel. 872 246

In November 1982, the Italo-African Institute set up a women's coordination group whose members represent women's associations and the women's sections of political parties. Its terms of reference are to provide information and ensure that programmes sponsored by the Institute take women's interests into due account.

Particular attention has been paid to women in Sahel countries, the theme of a congress in April 1983.

The coordination group has arranged for research on the condition of women in Austral Africa. In January 1984, it organized a study visit to Senegal, the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta for leading women politicians.

N E T H E R L A N D S

CEBEMO

Van Alkemedelaan
2597 The Hague
tel. (070) 244 594

The subject of women and development is an integral part of all development programmes promoted by CEBEMO. The organization finances programmes designed specifically for women as well as integrated projects under which special attention is paid to women's needs.

CEBEMO is a voluntary development agency founded by the Dutch Catholic Church.

Its main field of action is training, buildings and machinery, agriculture, food and health care. It also favours projects based on and making use of resources already existing in the community.

Research Project on Women and Development

Institute of Cultural and Social Studies
University of Leiden
Stationsplein 10
2312 AK Leiden
tel. (071) 148 333, ext. 4106/4107

This research project is being conducted by a group of women from the University of Leiden Department of Cultural and Social Studies. In 1976, the Dutch Ministry for Development Cooperation authorized a research project on women and development with a view to making recommendations on a development aid policy in which account is taken of women, their needs and their real contribution to society, promoting their active participation in decision-making agencies.

The project consists of a series of field studies in certain developing countries covered by a Dutch bilateral cooperation programme - Sri Lanka, Egypt and Upper Volta. Although it is the aim of this research to concentrate on the condition of impoverished women in various sectors of society, up to this time the work has been restricted to surveying their situation in rural and semi-rural areas. The aim here is to pursue a cooperation policy in liaison with or in support of local women's organizations and institutes.

The research project has not yet been completed.

Institute of Social Studies (ISS)

Women's Studies Programme

Badhinsurg 251

2509 LS The Hague

This programme was launched as a result of a seminar held at the Institute in 1977. The purpose was to combine theory with practice, academic research with feminist political commitment. In addition to an excellent bibliography published in 1980, the group has brought out a series of reports, including Towards a Methodology of Women's Studies (1979-81), National Liberation and Women's Liberation, Fighting on Two Fronts: Women's Struggle and Research and The Social Origins of the Sexual Division of Labour (1980).

In 1984, ISS embarked on a plan to set up a Master of Arts course in Development Studies specializing in Women and Development, to be given in English. For information, contact:

Student Office, Institute of Social Studies
P.O. Box 90733
2509 LS The Hague

Kontaktgroep Nederlandse Vrywilligers (KNV)

Keizersgracht 181

1018 Amsterdam

Most of the 400 members of this contact group for volunteers have worked on a voluntary basis in Third World countries. They hope to pool their experience and stimulate greater awareness of problems in developing countries. They also work with voluntary development aid bodies and try to send volunteers to what they see as priority areas.

Within KNV there is a group of women concerned solely with the problems of women in the countries to which Dutch aid is being channelled.

KNV receives financial help from the Ministry for Development through Stichting Nederlandse Vrywilligers (SNV), which handles 2% of the Dutch budget for development cooperation.

NOVIB

Amaliastraat 5-7

The Hague

In reaching decisions on the funding of development projects, NOVIB gives priority to measures meeting women's needs and to projects specifically aimed at women. The schemes funded by NOVIB are in the field of informal education and training, health, cooperatives, small-scale industry, literacy and the use of the media.

UNITED KINGDOM

Barclay's Bank Development Fund

Barclay's Bank Limited

54 Lombard Street

London EC3P 3AH

tel. (01) 283 8989

This Development Fund is used to help entrepreneurs gain access to the financial resources they need in launching and expanding commercially viable schemes that are of substantial economic and social benefit.

It grants loans, credit and funds for development projects submitted by women in the Third World. In particular it supports schemes in the fields of agriculture, industry and commerce that banks would normally look on as too risky. A very small quota is allocated to training and education provided that it is linked with economic and commercial development.

Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

University of Sussex

Brighton BN1 9Re

The topic of "women and development" has been one of the Institute's research lines since 1975.

The studies proposed have focussed on the subordination of women in the development process and the twofold oppression of women in production and reproduction and the class and sexual division of labour.

Among the Institute's publications are Women's emancipation under Socialism: a Model for the Third World? by Maxime D.Molyneux (1981) and Of Marriage and the Market (1981).

Wiser Links - Women's International Self-Education and Research Links

173 Archway Road

London N6

tel. (01) 341 4403

Created by a group of Western and Third World women living in London, Wiser Links hopes to establish channels of communication among women throughout the world to inform them of the conditions under which other women live and work.

CHANGE - International Reports: Women and Society

29 Great James Street
London WC1N 3ES

Change was founded with the aim of conducting research and publishing reports on the condition of women throughout the world.

It is a non-profit-making body financed by small donations from individuals.

All the Change reports are written by women from the countries concerned. They include: In search of Ethiopian Women; Women of Bangladesh, Daughters of the Nightmare and Caribbean Women. It has also published a handbook on women and development, On Conjuring and Caring and an action guide entitled The Decade for Women.

Women and the Third World Working Group

43 Stapleton Road
London SW17 8BA

Set up in 1981 for the purpose of influencing the policies of agencies concerned with development and voluntary bodies and also to facilitate communication and cooperation among the various groups concerned with women and development.

In the spring of 1983 it held a conference on "the women's movement and internationalism", the proceedings of which have been published.

UNITED STATES

American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service (ACVAFS)

200 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10003 U.S.
tel. (212) 777 8210

This is an association of 44 agencies concerned with voluntary work in developing countries.

ACVAFS has a good documentation and information centre, the Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH), which has also published several bibliographies on women and development.

Carnegie Corporation of New York

437 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022
tel. (212) 371 3299

The Carnegie Corporation gives high priority to the development of managerial skills and the advancement of the economic role of women. In 1978, for example, one third of the budget for the implementation of programmes was allocated to projects designed for women.

The Carnegie Corporation finances operational schemes and training programmes. Its aid is often given directly to women's organizations in Commonwealth countries.

Catholic Relief Services

1011 First Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022
tel. (212) 838 4700

This agency has officially entered into a commitment to programmes that meet women's needs. In evaluating proposed schemes, a key criterion is their impact on women.

Church Women United
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y. 10155
tel. (212) 870 2347

This body gives absolute priority to projects which are launched and run by women, which improve women's conditions, which contribute towards CWU's objectives and which support internal, autonomous forces in social and economic development.

Equity Policy Centre (EPOC)
1525 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
tel. (202) 232 3465

The Centre works for national and international agencies and with research institutes and advisory services to ensure that women's interests are borne in mind during the planning, implementation and evaluation of development projects. Its special areas of interest are: energy, technology, rural and urban development, health, education, water aid aid for refugees.

EPOC organizes seminars and conferences and conducts studies and research. It has a specialist library and an information centre.

Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA)
810 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10019
tel. (212) 541 7800

FPIA offers technical and financial assistance with the conduct of family planning programmes by local organizations, including women's groups. It encourages women to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the projects it finances.

The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10017
tel. (212) 573 5000

This is one of the largest American foundations and one of the first to bear the role of women in mind in the schemes it finances, or to offer help to women (essentially with research and training).

The International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

1016 Sixteenth Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

tel. (202) 293 3154

The aim of the Centre is to contribute towards the formulation and implementation of a development policy leading to genuine improvements in the economic conditions of Third World women.

ICRW's information centre contains more than 2,500 documents, photocopied articles, bulletin and Government publications on topics relating to women's work and income-generating activities.

New Trancentury Foundation

Secretariat for Women in Development

1789 Columbia Road, NW

Washington, D.C. 20009

tel. (202) 328 4438

This Secretariat was brought into being in 1977 with a grant from the US AID/WID Office. Its terms of reference are to assist private and voluntary agencies in improving their planning for Third World women. The Secretariat has already published various studies and documents on the subject.

