



REFERENCE

INSTRAW LINKS

A bulletin for networking

The idea of publishing INSTRAW LINKS was first proposed at an informal meeting with the focal points held during the 1985 Nairobi Conference, and was adopted by the INSTRAW Board during its Sixth Session in 1986. As co-operation among INSTRAW focal points, across different regions and realities, is accelerating since 1985, the need for a liaison bulletin on a regular basis became more urgent.

To celebrate INSTRAW's becoming in 1986 a full-fledged body within the United Nations system by issuance of the Secretary General's delegation of authority, the Institute has great pleasure in presenting this zero issue of INSTRAW LINKS. Its main objective is to strengthen current efforts at global networking on women in development issues. Through this forum, INSTRAW will record the evolution of its focal points as important centres of information, exchange and action in their respective countries, so that women may become an integral element of the development process.

Zero Issue

1986 I
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INSTRAW LINKS

In the following issues a page
will be reserved to publish
letters from the readers.
Please send us your
comments and suggestions.
Long letters may be edited
for reasons of space.
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Editorial

Networking for women in development

Networking means, according to the dictionary, the exchange of information and services among individuals, groups or institutions — but women must go beyond that, creating new and multiple channels for regular flow of communications. Networking also aims at eliminating biases and obstacles to reach women everywhere.

The concept has been around for a while — but perhaps no other group has turned it into praxis in such a fruitful way as women. This was evident in Nairobi. The links created throughout the UN Decade for Women (1976-85) have grown into full-fledged networks across international and regional space. Be it in the themes of the Decade, equality, development and peace; or in the subthemes, health, education and employment, and other important issues such as human rights, consumer rights, South-South communication, the environment, technology or agriculture, the list is long and goes on and on.

Itself and outcome of the Decade, INSTRAW evolves at a time when the world crisis depleted grants and budgets for women's programmes and projects. In an era of dwindling finances for women, it is essential to make the most judicious and effective use of the available human and financial resources. Sharing costs, avoiding duplication, exchanging results, joining the world communication systems, profiting from other experiences are an imperative. By UN and donor agencies standards,

INSTRAW is a fairly small-sized institution. But small can prove efficient. Being small gives us flexibility. Networking multiplies the outreach.

Since its inception, INSTRAW has always acted in close co-operation with other agencies and bodies within the UN system. But now it is attempting to reach outside the UN family to get a better grasp of the needs and interests of women in different countries. Thus, following its mandate, since 1984 the Institute is trying to gradually set up a worldwide network of focal points and correspondents. (The Board of Trustees has approved 20 focal points; the complete list is on the following page).

They are a varied lot, our focal points. There are national women's machineries and NGOs. Some are in developed countries, others in the developing world. Some are oriented towards political action, others do research. Some are themselves funding agencies specifically oriented towards development; others have a wider focus and deal with general women's issues.

That's why the need for a liaison bulletin as a direct channel of communication was felt. First, it will acquaint INSTRAW focal points with each other. In this zero issue, profiles of ten focal points tell their history, scope, goals and major activities. The profiles are based on the replies to a questionnaire sent to our focal points in 1985/86 (please see page 22). Half sent in the information and we thank them for their contribution to this issue of INSTRAW LINKS.

Similar profiles of the remaining focal points will be published in the next bulletin.

Second, we need to develop horizontal links among us. INSTRAW LINKS needs your feedback, your ideas and suggestions for joint work, for ways and means to enhance co-operation. Do keep us informed about your activities and publications. We are particularly interested in hearing your comments and proposals concerning INSTRAW LINKS, how you see it. Perhaps, after we prepare the first regular issue in 1987, subsequent issues could be in turn undertaken by focal points. We are open to your suggestions. This network will be the sum of its parts — and more. It will be what we all want it to be.

At a first informal meeting with INSTRAW focal points, held during the Nairobi Conference, we discussed the co-ordination and co-operation of activities in the fields of statistics and indicators on women in development (WID) and women, water supply and sanitation. The design, evaluation and implementation at the national level of guidelines and check lists on WID interest several focal points in developing countries, who are exploring the possibilities of national and regional workshops similar to the one in Bangladesh in August 1986.

