

INSTRALV



Report

This publication is a new venture for INSTRAW and a direct response to the many requests that the Institute receives for more information about our work.

It is intended that this summary of our activities be produced at least biennially to coincide with the two-year programme planning cycle. This first edition covers, very briefly, our development as an organization as well as our current work. Future editions will, in the main, concentrate on the activities of the biennium covered.

We hope that this small booklet will be of use to donor countries, other research organizations, development agencies and individuals. It is intended to give a broad, rather than a detailed account of the reasons for our choice of programmes and a little of the flavour of them.

Naturally we welcome enquiries from those who are interested in more information or who wish to support our work through financial contributions or active collaboration.



Margaret Shields

Margaret Shields
Director

INSIDE

Section	Page
1 INSTRAW Research and Training	1
2 A History of Helping Women	2
3 Training Women to Manage Better	3
4 Information Gathering and Sharing	6
5 Workshops	7
BOX: Indian Census Counts Women	7
6 Improving Existing Data	8
BOX: Improving Statistics in Asia	8
7 Research	9
BOX: Older Women and the 'Beanpole'	10
8 Migrant Women	11
9 Measuring Women's Work	12
BOX: A Global Inventory of Time-Use Studies	12
10 Seeing INSTRAW at Work	13
11 Board Members Since INSTRAW's Founding	14
12 Focal Points by Region	15
13 INSTRAW 1992-1993 Publications	16

ON THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL ONLY ONE AGENCY deals with researching and training women. And it is one of just three in the United Nations devoted solely to the needs of women. This is the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women—INSTRAW.

In Africa, a woman wakes up at 4:30 a.m. and walks two miles in tropical heat to fields which she plows, hoes, weeds and plants until 3 p.m. On her way home, she collects firewood. Then—until her 9:30 bedtime—she grinds corn, spends an hour fetching water, cooking and serving dinner, washing the dishes, the children, then herself.

Since 1979, INSTRAW has been performing work contributing to change this.

In Asia, a woman works at an electronic factory for a multinational corporation. But the long hours of work outside and inside the home are the same. In Singapore and Malaysia, nine out of ten workers in 70 electronics firms are women. In recessions, women are among the first to be laid off. Governments consider female labour to be marginal. More than half of the world's working women are Asians. Virtually all work in bad conditions.

INSTRAW's new research and methodology are helping to change this.

In many poor countries, women survive by working in the "informal sector" of the economy—in unregistered factories and workshops, and as street vendors or domestics. Their work, on which millions of families depend, is mostly ignored by policy makers and left out of statistics, such as the gross national product.

INSTRAW'S innovative training programmes are pioneering the way to change. Despite its small staff and a limited budget INSTRAW, in cooperation with other agencies, is achieving meaningful success.

In the field of statistics, one of INSTRAW's endeavors focuses on elderly women. Because of declining birth rates and increasing longevity, developing countries now experience the same ageing process as the industrialized countries, but there are significant differences. In most developing countries there is little in the way of developed social security systems. It is important, now, to assist countries to develop the data that will enable them to reach policy decisions appropriate to their own cultural and social conditions.

In the area of training, INSTRAW is pioneering multi-media modular training packages on women and development, women and new and renewable sources of energy and, particularly, women, water supply and sanitation. These modular packages are considered models in their field.

The international economic crisis is taking a severe toll on people's lives, as evidenced by the increasing feminization of poverty. About one-third of all households headed by women are among the poorest of the poor, and all indicators are that the situation will only continue to deteriorate.

INSTRAW, through its work in research and methodology, has also found that economic growth does not necessarily trickle down to women, who remain the forgotten producers and the forgotten providers of services.

Making women, their contributions and the challenges they face visible, and designing effective strategies for the inclusion of women in the global processes of development and decision-making, are INSTRAW's two main tasks.

INSTRAW is opposed to labeling women as victims. It works to empower women to make choices that fit with their lives, enabling them to contribute fully to their own and the community's benefit.

The Institute is continuing its unique and invaluable research and training work as it builds toward 1995 and the Fourth World Conference on Women.

Change the Value Given Women's Invisible Work

2 A History of Helping Women

IN ITS 13 YEARS OF EXISTENCE, INSTRAW, THOUGH SMALL in size and totally self-supporting through the funds it raises from governments and private sources, has more than fulfilled its mandate—to carry out research and to develop training materials that assist in including women in the development process, especially in the developing countries.

While the Institute was established in 1976 and its Board of Trustees held its first session in 1979, INSTRAW's history goes back to 1975.

The UN General Assembly of that year recognized a serious void in women's needs and adopted a resolution calling for the creation of a research and training institute dedicated to integrating women in development (WID).

The genesis of the resolution came from the World Conference of the International Women's Year in Mexico City in 1975.