In 1978 it brought out a bibliography entitled Development as if Women Mattered: an annotated Bibliography with Third World Focus. Of particular interest to non-governmental organizations are two guides to sources of finance, Funding Resources for Women in Development Projects and European Funding Resources for Women in Development Projects, and The Directory of Projects involving Women.

Overseas Education Fund (OEF)

League of Women Voters of the United States

2101 L Street, N.W.,

Suite 916

Washington, D.C. 20037

tel. (202) 466 3430

OEF organizes development education programmes in the US. Through its work in Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East over the past 35 years it has acquired wide experience in the field. It has recently set up the National Committee in Business for Women's Development, to inform women managers and entrepreneurs in the US of the needs and interests of their counterparts in the Third World.

The main areas of intervention are: community development (urban and rural); training and vocational skills; informal education; health and food. The underlying purpose is to increase women's incomes, raise their productivity and improve the quality of their lives.

In 1980-81, OEF trained 14,000 women in the cooperative sector in 12 countries, helping them to run their own schemes and to plan, implement and assess projects. It also organizes seminars and conferences for women in developing countries.

Population Council

1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
tel. (212) 644 1300

The Population Council is an independent international organization conducting interdisciplinary research and offering technical and vocational assistance in population matters. It finances various publications, including Studies in Family Planning, Population and Development Review and Seeds.

University Centres

Consortium for International Development (CID)

Women and Food Information Network
24 Peabody Terrace, Apt. 1404,
Cambridge, Mass. 02138, U.S.
tel. (617) 547 7529

Office of International Agricultural Programs for Women's Development

211 Nugent Building, University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721
tel. (602) 626 1717

The Consortium for International Development was set up to encourage activities in the field of "women and development" in 11 US universities. The Women and Food Information Network seeks to expand the role of women in the food systems of various countries through the creation of networks and by providing information on food production.

Non-formal Education Information Center - NFEIC

College of Education
Michigan State University
513 Erickson Hall
East Lansing, Michigan 48824
tel. (517) 355 5522

NFEIC acts as an information clearing house on the subjects of non-formal education and women in development. It serves a network of 5,000 practitioners, both individual and institutional, in 145 countries.

The library contains a collection of 7,000 reports and unpublished monographs.

NFEIC publishes The NFE Exchange, a monographic journal with many bibliographies.

S W I T Z E R L A N D

Lutheran World Federation

150, route de Ferney
1211 Geneva 20
tel. (022) 989 400

In 1970 the Lutheran World Federation created a "women's desk" whose special concern is the interests of women in the Church. Its main work is to form leaders, arrange training and education courses and organize international exchanges.

It also encourages the Federation to support women's projects.

Another department of the Federation particularly concerned with women is its Community Development Services, which finances projects associated with health, food, agriculture and fisheries as well as integrated agricultural development schemes.

The Federation has a scholarships office whose policy is to reach out to women.

Swissaid

Sekretariat
Jubilaumstrasse 60
3000 Berne 6, Postfach

This is a private organization not affiliated to any religion funded by voluntary donations from Swiss citizens.

It is particularly committed to and concerned with the problems of women in developing countries.

International non-governmental organizations

International Cooperative Alliance (ICA)

11 Upper Grosvenor Street
London W1X9PA, United Kingdom

The Alliance is a non-governmental organization in which cooperative movements throughout the world are represented. It works with the United Nations and its agencies for the expansion of cooperative movements in less developed regions. The spirit by which ICA is guided is the wish to create a new economic organization based on cooperation and mutual support.

ICA's work for developing countries is conducted through its regional offices. Based in New Delhi and Moshi, these offices have helped to provide services for cooperatives in India and Tanzania. Funding for the activities has been provided by the Swedish cooperative movement and national agencies in Canada, Finland, Holland and the United Kingdom.

The Alliance has had a Women's Section since 1978, operating mainly in the field of agriculture, together with official representatives of FAO and IFAD. This Section, which takes a very marked interest in developing countries, works through women officials in the regional offices in Tanzania and India. They identify projects in which women could be more closely involved through:

adequate vocational training in cooperatives for women;

the creation of new paid jobs for women;

improving the nutrition and living conditions of women and children.

Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW)

50 Warwick Square, Victoria
London SW1V 2AJ, United Kingdom

Founded in 1930, ACWW has a membership of more than 8½ million, drawn from country women and housewives from 70 countries.

Its international, national and local agencies work on a wide variety of development projects.

Even though its main concern is to improve the conditions of women in the home, it has recently extended its range of action to training in agriculture and to income-generating schemes.

Commonwealth Secretariat - Women and Development

Marlborough House, Pall Mall
London SW1Y 5HY, United Kingdom
tel. (01) 839 3411

Through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), the Commonwealth Secretariat - when requested to do so by governments and regional organizations - provides the following forms of aid:

- sending out experts for periods of six months or more;
- giving financial support for training in Commonwealth countries, with particular attention to women;
- helping to finance attendance of seminars and conferences.

The Secretariat has published a training manual entitled Training Skills for Women based on the experience of a series of regional work groups.

Confédération Européenne des Syndicats (CES)

European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)

37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères
Brussels

The Confederation membership consists of most of the trades unions in EEC countries. It is displaying growing commitment to the problems of development, in close collaboration with the unions in ACP countries.

The unions, together with other socio-economic organizations, represent the interests of a broad public. It is reasonable, then, that the groups directly affected by development aid should look for greater involvement and consultation in every phase of development aid.

The Confederation and ACP unions have met on various occasions to discuss subjects such as the significance of the Lomé Conventions and to formulate common views on Lomé III when it is negotiated. In a document approved at a meeting in Dakar (Senegal) on 12 and 14 1983, chapter 3, item 4, has the following to say on the social, human and cultural dimension of cooperation: "in the context of the new convention, stress should be laid on the important contribution made by women to development, and there should be encouragement and

promotion for the principle of equal rights and treatment and equal opportunities for access to education and training. To this end, the Convention must promote positive action on agricultural development plans to ensure that due account is taken of the role of women, the traditional providers of food and craft goods. Women must be integrated in the process of development and share in its benefits".

At that same meeting in 1983, a report on the role of women and the importance of including a specific chapter on the theme in Lomé II was debated and approved.

Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Libres (CISL)
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères
Brussels

This is a Confederation of democratic trade unions from all over the world. It is particularly concerned with the management and running of training programmes and other measures.

At the EEC/ACP consultative assembly in Geneva on 5-6 November 1982, ICFTU presented a report stating what the unions feel should be the priorities in promoting a true process of development in Third World countries.

The seventh point put to Governments by ICFTU was that "the role of women in integrated agricultural development is vital. Women must therefore play a full part in the process of development and be involved in the formulation and implementation of social and economic programmes".

World Council of Churches

150 Route de Ferney
1211 Geneva 20
tel. (022) 989 400

The Council has appointed a woman official to be responsible for assistance to programmes designed specifically to promote development in rural areas.

This means that it finances projects submitted by women in the field of food production, water supplies, crafts, marketing, training and child care. The Council gives priority to small-scale schemes that can be shown to be an integral part of broader development programmes aimed at women.

European Association of Development Research
and Training Institute (EADI)

Post Box 90153
5037 GC Tilburg (Netherlands)

Set up in 1975, the aim of EADI is to promote exchanges between European and non-European researchers on the problems of development.

A working party on "women and development" coordinated by Marie Eliou has been discussing two main subjects:

the implications of the process of development and the tendency to disregard the potential of women and maintain discrimination;
and

research on those aspects of development that detract from rather than improve women's status.

The International Coalition for Development Action (ICDA)

Rue des Bollandistes 22
Brussels
tel. (02) 734 2332

ICDA acts as a link for more than 500 development agencies and groups in 21 industrialized nations.