Because of the diversity of our focal points, the possibilities for cooperative ventures are comprehensive and diverse. For example, with the Research Wing of the Women's Division

(Cabinet Secretariat, Pakistan), in November 1986 we organized a national workshop for users and producers of statistics and indicators on women. The methodology applied in these workshops is described on pages 4-6.

Immediately after the Nairobi Conference in 1985, a workshop was organized with INSTRAW focal point in the Dominican Republic, the Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer (DGPM - National Office for the Advancement of Women), to examine the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies in the country. Also with the DGPM, we sponsored a study that examines the situation of Dominican women through indicators compiled and analyzed following the innovative methodologies recommended by the Institute (please see page 11). In October 1986, the Director and Secretary of the newly created IECAIM, our focal point in Ecuador, attended the INSTRAW/ILPES workshop on *Women, development and planning in Latin American and the Caribbean*. Thus, the possibilities for joint ventures are varied as our focal points and as our programmes allow.

More than anything, we seek to increase the opportunities of working on behalf of women in development everywhere. This is our basic common goal, the reason for joining forces. Networking is more than a trendy term — it is the basic ingredient for effective global action. ¶

A Network of Focal Points

- Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Joint Scientific Commission
"Women in the Advanced Socialist Society"
Narodno Sobranie Sq.
Sofia 1000
Bulgaria
- Fundación "Acción Ya"
Apartado 1009
Centro Colón
San José
Costa Rica
- Federación de Mujeres Cubanas (FMC)
Paseo 260, Vedado
La Habana
Cuba
- Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Asiatisk Plads 2
1448 Copenhagen K
Denmark
- Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer
Avenida México 15
Santo Domingo
Dominican Republic
- Instituto Ecuatoriano de Investigaciones y Capacitación de la Mujer (IECAIM)
Avenida 6 de Diciembre 2817
Quito
Ecuador
- Ministry of Social Affairs & General Rapporteur of the National Commission
Women's Affairs Department
Mugamaa Building
Tahrir Square
Cairo
Egypt
- Ministère des Droits de la Femme*
Bureau des Relations Internationales
37 Quai d'Orsay
Paris 75007
France
- Council of Equality of Sexes
Greek Parliament
Palaia Anaktora
Athens
Greece
- Kantor Menteri Negara Urusan Peranan Wanita
Medan Merdeka Barat 3
Jakarta
Indonesia
- Italian Association for Women in Development (AIDOS)
Via Tagliamento 14
00198 Rome
Italy
- INSTRAW Social Co-operation Division*
United Nations Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
100, Kasumigaseki 2-2-1
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo
Japan
- Consejo Nacional de Población
Secretaría de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores
Tlatelolco
06995 México, D.F.
- Secretariat for Women and Research
The Norwegian Research Council
for Science and the Humanities (NAVF)
Muthesgt 29
0260 Oslo 2
Norway
- "Research Wing" Women's Division
Cabinet Secretariat of the
Government of Pakistan, 2nd floor
Aaly Plaza (Blue area) - F-6/1
Islamabad
Pakistan
- The National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW)
1145 J.P. Laurel Street
San Miguel
Manila
Philippines
- Instituto de la Mujer
Ministerio de la Cultura
Almagro 36
28010 Madrid
Spain
- Centre for Women's Research (CENWOR)
16 Elliot Place
Colombo 8
Sri Lanka
- The Yugoslav Centre for Theory and Practice of Self-Management
Edvard Kardelj
Kardeljeya Ploscad 1
Ljubljana 61109
Yugoslavia
- Women's League
Freedom House
P. O. Box 30302
Lusaka
Zambia

* Being restructured. Consultations in progress.

Framework for co-operation between INSTRAW and its Focal Points

A focal point for INSTRAW in a country approved by the Board of Trustees, is an institution or a person designed to assist in maintaining contacts with the organizations and/or individuals who are active in the field of women and development.

The approved focal point in a particular country or region shall be the contact institution, to foster and co-ordinate co-operation of interested institutions in the country or region with INSTRAW in the field of research, training, information/documentation/communication related to the advancement of women.

The focal point shall in addition, organize regular briefings on the work of INSTRAW and advocate its activities at the national level.

- Organize professional meetings, seminars, encounters relevant to the issue of women and development and related to the approved INSTRAW work programme.