The Institute's early years were spent in small offices at United Nations headquarters in New York, awaiting the establishment of suitable premises and laying the administrative, personnel and financial groundwork for its operations.

In August 1983 its new headquarters in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic—provided by the host country—were inaugurated. Since then, outstanding assistance has been provided by the Dominican government and local women's organizations.



INSTRAW's genesis: The International Women's Year Conference in Mexico City, June 1975

THE MUCH-NEEDED NEW PUMP WAS FINALLY INSTALLED in the Asian village, but the village women, responsible for the water supply, were frustrated. The handle was too high for them to operate because the installers had put it at a level convenient for men.

In a South American village, the pump often malfunctioned but only the village men, away at work, and not the women, who supply the homes with water, had been taught to repair it.

INSTRAW made a breakthrough in alleviating such situations with the development of its multi-media modular training packages. These packages are intended to be adapted to national and community use, with all or just parts of the packages easily and inexpensively duplicated as desired.

The INSTRAW training package on Women, Water Supply and Sanitation has been particularly successful.

It consists of five modular units:

- the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and Beyond;
- participation of women in planning, choice of technology and implementation of sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) projects;
- the role of women in hygiene education and training activities for WSS projects;
- involvement of women in management of water resources, water supply and waste disposal; and
- evaluation and monitoring of WSS programmes, projects and the role of women.

The package is accompanied by two sound-slide packages and 100 transparencies. Each modular unit consists of the user's guide, trainer's guide, text, additional reading, bibliography, key issue check-lists for group work and two evaluation forms.

The units are entirely self-contained, requiring no inputs from external sources, and are adaptable to meet the particular needs of a given country.

INSTRAW's ambitious programme on Women, Water Supply and Sanitation was launched in March, 1984, when it sponsored an inter-regional seminar on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in Cairo, Egypt, to discuss the multifaceted problems of water and sanitation as they related to women.

Water programmes have been a continuing priority at INSTRAW. It organized a panel on the subject at the Nairobi women's decade conference in 1985 and initiated a multi-media training package on WSS, reflecting five years of research.

The packages illustrate the importance of women's participation in all aspects of water resources, including agriculture, human resources development and water resources management.

They were tested in 1987 and 1988 for the African region at seminars in Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia.

In co-operation with the Fondation de l'Eau, INSTRAW prepared, in 1989, a version of its training module on Women, Water Supply and Sanitation aimed at an audience lacking literacy. This module uses the participatory approach and consists of a trainer's manual, a set of 10 modules for the trainers and 80 large drawings with simple captions.

Water Programs Are A Continuing Priority

Training in New and Renewable Sources of Energy

Gender Training in Agriculture and The Universities

INSTRAW's modular training programme is crucial because water and sanitation problems are of crisis proportions. Two billion people in remote rural areas and urban slums of the developing world—half of whom are women—lack safe drinking water and even rudimentary sanitation facilities.

In the decade of the 1980s, approximately 80 per cent of all sickness and diseases could be attributed to inadequate water supply and sanitation. People suffering from water-borne diseases alone occupy half of all the hospital beds worldwide, and 25,000 of them die every day—representing some 15 per cent of all hospital deaths.

This is a vital area of concern to women where INSTRAW's training mission has been taken into the field and found to be effective.

The multi-media modular training package on Women, Water Supply and Sanitation has been a notable success and highlights the training aspect of INSTRAW's mandate, but the Institute's results in the training field go far beyond this one aspect.

The multi-media training package on Women and New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) was first developed by INSTRAW in 1989. Its main objective is to contribute to a new approach in the organization of NRSE systems through the integration of women's needs as well as their participation in planning, technical operation and maintenance, assessment and implementation of environmentally sound NRSE programmes and projects. The package contains 500 pages of training text, user's guide, module structure, pedagogical scheme, additional reading, bibliography, lesson plans, key issue checklists for group work, trainers' guide and evaluation forms. Its flexibility enables users to adapt the package to the specific circumstances of each local community or target group. In cooperation with national counterparts, INSTRAW has utilized participatory and self-reliant techniques in applying this innovative training approach in seminars in Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Tanzania and former Yugoslavia.

Two other current projects—one in the agricultural sector and the other in the university community—show the scope of INSTRAW's gender-training programme.

The first was developed to examine the changing status of Eastern European women undergoing transition to market-oriented economies. The goal of the project, being carried out in Bulgaria and Hungary with the assistance of locally based researchers, is to assess the training needs of women in agriculture and to develop training materials based on the research findings.

The project's goal is to empower rural women by ensuring that they are better prepared to meet the challenges of the transition process.

In the second project, INSTRAW is publishing a Portfolio on Teaching Women's Studies to be widely distributed as a resource package to universities and other tertiary institutions.