It is very concerned with the subject of women and development. In its latest annual general meeting in Barcelona, member organizations were called on to treat women as a central factor in their planning and to create closer ties with the women's movement and bodies working for development. Three measures were planned for 1984:

setting up an information network;

a survey on the role and status of women in non-governmental organizations;

in conjunction with ISIS International, the holding of a seminar to be attended by women experts from Third World and Western countries.

ICDA publishes a bulletin entitled Women and Development.

International Foundation for Development Alternatives (IFDA)

2 Place du Marché
1260 Nyon

IFDA was established in 1976 to work for a different kind of development and for true international cooperation. In order to achieve these objectives, it organizes meetings, seminars and research on various themes.

IFDA Dossier contains articles on women in the Third World.

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

18-20 Lower Regent Street
London SW1Y 4PW
tel. (01) 839 2911

The aim of the Federation is to meet women's needs and work for their emancipation. In so doing, it helps with the implementation of specific programmes.

In 1976 it launched its "planned parenthood and women's development programme" under which it supports small-scale projects that include information on family planning and contraception with a view to improving the lives and prospects of village women.

International Women's Tribune Centre (IWTC) Inc.

305 East 46th Street
New York, NY 10017
tel. (212) 421 5633

Inspired by the Mexico City conference in 1975, the Centre was inaugurated in 1978 in response to requests for aid from women in developing countries. The services it now provides are:

- training and technical aid;
- information services;
- an international aid network.

IWTC's objectives are to:

respond to the demand for information and technical aid from groups considered with development projects for women;

collect and disseminate information of a practical kind on women and for women engaged on development programmes.

Women throughout the world have expressed growing interest in taking part in this communication and information work. The basic documents normally used by IWTC in drawing up its annual programme are:

the Mexico City plan of action;

the programme of action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women.

The success of IWTC in providing this communication and information service is due to two factors:

the existence of a working group of full-time professional women;

the fact that funds are derived from various agencies and individuals, which makes flexible planning possible.

IWTC publishes a monthly journal, The Tribune, distributed free of charge to Third World women. It has produced information handbooks in conjunction with regional centres concerned with the problem of women and development (see Bibliography).

Minority Rights Group

36 Craven Street
London WC2N 5NG

A research and information organization working for justice for groups that are the victims of discrimination.

The Minority Rights group has published several reports on women: Arab Women, in English and French; Female Circumcision, Excision and Infibulation: Facts and Proposals for Change (1980), in English, French, Arabic and Italian; and Women in Asia (1982), in English.

OXFAM

274 Banbury Road
Oxford OX2 7DZ

OXFAM is a development aid agency working on both emergency aid and long-term projects. The impact of its development projects on the status of women is taken into account in the initial phase, at the time of the social cost/benefit analysis.

In 1980, OXFAM brought out a Field Director's Handbook setting out its objectives and strategies and offering advice to anyone involved in development aid. Special attention is paid to women's needs and the desirability of avoiding negative effects on women in the process of planning and implementing projects. The book includes an excellent bibliography of the literature on "women and development".

Women's International Information and Communication Service (ISIS)

Via S. Maria dell'Anima, 30
00186 Rome
tel. 336 746

A service provided for women by women, ISIS was set up in 1974 in response to a need for communication facilities expressed by the women's movement.

ISIS serves as a link between women in industrialized countries and women in the Third World. Right from the start, it concentrated on the pooling of ideas and experience from the feminist viewpoint, examining political, economic, social and also patriarchal aspects of problems of concern to women.

ISIS has created a documentation centre. ISIS Women's International Bulletin is a quarterly publication produced in English and Spanish containing monographs and providing information on documentation, action and resources available in every country in the world.

ISIS also coordinates the International Feminist Network (IFN), encouraging women's solidarity on an international scale.

Its publications include: Bottle Babies: a Guide to the Baby Food Issue, in English, Spanish and German (1976 and 1981); International Women and Health Resource Guide (1980), in several languages; and the recent Resource Guide on Women in Development, a very thorough analysis of the subject seen from a feminist viewpoint.

World YWCA

37 Quai Wilson

Geneva

Many YWCAs do fieldwork and are engaged on projects in various countries: health, the introduction of appropriate technologies, income-generating activities and training at every level.

The quarterly Common Concern is a very useful source of information on the activities of national YWCAs.

Women's World Banking

684 Park Avenue

New York, N.Y. 10021

tel. (212) 744 0202

Women's World Banking came into being in 1977. In 1979 it was registered as a Foundation in the Netherlands. Its initial capital consisted of grants from the cooperation agencies of certain countries and donations from the public. Its goal is to channel financial and technical resources towards women entrepreneurs who do not usually have access to lending institutions.

It is currently engaged on supporting programmes in the Third World, especially Latin America and West Africa. WWB acts as a clearing house for technical banking information on small-scale loans for women. A programme of guaranteed loans in individual countries is planned in consonance with the nature of each country. Local institutions giving financial and technical support, known as "Friends of WWB", generally launch a loan programme in which WWB bears no more than 50% of the total risk.

A F R I C A

Association of African Women for Research and Development (AAWORD)

B.P. 11007 CD Annexe
Dakar (Senegal)

Founded in 1977, the association's main objective is the promotion of a multidimensional form of development meeting the political, social and economic needs of African peoples and making governments, the authorities and research centres aware of decolonialization ventures.

Its specific aims are to:

create lines of communication among women research workers and between them and other researchers concerned with development problems in Africa;

evaluate and examine research methodologies and their applications;

promote research designed to encourage the active participation of peoples in the formulation of development projects;

maintain contact with other research groups in developing countries with similar objectives;

create a magazine or bulletin to overcome the present isolation of African researchers and publicize their research findings.

The Association holds a general assembly every two years. In 1982, a conference was held in Dakar, Senegal, on "alternative forms of development with women".

Cooperative College

P.O. Box 474
Moshi, Tanzania

The Cooperative College plans and implements development schemes for women in the cooperative sector.

Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA)

B.P. 3304
Dakar, Senegal

The Council is concerned with planning and developing studies and research on Africa problems from the standpoint of the factors most important to African people themselves. It challenges orthodox theories on development, most of which have left African countries as underdeveloped as ever.

Development Studies and Research Centre

University of Khartoum, P.O. Box 321

Khartoum, Sudan

A Centre concerned with research and rural development case histories.

Environment Liaison Centre (ELC)

P.O. Box 72641

Nairobi, Kenya

A body linking groups working in the field of environment and human settlements.

Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social

Centre Africain de Formation (INADES-FORMATION), B.P. 8

Abidjan 08, Ivory Coast

The headquarters of an African development training and information centre, with units in Burundi, Cameroun, Upper Volta, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Togo and Zaire as well as representatives in Kenya and Chad.

The training section offers many services and publications: correspondence courses for peasant farmers and for instructors, an introductory correspondence course on development for people having completed their secondary education and courses for rural development workers.

National Council on Women and Development, Ghana

P.O. Box M 53

Accra, Ghana

A government organization that promotes women's participation in national development and works on a broad range of women's projects.

Pan-African Institute for Development

General Secretariat: B.P. 4056 Douala (Cameroon)

Bases in Buea (Cameroon), Ougadougou (Upper Volta) and Kabwe (Zambia)

Non-governmental organization for rural development. It operates in various fields: training in the management and running of projects and programmes, the training of trainers, field studies and research, cooperation with comparable national and local agencies and with development projects, and advising public and private sector agencies.

A S I A

Asian Women's Institute

International Office, c/o Association of Kinnaird College for Women
Lahore 3, Pakistan

Works on rural leadership projects aimed specifically at women as well as associated activities in education and research on women's status.

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)

66, Mohakhali Commercial Area
Dacca 12, Bangladesh

Implements programmes for launching cooperatives in food production, silkworm breeding, weaving and fisheries. The emphasis is on training women to help run cooperatives.