- Organize an exchange of publications, research results and other information relevant to the issue of women and development.

- Facilitate communication among scholars and users of research such as governmental bodies and women's organizations and groups.

- Prepare proposals and financial estimates for the implementation of long-term and biennial programmes of co-operation with INSTRAW.

- Prepare reports on the implementation of the co-operation programmes for the INSTRAW Board and the interested authorities within and outside the United Nations on the role of the advancement of women through development.

- Organize fund-raising campaigns for INSTRAW and its co-operative programmes.

INSTRAW could support the national focal points by:

1. Facilitating communication among research, training and women's institutions by circulating and securing access to relevant United Nations information, INSTRAW publications, bibliographies, rosters of scholars, data bases, etc.

2. Securing interaction among INSTRAW focal points by exchange of research results and findings, data and relevant publications.

3. Providing advisory services related to implementation of programmes on women and development.

4. Providing fellowships for focal points.

5. Sponsoring meetings organized by INSTRAW focal points.

6. Providing training materials and modules.

7. Contributing to the financing of activities of focal points by using those contributions to INSTRAW Trust Fund which are made in non-convertible national currency.

The general framework of a long-term co-operation agreement could be modified according to each particular case to take into account any special consideration.

The agreement should contain provisions indicating clearly that no financial obligations are imposed on the parties, and limiting the co-operation envisaged to the pursuit of common objectives in research, training and information. ¶

- an example of INSTRAW networking

Women as Users and Producers of Statistics

Women have a vested interest in becoming skilled users and producers of statistics. What do these terms really mean?

One question is almost invariably raised at workshops for producers and users of statistics: **Who is the user?** There is no clear-cut delineation between producers and users, except that statistical offices are seen as producers while everybody else is considered as user.

As producers of statistics, statistical offices collect data, tabulate and disseminate (usually through publication of statistical volumes) information on the characteristics of the population or sub-groups within the population. Of course, at some stage of data production, even statistical officers have to use data from their own tabulations or those produced by other governmental administrative offices and private agencies. Nonetheless, though statistical offices occasionally perform as users, their major role is still the production of statistics.

Though usually classified as users, administrative offices such as the Ministries of Education, Social Welfare, etc., generate data as a by-product of their usual activities. The concepts employed when gathering data for their own purpose may differ, often significantly, from those used by the statistical offices. Because administrative offices are not established with the primary goal of producing statistics, although their statistical information may be used by others, they are still classified — at least for the time being — as users.

Researchers in academic institutions comprise another group of users who, like the administrative offices, produce statistical data. On the other hand, researchers are heavy users of information obtained from the statistical offices.

Still another group of users are those organizations whose primary functions require the use of statistical information, such as governmental or non-governmental women's organizations, women's bureaus or units for promoting the integration of women in development and others.

The need for training users

Because the offices last described are not set up primarily to compile statistics or analyze data, their staff is not required to have statistical training nor to master the basic elements of data collection, compilation and analysis.

Since the beginning of the UN Decade for Women (1976-85), many national governments have established units within ministries to address the special needs and concerns of women. As their primary functions, these units or desks advise governments on matters concerning the integration of women into development and try to improve the delivery of services to women. Though compilation of statistics is seldom an official function of

these units, when advising governments on women's issues or advocating changes in the economy, representatives of these units often need to use statistics to back their demands. It pays to come to the authorities with facts and numbers. But the staff of these units often lack the basic training needed to decipher, let alone compile, statistics and indicators on women.

INSTRAW methodology for the training sessions

Though training requirements may differ amply from one group of users to another, as a rule it is crucial to stress the importance of standardizing concepts to conform with those used by the statistical offices. When these concepts are not suitable for, let us say, the research purposes of the users, a dialogue between producers and users will help develop a new set of questions embodying the different concepts.

Another point to be stressed is the need to know the sex of the individuals about whom information is collected, so afterwards data can be disaggregated and compiled by sex. For example, statistics on agriculture are compiled from data on farm outputs but often the sex of farm owners isn't known.

A training programme for users of statistics on women should introduce them to the elements of data collection, compilation and analysis, as follows.

Five things every experienced user should know

1. Sources of data collection

Two issues must be

considered: the **primary sources** of data, such as censuses, sample surveys, registration and administrative records, and the **secondary sources**, such as statistical publications, bulletins, journals or periodicals. A list can be compiled specifically, for the country or region where the training workshop is conducted

Description of primary sources

Trainees need a clear understanding of the activities and methods used by data collection agencies. For example, it is important to know about the national statistical offices, since they are responsible for censuses and to a large extent for sample surveys. The experiences of researchers in data collection can also be reviewed here. Trainees should be reminded that, for organizations catering to the needs of an area or locality, background information can be an additional and important source of data if the **questionnaire used in data collection is well designed**. On registration and administrative records, the activities of the vital (births and deaths) registration departments and other administrative offices

Data collection instruments

Questionnaires, interviewers manuals and instructions can be examined and compared with registration forms used in other data collection exercises. This discussion should give the trainees a brief introduction on how data are collected. When reviewing the stages of data collection in surveys, overlaps with or variations from the procedures used in other methods of data collection should be pointed out.

Tabulations of data

The process of obtaining

tabulated information from completed questionnaires should be describe now, since it leads to the secondary sources of information. Trainees need to know that not all tabulations produced in the course of data collections ventures are published, and that valuable secondary data can be obtained from unpublished documents or from the respective offices. It is helpful for trainees to see a list of unpublished tabulations.

Different examples of tabulations should be shown, such as different kinds of cross tabulations with different presentations, i.e., with the raw numbers of with proportions, rates or ratios.

2. Compiling indicators from available tabulations

The compilation of indicators is one of the many tools used to analyze data. As a preliminary step to any major monitoring and evaluation exercise, indicators can be used to monitor levels of sub-group differences, their changes and trends. Sex differentials are one of the many types that can be shown using indicators. Of course, to study sex differentials, the variables should first be classified by sex. Indicators may be compiled to monitor the levels of differentials in many areas of life. For example, indicators can be used to explain the differentials in occupational attainment between men and women and then make policy recommendations to reduce these differences.

In general, there should be some theoretical basis for developing specific indicators. With examples, the participants should be trained in:

- stating the problem, developing the objectives for compiling indicators and hypotheses to be tested.

- conceptualizing the problem, that is, defining variables to be used, and

statistics and indicators to be compiled.

- outlining the tabulations needed to address the questions raised in the objectives and hypotheses; a comprehensive list of tabulations should be compiled regardless of their availability.

- checking published and unpublished sources to see the available data. In some instances, the statistical offices may consider requests for additional tabulations but, as producers often point out, users requesting these should justify their need. If no data are available on some of the variables investigated, a case could be made to include the topic in future data collection exercises. Of course, where statistics on small localities are wanted, users may consider collecting their own data, preferably with the help of statistical offices or other researchers.

3. Developing and presenting indicators

There are several ways of presenting indicators: as proportions, rates, ratio, means, etc. The workshop should provide an introduction to the methods of calculating indicators, including a review of the statistical measures of central tendency, demographic computations of rates and ratios and the interpretations of each type of indicators. The trainers should demonstrate the application of the different types of computations in population distribution, family formation, economic activity, educational attainment, nutritional status, morbidity and mortality.

4. Interpretation of indicators

The interpretation of indicators depends on the concepts embodied in the variables, the type of statistics used in compiling the indicator,

the variables controlled in the tabulations and the hypothesis being tested. The techniques for interpreting the indicators should be developed within small groups, using examples from the fields listed above.

When data sources and tabulations are reviewed, participants need to be reminded that tabulations should be examined within the context of the variables and concepts they embody. The concepts can be deduced from the questions used in constructing the variable, the instructions given to interviewers, and from field practice.

5. Collecting data for monitoring projects

Some institutions often have the opportunity to collect basic information on their clientele. Therefore, the trainees should learn to collect relevant information, to state the problem (perhaps as simply as determining the characteristics of their target population), to design a simple questionnaire. A data collection exercise is usually helpful. Governmental and non-governmental organizations delivering at least one type of service to a community can be encouraged to collect background information on their target, either before or after delivery, or, in long-term delivery systems, within specified time intervals.

To train members of these institutions, the best approach is usually to hold small group sessions where the participants learn to design questionnaires to monitor their own delivery systems.