Centre for Women's Development Studies

B-43, Panchsheel Enclave
New Delhi, 110017 India

Conducts research on women and development, providing training and advisory services in this sector. Assists with women's development programmes, working in particular among the most deprived women. Is setting up an information centre.

Feminist Resources Centre (FRD)

13 Carol Mansion, 35 Sitladevi Temple Road,
Mahim, Bombay, 400040016 India

Conducts research from the feminist viewpoint on health and contraception, population policy, violence against women and women's employment.

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

IIPA Hostel, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road,
New Delhi, 110003 India

Carries out research on the following aspects of women's employment: work in urban and rural areas, wage structure, migration, the division of labour, the impact of the "green revolution" and correlations between caste discrimination and sex discrimination.

Indian Social Institute (ISI)

Programme for Women's Development, Lodi Road,
New Delhi, 11003 India

Its aim is to encourage women at various levels to take part in the process of development, providing training courses for administrators of women's communities.

Institute of Development Studies

C-13, Moti Marg, Bapu Nagar
Jaipur, 302004 India

Documentation centre - development research.

Institute of Social Studies (ISS)

5 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg
New Delhi 2, India

Works in the areas of women's employment, the integration of women in development and the consolidation of women's organizations.

Women for Women

Road n° 4, House n° 67, Dhanmondi R.A.
Dacca, Bangladesh

Research and field studies on women's status in Bangladesh.

Women's Action for Development (WAFD)

D-139 Anand Niketan
New Delhi, 110021 India

A Christian association working for the advancement of women and children in the most deprived sectors of society through educational and cooperative schemes.

LATIN AMERICA

Centro de Estudios de la Mujer

Olleros 2554 P.B.

Buenos Aires, 1426 Argentina

A study, documentation and research centre; organizes courses and meetings on women's problems. Promotes interdisciplinary exchange on subjects of the same nature.

Comunicacion, Intercambio y Desarrollo Humano en América Latina (CIDHAL)

Apartado Postal 579, Cuernavaca

Morelos, Mexico

A centre with a wealth of documentation and research on peasant and working class women.

Centro de la Mujer Peruana "Flora Tristan"

Jiron Quilca 431

Lima, Peru

Research centre with feminist commitment to women's problems in both urban and rural environments.

Fundação Carlos Chagas

Avenida Prof. Francisco Morato 1565

05513 Sao Paulo, Brazil

Foundation conducting a good deal of research on women's problems.

CARIBBEAN

Women and Development Unit (WAND)

c/o Extra Mural Department, West Indies University
The Pine
St. Michel, Barbados, W.1

WAND's main objectives are to:

assist women's groups in the West Indies with the planning and running of pilot schemes;

arrange for technical aid with the implementation of programmes by women's groups;

provide technical assistance by preparing feasibility studies, projects, project analysis and exchange among Caribbean countries to bring in experts from other regions;

train trainers and identify potential project leaders;

promote active cooperation with all regional, national and international groups and agencies concerned with integrating women into the economic and social development of the West Indies;

help to make women and the general public more aware of the issues by using a variety of information channels.

WAND works jointly with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

Women in Development, Inc.

6 Bortletts
Christ Church, Barbados

Founded in 1978, WID Inc. is a private organization working with public and private sector agencies on the subject of women and employment. It arranges training courses and has a fund for granting loans to small firms run by women.

VI. B I B L I O G R A P H Y

AFRICAN WOMEN IN TOWNS: AN ASPECT OF AFRICA'S SOCIAL REVOLUTION

LITTLE, Kenneth. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1973.

This book looks at women's status and their capacity to adapt to life in a modern African city.

It examines the concept of urbanization and analyses the radical changes taking place, since the acquisition of new roles by African women is mainly an urban phenomenon.

It shows how certain women's movements are gaining ground because of women's desire to build new relationships with men. The author emphasizes that the participation of women in political life can be seen as revolutionary.

Finally, by looking at traditional and Western values the author clarifies the ways in which the latter have influenced women's roles in marriage and other relationships.

AFRICAN WOMEN: THEIR STRUGGLE FOR ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

OBBO, Christine. Zed Press, 57 Caledonian Road, London N1 9DN, 1980.

The author, an African anthropologist, describes women's status in the working world. This publication makes a sound contribution towards understanding the economic and social status of women in Africa.

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR AFRICAN WOMEN

CARR, Marilyn. Office of Women in Development (AID), Washington DC, 1978.

This work contains three chapters.

The first deals briefly with the application of appropriate technology in African countries. The second is concerned with women themselves, highlighting their role in the achievement of development, and shows how important it is for appropriate technologies to reach women.

The third chapter discusses a number of technologies which are normally available to women and appropriate for use in a village.

It concludes by examining the work being done by a few organizations in Africa to launch development through women and appropriate technologies.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ON WOMEN

DIXON, Ruth. Office of Women in Development (AID), Washington DC, 1980.

This report was produced by the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination of US AID in collaboration with the Women and Development organization. The aim was to assess the impact of development projects on women in the Third World and to discover whether they have in fact been appropriate in that society or have led to a deterioration rather than an improvement in the economic and social status of women.

It also attempts to set development projects in perspective and evaluate their impact on women. Suggestions are made for gathering further information in the field and pooling the knowledge acquired with that of other agencies.

CHANGING WOMEN IN A CHANGING SOCIETY

HUBER, Joan (Ed). The University of Chicago Press, 1973. 296 pp.

This consists of 21 essays on sexism in an industrialized society.

In her introduction, Huber maintains that the key factor in the rise of the feminist movement has been the perception of systematic discrimination at work. Many of the articles deal with work, especially wage differences between men and women. There is also a review of the position of black professional women as well as a brief discussion of the position of women in the caring professions.

Huber stresses that changes in the position of women will necessarily be gradual, so that pressure on institutions will continue for a long time to come.

LA CIVILISATION DE LA FEMME DANS LA TRADITION AFRICAINE

VARIOUS. Abidjan Colloquium 3-8 July 1972. Présence Africaine.

This is a collection of papers given at the African Women's Congress held in Abidjan in the Ivory Coast in 1972.

The many personal accounts compiled here throw light on the main problems of African women. The subjects are varied but all spring from a need to redress the balance between the sexes. "The Myth of African Women's Inferiority" by Thelma Avori and "Essay on the Social Inequality of the Sexes in African Societies" by Morris Memel Fote are of special interest.

THE COMPARATIVE FUNCTIONALITY OF FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN: FINAL REPORT

LOWERY, Derryck V. ADI/otr-147-78-14, 1979. Available from PPC/WID, Department of State, Washington DC 20523 USA. 190 pp.

This report examines the allocation of resources to education and analyses the impact of such decisions on women.

The author reviews past experience of formal and non-formal education programmes to determine which is more useful in integrating women into development plans.

Practical advice based on the research is given.

CONDIZIONE FEMMINILE, IMPERIALISMO E RIVOLUZIONE IN AFRICA

Movimento Liberazione e Sviluppo, no. 5, 1976.

This work on women's status, imperialism and revolution in Africa deals with women's participation in national liberation struggles in Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Kenya and South Africa.

It also emphasizes how vital the presence and contribution of women in these countries are to full development.

COOPERATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT - EXAMEN 1981 OCDE

Paris 1981.

The main theme of the 1981 OECD report on cooperation for development is aid problems in the 1980s.

For progress to be possible, developing countries have to look carefully at their own resources, but it is still necessary for other countries and multilateral agencies to back them in their efforts.

The report analyses recent developments in bilateral and multilateral aid policies, and examines such issues as food production, refugees and the development of energy resources.

THE DOMESTICATION OF WOMEN - DISCRIMINATION IN DEVELOPING SOCIETIES

ROGERS, Barbara. Kogan Page Ltd, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN, 1980.

This is a study of the relationship between development plans and the status of women in various countries.