6. Who should participate

This method was followed in the ECA/INSTRAW sub-regional seminar on *Improved Statistics and Indicators for Women in Development*, held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 29 April-7 May 1986. The reports from this

seminar will be published soon, as a guide for organizers of similar training sessions. Titled *Training Users and Producers in Compiling Statistics and Indicators on Women in Development* (publication symbol ST/STAT/SER.F/45), the manual was prepared by INSTRAW in collaboration with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the UN Statistical Office and the Economic Commission for Africa.

Evidently, the design of the seminars will depend on the profile and interests of the participants. As a general rule, because statistical offices are knowledgeable about data collection procedures, they should be asked to participate as trainers on data collection methods. Representatives of the administrative offices should inform the participants on their activities. Researchers, who often have experience in the definition of problems, statement of objectives and formulation of hypothesis, can be called upon to review these activities.

A statistician or demographer, possibly from an academic or research institution, can be in charge of the section on indicators. A lecturer, who could double as coordinator, should be at hand to fill in or supplement what the other trainers have presented. Finally, a staff of 4 or 5 is needed to lead the small working group sessions.

So far, the practical and theoretical experience gained by INSTRAW while organizing these training workshops all over the world (Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Pakistan, Barbados, etc.) proves this to be a successful methodology. ¶

Profiles of focal points

Cuba

FEDERACION DE MUJERES CUBANAS - FMC

Federation of Cuban Women

The Federation of Cuban Women sprouts in 1959 as a result of the demands of women desiring to take active participation in the economic and social transformations then undertaken. Its membership surpasses 2 million 900 thousand women over 14 years of age, representing more than 80% of the female population from all sectors of society.

The FMC is structured on a territorial and numerical basis from the national, provincial, municipal and grass-roots level. The Congress, the maximum executive body of the Organization, examines all activities carried out by the FMC since the previous Congress. It establishes priorities and determines activities on the next five years and elects the National Committee, which functions as the leading organ between each Congress. The provincial, municipal and grass-roots level committees direct the activities of the organizations that are respectively subordinated to them.

The FMC has a reduced number of professional staff at the national, provincial and municipal levels, and a large number of volunteer collaborators at these and at the grass-roots level throughout the country.

There are two types of grass-

roots level organizations. One is the **delegation**, grouping no more than 100 women living in the neighborhood, existing at present 63,472 delegations. The other is the **block**, an intermediate organization between the municipality and the delegation, numbering 13,988 at the moment. The Secretariat and activists of these organizations work as volunteers.

The organization is funded by the member's monthly quota, donations and fund-raising activities. The annual budget for 1985 was 8,125,600 pesos.

Activities

The main activities cover education, health, training, employment, social work, mass media, investigations, publications and international relations, including fund-raising. Women over 14 years of age, from rural and urban areas, among these housewives and young women who do not work or study are the principal concern.

In 1984-85, the Federation has carried out, among others, the following activities at the grass-roots level in rural and urban areas.

Participation in the Coordinating Commissions on Women Employment at national,

provincial and municipal level, with the purpose of coordinating and promoting the implementation of the employment policy regarding women as regulated by current legislation, including their promotion to decision-making levels.

Organization of training courses for housewives, with some 36,000 women enrolled in secondary-level courses.

Annual training courses for cadres of the Organization to increase their cultural and ideological level; over a hundred women, from Cuba as well as from developing countries attend each year.

Support of Public Health programmes in primary health care through sanitary brigades. FMC has around 60,000 women volunteers who are trained as agents in primary care by qualified health personnel from their communities.

Other activities include:

- Systematic study circles of the grass-roots level on sex education and national legislation.

- Support of the peasant organization to incorporate women into the Agricultural Production Cooperatives, now numbering 22,400 women members, or 27% of the cooperativists.

- Participation in national campaigns of hygiene, vaccination of children under 5, immunization of housewives with tetanus-toxoid.

Activities related to the programmes of the Ministry of Education to tighten links **between home and school** and contribute in the teaching-educating process.

Incorporating of over 70,000 housewives to regular practices of physical exercises.

Joint action at the community level with the Ministry of Culture, such as literacy workshops, amateur groups, groups to rescue cultural traditions, etc.

Training of 17,000 women as volunteer social workers of FMC in the reeducation of minors and adult women.