The author makes the point that Western culture has had a negative impact on women and has worsened rather than improved their economic and social status.

The first part is a review of Western male ideology regarding the division of labour and its interpretation, with the myths it creates as to the natural role of women in society.

The second part analyses the planning process itself. It reviews the distortions in the research used as a basis for family planning, as it can be tackled in an African country.

The book concludes by mentioning the importance of women's initiation rites in the past and the potential significance of women in liberation movements today.

The author takes a close hard look at the problems of women's status in Africa but does not investigate the ethnic diversity that gives rise to the cultural diversity still present in modern Africa.

DONNE E INTERNAZIONALISMO

VARIOUS. Lega Internazionale per i Diritti e la Liberazione dei Popoli, Rocca San Casciano, 1980.

This is an anthology by various authors on women and internationalism in developing countries..

The list of contents gives an idea of the topics covered:

- 1) the international dimension of feminism and the feminist dimension of internationalism;
- 2) women and socialism;
- 3) women and resistance;
- 4) women and war;
- 5) 'Las locas de Plaza de Mayo': political outlets for the maternal instinct;
- 6) Guatemalan women in the revolutionary struggle;
- 7) women in Brazil;
- 8) Cuban emancipation;
- 9) women and underdevelopment;
- 10) African women, production and reproduction;
- 11) women and development (the Togo case);
- 12) the Muslim woman: the peculiarities and ambiguities of her role.

Published under the auspices of the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, this book is intended to contribute towards an understanding and analysis of underdevelopment and dependence.

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND THE RURAL WOMEN, Vol. 1

CLARK, Noreen. (A review of theory and principles with emphasis on Kenya and the Philippines.) World Education Inc., 251 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10010 USA, 1979.

This is the first in a series of three monographs sponsored by World Education Inc., suggesting guidelines for non-formal adult education in developing countries.

Clark stresses the important role of education in helping learners to understand the hierarchy of needs.

L'ENTERREE VIVE (ESSAI SUR LES MUTILATIONS SEXUELLES FEMININES)

SAUREL, Renée. Editions Slatkine, Geneva-Paris, 1981.

This essay (entitled "buried alive") on the sexual mutilation of women was written after the Copenhagen conference on women's status, in the mid-seventies. The preface is by Simone de Beauvoir.

The author looks at a custom involving 74 million women in Africa alone, arguing that it is no less than torture because of the gynaecological and psychological damage it causes.

She calls for the practice to be stopped because of its damaging effect on women's physical and mental wellbeing, especially since it is the poorest girls living in villages who suffer whereas girls from emerging middle-class families are now rarely subjected to this rite.

If those who really hold the reins of power, says the author, have stamped out all traces of cultural identity, there can be no reason to keep alive a custom so damaging to women.

ETRE FEMME DANS LE TIERS MONDE

Special edition of "Demain le Monde". Brussels, 1981.

This publication on being a woman in the Third World attempts to open a dialogue between women, since Third World women can no longer be ignored; they are increasingly aware of their rights and their ability to exert a positive influence on economic and social development in their own countries.

THE EXCHANGE REPORT: WOMEN IN THE THIRD WORLD (1981)

The Exchange, 26 East 22nd Street, New York, NY 10010, USA, 1981.

This 48-page report reflects the points of view of those present at working parties and seminars organized by the Exchange during the Forum for Non-Governmental Organizations held in Copenhagen in July 1980.

The topics covered include appropriate technology, the advantages of profitmaking schemes, education, culture, health, female circumcision and research.

The discussions centre on the relationship between feminism and development and the links between Western and Third World women.

FAMILY PLANNING EDUCATION IN ACTION: SOME COMMUNITY CENTRED APPROACHES

EL-BUSHRA, Judy and PERL, Susan (Ed). International Extension College, 131 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1PD, England, 1976.

Different approaches to family planning education are discussed and illustrated with schemes from Asia, Latin America, Africa and Britain. The cases are taken from many fields in which family planning education may take place and also point to ways in which planning may be integrated with health and agricultural projects.

FEMINISME ET ANTHROPOLOGIE

REED, Evelyn. Denoel/Gonthier, 1979.

This book on feminism and anthropology, the result of twenty years' research, is one of the most wide-ranging studies of primitive cultures at different stages of development.

Taking the role of women as its focal point, this survey traces the development of societies from their origins, and their evolution from the "barbarous" to the "primitive" stage.

It makes some surprising revelations - the incest taboo, for example, is traced back to a conscious decision by women to protect themselves in the days of cannibalism.

In traditional societies the only valid form of descent was matrilineal. According to Reed, patrilineal descendance is recent. With marriage and the recognition of paternity, there has been an enormous change in clan relationships.

FEMMES D'AFRIQUE NOIRE

PAULME, Denise (Ed). Mouton, Paris, 1960.

This work on women in Black Africa is an introduction to the basics of female life in African societies as seen through the experiences of doctors and anthropologists.

The surveys are on women belonging to the Coniagui (Guinea), Peul (Niger), Nzokara (Central Africa) and Urundi ethnic groups and women living in the area around Dakar.

Part of the book is devoted to women's role in the political organization of a number of African societies.

An excellent analytical bibliography is provided for more detailed study.

FEMMES ET DEVELOPPEMENT ou LES METAMORPHOSES D'UN DEVELOPPEMENT AU MASCULIN

ELIOU, Marie (Ed). Secrétariat Exécutif EADI, BP 90153, 5000 Le Tilburg, Holland, 1983.

This is a collection of facts and figures on women's economic contribution to development in African countries.

Starting with schemes from countries such as Upper Volta, Togo, Mali and Niger, it attempts to analyse the contribution of female labour.

The institutional framework is also discussed. The role of women in traditional societies, marriage and dowries are considered in the light of new legislation governing these institutions.

There are also chapters on the development of the female labour market in Europe, the proposed reform of civil law in Greece, agricultural change and role of the sexes in Turkey, and the image of women in advertising.

FOOD AID AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

World Food Programme, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100, Rome, Italy, 1976.

The World Food Programme (WFO) recognizes the need to improve the status of women and increase female participation in the development process. The booklet gives practical advice on possible forms of aid in the fields of health, food, employment, education and modernization.

FOR THEIR TRIUMPHS AND FOR THEIR TEARS

BERNSTEIN, Hilda (Women in Apartheid in South Africa). International Defence and Aid Fund, 104 Newgate Street, London, 1975.

The book examines the status of women living in Apartheid in South Africa, the problems they face, problems arising from urban migration, women's organizations and their political struggles.

GUIDELINES ON THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

UNDP, Programme Policy and Evaluation Division, UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA, 1977. 31 pp.

This publication identifies the many questions linked with women and development. It suggests approaches for drawing up schemes and includes a full bibliography.

IMAGES OF WOMEN IN THE LITERATURE OF SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(Ghana, Senegal, Haiti and Jamaica)

Mc CAFFREY, Katkeen M. PPC/WID, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, DC 20523, USA. 229 pp.

The author argues that family structure, food production and motherhood are factors to be borne in mind by development planners and that more attention should be paid to cultural differences.

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

BOSERUP, E. and LILJENCRANTZ, C. UN Development Program, 1975.

The aim of this booklet is to propagate the basic premise that women must be fully involved in the overall development effort. It also explains how and why women's participation in development creates a special problem arising from their traditional family role, and suggests ways in which women can increase their participation in the development process.

LAW AND THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Columbia Human Rights Law Review (Ed). School of Law, Columbia University, New York 10027, USA, 1977. 371 pp.

In this survey fifteen women jurists examine the laws relating to women in their respective countries, i.e. Brazil, Egypt, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Peru, the Philippines, Sweden, Togo, the USA and Yugoslavia.

Starting with a general review of the position of women in the legal system, the contributors discuss civil and political rights, legal status and laws on marriage, property and protection.