FMC has developed five research programmes: problems of working women; women's representation in local organs of the People's Power (community-level governing organs); opinions on the women's magazines *Mujeres* and *Muchacha*; results of the cadres training school in the last five years, and the history of the 25 years of the FMC. FMC also has close co-ordination with media to diffuse the role of women in country and to ensure that mass media are used efficiently for information, entertainment and education.

Meetings and Seminars

Among others, FMC organized in 1984, the NGO Regional Forum, where 358 women from Latin American and the Caribbean participated in workshops on equality, development, peace, health, education, employment, rural women, and sex education.

In 1985, FMC organized a meeting on the *Situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean today*, where among others, the problem of the foreign debt and its repercussion on women was discussed. Some

300 women from different political and professional sectors met in Havana to discuss this important question of a transcendental importance to our region.

In February the FMC organized a workshop on *Women and Development* on

occasion of the Conference of Social Sciences at University of Havana.

Publications

Two monthly magazines, *Mujeres* and *Muchacha*, focusing on the development of women in Cuban society.

A periodic bulletin published in Spanish, English and French for international distribution.

An internal bulletin with up-to-date information on women in development, employment, education, etc.

Other publications related with the work programme of FMC in education, health, social work and political and ideological training.

Joint activities with INSTRAW

- Sponsoring two participants to the INSTRAW/ILPES workshop *Women, Development and Planning in Latin America and the Caribbean* held in Santiago, Chile, from 27 October-14 November, 1986.

- Promoting one senior fellowship in 1985 for research at INSTRAW.

Address

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Paseo #260 Vedado
La Habana
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Contact

Ms. Vilma Espín, President

Denmark

DANIDA

Danish Development Assistance to Women

It is a basic feature of Danish aid policy that the role of women should be an integral part of all development projects, bilateral as well as multilateral. However, because women in developing countries are generally lagging behind in terms of education, employment and income, it is still necessary to design projects specifically for the benefit of women. In addition, it is important that special attention be given to ensure that other projects do not have adverse effects on the situation of women.

Following the adoption in 1983 of the Guiding Principles on the role of women in development, a special committee has been established within DANIDA to coordinate the activities concerning women in development and to suggest new initiatives for enhancing their role in Danish development projects. Furthermore, a staff member in each of the four divisions dealing with bilateral assistance is responsible for screening all project proposals to foresee their impact on women.

In the light of the worsened economic situation in many developing countries, Danish aid has been reoriented to put more weight on rehabilitation of existing projects and on production-oriented projects, especially in the agricultural sector. The aim is to reach a higher degree of self-sufficiency in food production.

As women play a crucial role in food production, it is necessary that they are relieved

of part of their domestic workload, e.g. easing access to water and fuel and providing better child care facilities. It is, therefore, part of Danish aid to finance projects in the areas of water, reafforestation, energy saving and primary health.

In large-scale programmes, the Danish aid administration has established procedures to ensure that women are satisfactorily considered and made part of the programme. Moreover, a check list concerning women and development assistance has been worked out to be applied to each new project; and evaluation of the impact on women has been included in the terms of reference for Danish project evaluation missions.

Women as a direct target group

Specific women's projects with women as the target group are explicitly devoted to improving the position of women and increasing their self-confidence and self-respect by strengthening their independent economic resource base (promoting self-sufficiency, facilitating access to resources, such as land, capital, training, income, employment, information and know-how facilities, and strengthening women's organizations. The overall purpose is to increase the right of women to influence their own lives.

Accepting women as a direct target group in development

programmes calls for certain inherent measures of implementation:

- Programmes directed towards women do not automatically benefit all women, as women do not form a homogeneous group. The target group will have to be defined further by criteria related to socio-economic stratification and cultural specifications.

- The target group should always be actively involved in the planning of a project to secure that local socio-cultural factors are considered. Development always implies change, but it must be carefully observed that it does not impair the position of women economically, socially and culturally.

Women as part of a target group

The women's component in a project of a general nature involves the same elements of emancipation as mentioned above. In projects where women typically belong to the target group, without exclusively forming the group, special consideration will have to be given to their role. Examples of such projects are rural development, agriculture, animal husbandry, reforestation, basic health care, drinking water supply, cooperatives, and energy saving.