Also looked at are the laws governing education and employment opportunities, and family planning legislation.

This volume, described as the first of a series concentrating on women's rights, expresses the view that legal reform founded on equal rights is a first step towards better development.

OF MARRIAGE AND THE MARKET. WOMEN'S SUBORDINATION IN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

YOUNG, Kate, WOLKOWITZ, C., and McCULLAG, R. (Ed). CSE Books, 25 Horsell Road, London N5, 1981. 222 pp.

This book is an excellent study of female subordination. The authors consider that most surveys of women and development are highly unsatisfactory from a feminist point of view because they tend to treat women as a category on their own. They believe that research should be on the relationship between men and women in society, not confined to the women in isolation.

THE MISSING HALF

COLOMBO, Daniela and LOPEZ MORALES, Gloria. FAO Information Division, Rome, 1975.

This public information work in five languages, with its wealth of illustrations, was FAO Information Division's official contribution to International Women's Year, and was the first official publication to see development problems from a feminist point of view.

An analysis of the impact of development and modernization on women's status point to a new criterion for the evaluation of development schemes: the effects on both sexes will have to be taken into account, not just the impact on different social classes.

MOTHERS AND WIVES (Gusii Women of East Africa)

LEVINE, Sarah, The University of Chicago Press, 1979. 400 pp.

This is a mental and physical study of the lives of seven Bantu-speaking Gusii women from a tribe in Southwest Kenya. The work is based around a series of interviews conducted by Levine during her stay in the area.

The starting point for the interviews is an important event which has in some way left its mark on the lives of these women: the birth of a child, separation from a husband or a quarrel with a mother-in-law.

The lively and authentic accounts that ensue convey these women's impatience with traditional beliefs and ways of life.

LA PAROLE AUX NEGRESSES

THIAM, Awa. Denoel-Gonthier, Paris 1978.

In this fairly provocative text the author asserts that, after centuries of silence, the time has come for African women to speak out and show that they are entitled to respect, dignity and freedom.

Through a series of interviews with her "African sisters", Awa Thiam has succeeded in producing a report of considerable value.

For the first time the women of Mali, Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Guinea, Ghana and Nigeria have agreed to talk openly about all their problems, from female circumcision to polygamy.

Thiam's fascinating analysis attempts to explain the deep contradictions in these women's lives, tracing them back to the religious, social and cultural origins of African society.

RAPPORTO DEL GRUPPO DI LAVORO ILO/ECA/YMCA/SIDA SULLA PARTECIPAZIONE DELLE DONNE NELL'ARTIGIANATO E LE PICCOLE INDUSTRIE 1974-1975

This report by the ILO/ECA/YMCA/SIDA working party on women's participation in crafts and small industry gives prominence to problems encountered by African women in the organization of craft and small industrial concerns. It highlights credit and loan requirements, the need to find out about market outlets and women's increased economic power.

The report also indicates areas in which women need up-to-date information, such as the various forms of entrepreneurial organization, market research and management skills.

The enclosures give information on specific schemes in various African countries.

RECOGNIZING THE INVISIBLE WOMAN IN DEVELOPMENT: THE WORLD BANK'S EXPERIENCE

SCOTT, Gloria. World Bank, 1818 Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA, 1979.

This 33-page information booklet, of which French and Spanish versions are also available, describes how women have been disregarded in development schemes. It recognizes the twofold burden of work shouldered by women and recognizes that too little is known about the contribution they make to the economy.

It describes several World Bank schemes that are tackling this problem.

REPORT ON IMPROVING THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation, Federal Republic of Germany, Annex II, HF2720, 1977. 28 pp.

The report discusses West Germany's contribution towards improving the status of women in developing countries.

Taking the World Plan of Action (Mexico City 1975) as its guide, the report attempts to identify areas for future West German intervention.

REVIEW OF AFRICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY, 1984. Special issue on "Women and Development"

Alternative Press Index, Box 7279, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA.

This is an up-to-date anthology on development-related problems in countries such as Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Kenya, South Africa and Nigeria.

The journal also reports news in brief and reviews a number of recent publications on African economic policy.

THE ROLE OF AFRICAN WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT: RESEARCH PRIORITIES

PALA, Achola O. Paper no. 203. Nairobi, 1975.

This historical analysis points out the discrepancy between the important role of women in the economy in East African countries and the lack of investment programmes for these women. A list of factors to be borne in mind for an accurate assessment of women's role in agriculture is included.

The effect of women on land use and availability, the sale of commercial products and savings must be taken into account. Women must be given the opportunity of joining cooperatives and helping to run autonomous groups.

The author offers advice on methods applicable to research into the living conditions of women on the land.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN FOOD PRODUCTION (Informal background document for the World Food Conference.)

SKONSBERG, Else. University of Oslo, Institute of Sociology, Oslo, Norway. Duplicated copy.

This document describes how efforts to modernize in some countries prevent women from playing an important part in local food production.

If women were given greater opportunities in this sector it might encourage new, more beneficial lifestyles. The closer involvement of women might also help to restrict population growth and so reduce pressure on food resources.

RURAL ASIAN WOMEN: STATUS AND ENVIRONMENT

WHYTE, R., and WHITE, P. Paper no. 9, 1978. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Cluny Road, Singapore 10. 34 pp.

The authors consider the variables which have influenced the status of rural women in Southeast Asia.

Their status is described through a survey of their historical, cultural and religious traditions.

The study also discusses the conflicts which come about when agriculture is no longer sufficient to meet the women's basic needs and they are forced to look for other sources of income.

RURAL WOMEN AT WORK

DIXON, Ruth B. J. Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, USA, and London, England, 1978. 227 pp.

The aim of this book is to analyse the relationship between women's work and fertility.

This survey of South Asian countries shows that although women's work is valuable in many ways it has little effect on fertility unless there are changes in other variables.

The author maintains that efforts will have to be concentrated on young unmarried women if there is to be a real improvement in women's status.

She believes that new employment opportunities would have to move women out of their traditional habitat, the home and the land, to more central workplaces in towns and villages. For good results, all health and birth control schemes would have to be accompanied by vocational training courses, literacy schemes and social service provision.

RURAL WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

United Nations Development Programme, June 1980. 226 pp.

This publication is mainly intended to offer information and practical advice on planning and technical cooperation of special interest to women working on the land, i.e. the majority of women in developing countries, but much of the advice is also applicable to women who have moved to the towns and cities.

The text is divided into four parts: the book's ideological premises are set out in the first; the second and third discuss cases from Rwanda, Syria, Indonesia and Haiti; and practical proposals are put forward in the fourth.

SEEDS

PO Box 3923, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10017, 1980.

Seeds is a series of booklets produced in response to requests for new ideas and schemes relevant to women on low incomes from all over the world.

The booklets are designed to spread information and encourage new schemes based on proven experience.

The schemes described are chosen because they provide women with a steady income.

The four booklets published so far are:

VILLAGE WOMEN ORGANIZE: The Mraru Bus Service. KNEERIM, Jill.

HANOVER STREET: An Experiment to Train Women in Welding and Carpentry. ANIROBUS, P. and ROGERS, B.

MARKET WOMEN'S COOPERATIVES: Giving Women Credit. BRUCE, J.

WOMEN AND HANDICRAFTS: Myth and Reality. DHAMIJA, Jaslen.

SEX ROLES IN FOOD PRODUCTION AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS IN THE SAHEL

CLOUD, Kathleen, Office of Women in Development AID, Washington DC, 1977.

There have been many studies of the food-producing potential of the Sahel but all tend to overlook the different roles of men and women in the production, processing and distribution of food.

The intention here is to identify women's role and responsibilities in the Sahel's food production and distribution systems, bearing in mind that the clearer their role the easier it is to devise effective programmes.

THE SISTERHOOD OF MAN

NEWLAND, Kathleen. Worldwatch Institute and W.W. Norton Company Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10036, USA, 1979.

This gives an overall view of women's status in the fields of law, education, health, politics, work and family life in various countries and outlines the changes which have taken place in recent years.

The author supplies facts and figures to dispel various myths that women make only a marginal contribution to the economy, and concludes that sex discrimination imposes a heavy social and economic burden on society.

STATUS OF RURAL WOMEN, ESPECIALLY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

PRESVELU, Clio. UN Publication E/CN. 6/583/Add. 2, 1973. UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA. 48 pp.

In this document on women's status produced for the UN Commission, the author criticizes errors made in the name of development and suggests practical ways of improving the status of women working on the land.

It pinpoints ways in which the UN can help countries to reach these objectives.

The report concludes with a summary of FAO programmes designed to integrate women into development schemes.

THIRD WORLD WOMEN SPEAK OUT: INTERVIEWS IN SIX COUNTRIES ON CHANGE, DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC NEEDS

HUSTON, Perdita. Praeger Publishers, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, 10017 USA, 1979. 153 pp.

This book consists of interviews with women living in Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Mexico.

Themes traditionally linked with women such as their role within the family, food, health and family planning are covered, as well as the question of women's involvement in politics.

Huston ends by pointing to the need for greater public awareness of the actual living conditions of women in developing countries.

THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

DE LOURDES, Verderese M., and TURBULL, L.M. WHO Offset Publication no. 18. World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland, 1975. 111 pp.

The aim of this report, based on a worldwide study, is to lay down guidelines on updating the training of traditional midwives and on better ways of using them.

It also suggests how to maintain contacts between local and central health centres.

TRADITIONS ET TRANSITION: ENIRETIENS AVEC DES FEMMES BETI DU SUD CAMEROUN

VINCENT, Jeanne-Francoise. Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1976.

Based on a series of face-to-face interviews, Vincent sheds light on women's living conditions in a traditional environment.

The eighteen women interviewed talk openly about the problems of child marriages, virginity, dowries and polygamy. The reactions of women directly involved and their often surprising replies are extremely interesting.

The core of the book is its investigation of the meaning of women's rites in this ethnic group.

There are four rites with various meanings such as expiation, purification, the renunciation of evil, the initiation of young women, the glorification of femininity, liberation from male domination and protection from misfortune.

Taken as a whole this study is of great value because of the insight it gives into women's traditional status.

WE CARRY A HEAVY LOAD - RURAL WOMEN IN ZIMBABWE SPEAK OUT

McCALMAN, Kate. Zimbabwe Women's Bureau, 152b Victoria Street, Salisbury, Zimbabwe, December 1981.

Following the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980, the Department of Women's Affairs and Community Development was set up.

One of its first actions was to review women's situation and needs throughout the country.

The team of interviewers, travelling on foot and by bus, managed to interview about three thousand women. The result is a lively report describing women's problems from a wide variety of viewpoints.

Agricultural work, access to land, housework, health, education, access to communications, legal status and involvement in cooperatives are all discussed.

The report reaches the conclusion that, since women are actively engaged in work both on the land and in the home, they should be allowed greater involvement in decisions and greater control over the fruits of their own labours.

WHY HAS DEVELOPMENT NEGLECTED RURAL WOMEN?

NELSON, Nici. Pergamon Press Ltd, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW, England, 1979. 108 pp.

This book asks why there has been so little research into women living in rural areas and development.

It first outlines the material available in the field, raising many questions which have not as yet been adequately answered. It suggests areas for concentrated study, such as unpaid women's work, the sexual division of labour, new technologies and the assessment of schemes for women.

The author gives advice on the methodological approach to this research.

WOMAN'S ROLE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BOSERUP, Ester. St Martin's Press Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 11010, USA, 1970. 283 pp.

This is an experimental study of women's participation in various sectors of the economy in both developing and industrialized countries.

The part played by women in different agricultural systems, the impact of modernization on their work and output, concepts of land ownership and the influence of Western economic systems on some African and Asian countries are subjects closely examined.

Boserup also considers the effects on women's lives of new professional and industrial work opportunities, emigration and transition from a predominantly agricultural way of life to a system based on industrialization.

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT: INDICATORS OF THEIR CHANGING ROLE

UNESCO, 1981.

This is the third booklet in UNESCO's biennial social sciences series, "Socio-economic Studies". It serves as a bridge across the divide between the "two cultures".

This publication reviews a number of papers presented at the Paris convention on "Socio-economic Indicators of Women's Participation in Development" in April 1980.

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT: THE SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOR IN RURAL SOCIETIES

LOURDES, Beneria. (Ed). Praeger Publishers, CES Educational and Professional Publishing (CES Inc.), 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 10175, USA, 1982.

This book is part of the ILO's rural development programme, which received a substantial boost after the 1975 World Conference.

It is an anthology of the works of various authors describing examples of land reform and the sexual division of labour. A village in the Andes and a Hauser village in Northern Nigeria are considered, in addition to surveys from Mexico and Ethiopia.

WOMEN AND ENERGY: PROGRAM IMPLICATION

TINKER, Irene. Office of Women in Development AID, Washington, 1980. 12 pp.

At subsistence level women are the greatest energy consumers, and action must be taken in villages to make better use of resources.

WOMEN AND WORLD DEVELOPMENT

TINKER, Irene, and BO BRAMSEN, Michel (Ed). Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 501, Washington, DC, USA, 1976. 228 pp.

This is a collection of papers presented in Mexico City at a seminar on women and development shortly before the 1975 World Conference, incorporating previous studies and documents on aspects of development in different countries.

WOMEN AND WORK IN DEVELOPING SOCIETIES

HAGGAG YOUSEF, Nadia. Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut, 1976.

The author analyses the relationship between economic development and women's involvement in non-agricultural work in developing and industrialized countries.

WOMEN AND POPULATION GROWTH: CHOICE BEYOND CHILDBEARING

NEWLAND, Katleen. Worldwatch Paper 16. Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington DC 20036, 1977. 32 pp.

Newland discusses paid employment, higher education and self-respect as factors influencing family composition.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION AND MATERNAL BEHAVIOR IN THE THIRD WORLD (A report to the Ford Foundation)

LEVINE, Robert. Ford Foundation, East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017, USA, 1978. 52 pp.

Starting with the assumption that Western women do not necessarily make better mothers, Levine deduces that more educated women tend to prepare their children for integration into a new social and economic order through their schooling and work.

He presents research to show that women's attitude towards education depends on information.

The researcher's task, therefore, is to determine the link between school education and the maternal role for Third World women.

WOMEN, FAMILIES AND NON-FORMAL LEARNING PROGRAMS

PAOLUCCI, B., BUBLOZ, M. and RAINEY, M. Supplementary Paper No. 6 n.D. College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA, 1976. 102 pp.

This paper looks at the status, roles and functions of women and families in social, economic and human development, identifies the learning needed in contributing towards development and recommends non-formal learning programmes.

WOMEN IN BARBADOS: SOME DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT

MASSICH, J. 1979.

The aim of this survey is to explore Barbadian women's involvement in their country's economy.

Data from the public censuses of 1946 and 1970 are used, the more recent census clearly being more relevant to the survey.

The book focuses on women between the ages of 15 and 64 in full-time or part-time employment at the time of the census, including women absent due to sickness or holidays.

A large part of the survey is devoted to factors related to women's employment, e.g. age, residence, education and fertility.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT AT THE UN/EAC WORLD CONFERENCE ON AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID) AID, Washington, DC 20523, USA.

AID/WID assembled this collection of documents for the UN/FAO Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development held in Rome in July 1979, in the belief that the problems of women in development and of rural development are closely connected.

The collection contains a series of extracts on questions of fundamental importance to women such as land reform, the extension of social services and non-agricultural work.

WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA: AN ANTHOLOGY FROM LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES

LAP, c/o CMS, PO Box 792, Riverside, California 92502, USA, 1979.
164 pp.