Planners concerned with the integration of a women's component will have to study carefully the position of women in the local society, their access to means of production, control of

resources, legal rights, level of education, etc. The possibility of supplementing certain sector development programmes with **supportive activities** (for instance kindergartens, credit schemes, adjustment of credit worthiness criteria for women, additional training etc.) should

be considered. These are minimum requirements for bringing women into such programmes on more equal terms with the male part of the target group of the programme.

The experience of the past decade shows unquestionably that the best way to improve the status of women, in the current world context, is to focus on women as producers and income earners and to link their role to larger development issues such as food, agriculture, import substitution, income distribution, nutrition and environmental protection. To obtain maximum effect, women should be integrated into projects where the resource flows are greatest.

Activities in 1985

Some multilateral projects:

- Improvement of household stoves in Gambia, with the U.N. Sudano-Sahelian Office.

- Workers' education assistance to the Congress of trade unions in Zambia, with ILO.

- Workers' educational assistance to women workers in Central America, with ILO.

Some bilateral projects

- Agriculture-based development programme for women, Mother and Child Health Project in Bangladesh.

- Rural and urban drinking water supply projects in India and Tanzania.

- Improving access of girls to secondary schools and strengthening the women's organizations in Tanzania.

- Rural health, immunization and family planning projects in Kenya.

- Support of women's

centres for community development in Brazil, Ecuador and Colombia.

Publications since 1983

1983-84 Ivan René Mazanti: *Changes in the Social Structure of the Family, as a consequence of Increased Access to Work for the Women of Sri Lanka* - Illustrated through the Sinhalese.

1983-84 Myra Lewinter: *Women on Ilha de Mozambique*

1983-84 Ida Nicolaisen: *The impact of Female Centered Gender Relations on Agricultural Development*. An analysis based on an empirical investigation of a Sarawakan society.

1984 Alanagh Mary Raikes and Margrethe Silberschmidt: *A Socio-economic Study of Women's Utilization Rates of Rural Health Services in Rural Areas in Kenya*.

1985 Publication grant for the report: *Women and Urbanization - Everyday life in a Bangkok slum*.

1985-87 Jeanet Linda Pedersen Sheller: *Survey on Sexually Transmitted Illnesses and Cervix Uteri Cancer in the Town of Maun, Botswana*.

During the United Nations Decade for Women a substantial part of DANIDA's budget for development information has been used to emphasize the role of women in development.

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1448 Copenhagen K
Denmark

Contact

Ambassador, Bjorn Olsen,
Undersecretary

Dominican Republic

DIRECCION GENERAL DE PROMOCION DE LA MUJER - National Office for the Advancement of Women

The DGPM was established by the Dominican government in 1982 to formulate public policies, to ensure the full participation of women in all spheres of national life, and to co-ordinate programmes on women with governmental institutions and the private sector.

In the words of the present Director of DGPM, "one of the causes that deepened the current crisis of the Dominican family is the unaccounted neglect of successive governments in establishing adequate mechanisms to address women's issues. It is urgent to multiply the effort (...) to integrate women in economic and social life and ensure their definitive participation in national development."

With a staff of 34, the DGPM is funded by the Dominican government and international organizations supporting some projects. The administrative and operational structure is defined as follows: the Director's Bureau for national co-ordination, and regional Officers located in the provincial administrations. The central organization comprises the Governing Board, the Director's Bureau, an Advisory Committee, Legal Office, Public Relations, International Affairs, and Technical and Administrative Department.

Activities

With the recent (1986) change

of government in the Dominican Republic, the DGPM is redesigning its structure and programmes. For the 1986/90 period, its policies include:

Income generating and food self-sufficiency projects for rural women.

Establishing efficient industries in urban areas to produce typical Dominican crafts and goods.

Training women in vocational schools to increase their income through the acquisition of marketable skills.

Establishing popular laundries, sewing and handicraft workshops and nurseries in peripheral areas of the cities.

Literacy campaigns for rural and urban women

Legal assistance

Educating women in health and nutrition

Establishing nutrition centres in rural and urban areas

Promoting communal gardens and orchards through media campaigns

Organizing child-care facilities in the workplace

Promoting the cultural values of the country.