This is an anthology of selected material from previous essays on the role of women in Latin America.

The common assumption in all the articles is that the improvement of women's status is above all a theoretical matter, and as such subject to rigorous Marxist analysis.

The authors believe that political decisions offer the only real solution to the problem.

WOMEN IN MIGRATION: A THIRD WORLD FOCUS

Office of Women in Development (AID), Washington, DC 20523, USA, 1979.
151 pp.

The topic here is women's economic dimension. The problem of female emigration differs from that of male emigration and merits study as a separate subject.

WOMEN IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

BECK, Lois, and KEDDIE, Nikki (Ed). Harvard University Press, 1979.

The book removes the veils of mystery which have long hidden Muslim women from Western eyes. It is a collection of 33 articles written by women scholars teaching at British or American universities who were born or have lived in the countries concerned, i.e. Morocco, Egypt, Lebanon, Turkey, Iran, West Pakistan, Indonesia and China.

Its topics include recent legal, social and economic changes affecting women in Islamic countries, women's role in the early stages of revolution and the influence of ideology and religion on women's lives.

WOMEN OF AFRICA: TODAY AND TOMORROW

UN Economic Commission for Africa, Human Resources Development Division, Women's Programme Unit, Addis Ababa. Duplicated copy. 975 pp.

Produced for International Women's Year, this book describes African women's present situation, their traditional roles, the impact of modernization and obstacles to progress.

It shows that the traditional division of labour has been the most important factor in economic development in African countries.

Because women often receive only the most basic education, they are unable to improve their standards of family management or add to family wealth through their own work.

At a time when many African countries appear to be reaching full development, women should be given the same opportunities as men. They should be made more aware of specific subjects such as family planning, health and nutrition so that the standard of living of all can be improved.

The study concludes with a discussion of the important role of women's organizations in all African countries.

WOMEN'S QUEST FOR POWER (Five Indian case studies)

JAIN, Devaki, with SINGH, Nalini, and CHAND, Malini. Vikas Publishing House, PVT Ltd, Vikas House, 20/4 Industrial Area, Sahibabad Distr., Ghaziabad, India, 1980.

This publication describes five experiments in teamwork by women from different backgrounds seeking to improve living conditions.

It looks at women's cooperatives involved in trade in cities and towns, sheep-farming, agriculture and crafts.

The final part, relating the struggle of a group of women against their husbands' alcoholism, is especially interesting.

A very good bibliography is provided.

WOMEN: THE FIFTH WORLD

BULDING, Elise. Headline Series 248, Foreign Policy Association, 205 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10016, USA, February 1980.

This excellent 64-page booklet asks why the problem of women's status has been overlooked in the development policies of the last decade, and looks into the significance of policies for integrating women into development.

LOME: QUELLE CONTRIBUTION POUR LES FEMMES?

BO BRAMSEN, Michel, CAMBERGS, Lisette, and CLARK, Anne. Lomé Briefing no. 16, 1984. Official report on the contribution of Lomé towards women's cause, commissioned by the Liaison Committee of Development NGOs at the EC, Rue de Coellen 76, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

B I B L I O G R A P H I E S

DEVELOPMENT AS IF WOMEN MATTERED

RIHANI, May. Overseas Development Council, 1978.

This bibliography is of particular interest since it is mainly concerned with women's prospects in the Third World, giving a long list of unpublished documents.

LA FEMME AFRICAINE ET MALGACHE: ELEMENTS BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES

Ministère de la Coopération, République Française, 1978.

This is an extensive bibliography in three sections:

- 1) general works, reports and articles;
- 2) specific studies, arranged according to State;
- 3) publications of international bodies.

WHY HAS DEVELOPMENT NEGLECTED RURAL WOMEN? A review of the South Asian Literature

NELSON, Nici. Pergamon Press Ltd, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW, England, 1979. 106 pp.

This book is a 300-title review of the available literature on women's status in South Asia.

WOMEN AND FOOD (An annotated bibliography on family food production/preservation and improved nutrition)

WELLS LEWIS, Martha. Office for Women in Development, US AID, Washington DC, 1978.

A lengthy bibliography on food production and preservation and everything written about improving food systems.

WOMEN AND WORLD DEVELOPMENT: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

BUVINIC, Mayra. Overseas Development Council, 1212 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA, 1976.

A collection of about 400 titles of books, studies and articles published before 1976.

WOMEN IN THE CARIBBEAN: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

COHEN STUART, Bertie A. Department of Caribbean Studies, Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, Stations-plein 10, Leiden, Netherlands, 1979.

This publication lists 651 books, articles and bibliographies by subject categories.

It includes works in seven languages and deals with women's problems in all Caribbean countries.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI), Nijro Hill, Arusha, Tanzania.

This is a recent bibliography of material available in the ESAMI library. It includes over 300 books and other publications on all aspects of women and development. Most items are in English and are about Africa.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCE GUIDE

VAVRUS, Linda G. with CADIEUX, Ron. Non-formal Education Information Centre, Institute for International Studies, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA, 1980.

This excellent annotated bibliography stresses women's changing role in various countries. There are five sections: general; agriculture and food production; education and work; the family; and food and health. A list of specialized magazines and periodicals is also provided.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: AN UPDATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

DESTA, Alem. Institute of Social Studies, Deu Haap, Netherlands, 1982.

H A N D B O O K S

ABOUT WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: A RESOURCES BOOK

New Transcentury Foundation, Sektetariat for Women and Development, 1789 Columbia Road NW, Washington, DC 20009, USA, 1978. 99 pp.

The aim of this collection of studies of development schemes involving women is to provide ideas on planning. The schemes come under the following heading: community services; communication; agriculture and rural development; formal and non-formal education; health; food; and family planning.

APCWD WOMEN'S RESOURCE BOOK

Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development and the International Tribune Centre.

There are six parts to this collection: a programme for Asia and the Pacific; information on the APCWD's work programme; details of local groups involved in activities in some way linked with the theme of women and development; a description of national women's organizations; a selection of schemes started and under way in the region; and information on development aid.

THE CARIBBEAN RESOURCE KIT FOR WOMEN

Women and Development Unit of the University of the West Indies and the International Tribune Centre, New York, 1982. 304 pp.

Contains a list of women's organizations, schemes, literature and audiovisual aids on the women of the English-speaking Caribbean countries.

DIRECTORY OF AFRICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

ATRCW, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1978. 120 pp.

A comprehensive list of women's organizations country by country, including addresses, the year established and objectives.

INFORMATION KIT FOR WOMEN IN AFRICA

African Training and Research Centre for Women and the International Tribune Centre, New York, 1981.

Published in both English and French, this book contains a wealth of information on financial aid for schemes and how to obtain it, and on women's schemes already under way in Africa. A list of ATRCW publications is included.

INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

HOSKEN, Francisca. Office of Women in Development, US AID, 1977.

This handbook is intended to facilitate contacts between women's and feminist organizations and international bodies. It contains a list of names, addresses, aims and other information on Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations in over 130 countries.

RESOURCE GUIDE ON WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT: A FEMINIST CRITIQUE

ISIS, Rome and Geneva, 1983.

This excellent research and information work attempts to answer the following questions from the feminist angle: what has been the effect of development on women? Why do planners talk of "integrating women into the development process"? What role do women play in multinational companies? What is their role in food production, health, communication and education? How are women organizing to take control of their own lives?

The handbook has large quantities of facts and figures, information, bibliographical references and addresses.

MOVILIZANDO LA MUJER

International Tribune Centre, New York, 1980.

'Mobilizing Women' is a manual of practical ideas, activities and sources of funding for women's schemes in Latin America.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS AND LEADERS DIRECTORY

Today News Service, 621 National Press Building, Washington, DC 20045, USA, 1980.

This is an international handbook with over 25 000 addresses of government departments concerned with women's affairs, Non-Governmental Organizations, collectives, magazines, etc.

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