DGP M

Publications

Anteproyecto de modificación a la legislación vigente discriminatoria sobre la mujer (draft proposal to modify current laws that discriminate against women).

Joint activities with INSTRAW since 1985

Workshop in 1985: The Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies: priorities for the Dominican Republic.

Joint sponsoring of the study *Subordinación social de la mujer dominicana en cifras* (Social subordination of Dominican women in numbers), by Clara Báez. Using the methodology recommended by INSTRAW to compile indicators on women, a Dominican demographer examines the situation of women in her country.

Holding regular meetings and providing advisory services.

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Contact

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General Director

Ecuador

INSTITUTO ECUATORIANO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y CAPACITACION DE LA MUJER - IECAIM

Ecuadorian Institute of Research and Training for
Women

IECAIM was founded in January 1986 as a non profit private institution by Fabiola Cuví Ortiz, INSTRAW Board Member for the 1985-88 term. IECAIM seeks to undertake research projects, training programmes and information activities for women in Ecuador.

During 1986, IECAIM organized several work sessions to formulate and review its statute, select the founding members. The statute was finally approved by the relevant authority, the Ministry for Social Welfare, and IECAIM undertook fund-raising contacts with Ministers and other public and private figures. Because of its recent origin, IECAIM does not yet have a regular annual budget, but seeks financial contributions from public and private institutions in Ecuador and abroad. The provisional staff on an ad honorem basis numbers three.

The Institute maintains permanent contacts with the Ministry for Social Welfare, the Foreign Ministry and the Ecuador Representative to the United Nations in New York.

Suggestions

"Focal points are crucial to INSTRAW because they allow the Institute to work at the grass-root level in all countries. To

have an accurate knowledge of women's needs in every region or country will allow INSTRAW to target its activities in the most convenient way to address women's problems." (From questionnaire).

Joint activities with INSTRAW in 1986

Dissemination of INSTRAW's activities through IECAIM's weekly radio broadcast.

IECAIM's Director and Secretary attended the INSTRAW/ILPES workshop Women, Development and Planning in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago, Chile 27 October-14 November 1986.

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Contact

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Indonesia

KANTOR MENTERI NEGARA URUSAN PERANAN WANITA - MENUPW

Office of the Minister of State for the Role of Women

The primary tasks of the State Minister for the Role of Women (MENUPW) is the enhancement of women's role in all fields of development. To implement this task, MENUPW:

- Formulates and plans policies pertaining to the enhancement of the role of women in all fields of development;
- Co-ordinates the operational activities of various government institutions and agencies concerning programmes on the enhancement of the role of women in all fields of development; and
- Submits reports, information and recommendations concerning the advancement of women.

In carrying out these tasks and functions, MENUPW is assisted by the Executive Secretary of the State Minister, four Assistants of the State Minister and several experts. In the cross sectoral programmes, MENUPW is also assisted by several working groups consisting of experts from technical ministries and non-ministerial agencies, universities, community organizations and women's organizations.

MENUPW is funded through the government's budget. Its staff includes four Assistants of the State Minister, 8 Deputies and several supporting staff.

Activities

The programmes on the enhancement of women's role in development are cross-sectoral in nature and integrated within the various sectoral development programmes. The implementation of these activities conducted by various technical ministries and non-ministerial agencies is co-ordinated by MENUPW.

In the Fourth Five Year Development Plan, MENUPW determines seven priority programmes:

- To promote the P4, a guide to comprehension and practical application of Pancasila, the Five Basic State Philosophy, through simulation methods.
- To reduce child and infant mortalities.
- To reduce the three blindness (illiteracy in Latin alphabets, the lack of basic education and the lack of command of the language).
- To expand employment opportunities and entrepreneurship for women.
- To help the development and expansion of cooperatives.
- The education and dissemination of consumer information.
- Law literacy

programmes for women.

Other programmes are:

- To develop the Program BKB-Delivery of Early Child Care Service.
- Leadership training for women.
- Research on women's participation in national development.
- To expand the ten basic programmes of the PKK - Family Welfare Movement.
- To improve rules and regulations which are still discriminative and disadvantageous to women.
- To develop statistics and indicators on women.

Publications

- *The women of Indonesia*
- country report

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