Besides helping to influence future development planners and policy-makers, it is hoped that this portfolio will assist in the process of rethinking the approach to various disciplines to ensure greater awareness of the need to adopt a gender perspective in development theory and practice.

INSTRAW's activities are designed to be an integral part of changes taking place in mainstream development, and to enable women to grow and develop in order to utilize more fully their human potential and assume roles at the technical, executive and managerial levels in different development sectors.

The formulation of INSTRAW's training strategies grew out of an assessment of training needs undertaken by several United Nations agencies and bodies during the 1976-1985 International Women's Decade. Given its mandate to focus on women in developing countries, the Institute has strived to apply innovative training strategies to link the development process with the improvement of women's position and status in society.

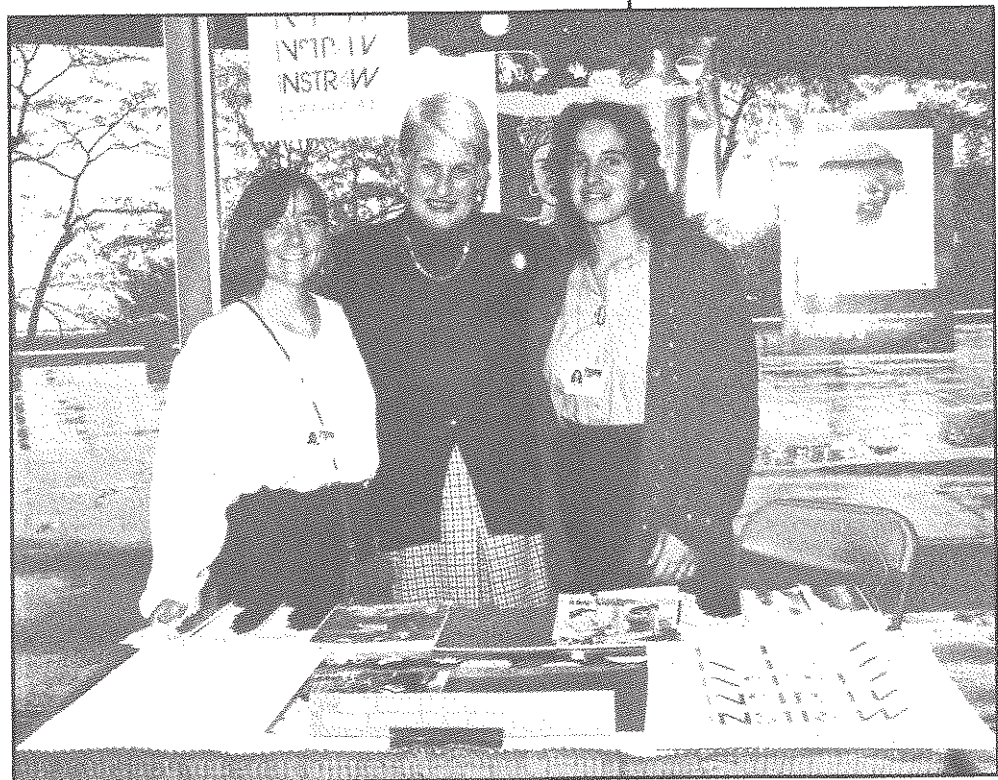
INSTRAW's training work first produced results in 1986, after it had compiled the existing research results of the Women's Decade and translated the data into pragmatic approaches. This was the basis for its policy outline, conceptual framework, objectives and methodologies of its training activities, and paved the way for production of the highly-successful modular training packages.

In addition to the Women, Water Supply and Sanitation and Women, New and Renewable Sources of Energy packages, there are computer modules on Women in Rural Development and on Women in Management. All are in wide use internationally.

Recently, INSTRAW has produced an updated version of its modular training package on Women, Water Supply and Sanitation, and this updated version was used and tested in a regional workshop in Asia.

INSTRAW has had the modules adapted for use in China and is now seeking funds for their translation into Chinese.

INSTRAW Director Margaret Shields at an information fair with interns Sharon McHale (left) and Ellen Smith (right).



Sensitizing the Media And Opinion-Makers

Studying Environmental Problems Facing Women

INSTRAW MAINTAINS A DOCUMENTATION CENTRE with a collection of United Nations documents on women and development issues and a computerized bibliographic database of more than 2000 entries.

It also publishes INSTRAW News twice a year, in Spanish, French and English, and uses its in-house publishing capabilities to produce a large number of reports, documents and public information material.

Using its extensive information capabilities, the Institute is carrying out research, funded by the Italian government, on women and communications in the mass and alternative media in Argentina, Colombia and the Dominican Republic.

INSTRAW's research project on women and the media is an assessment, from a gender perspective, of all facets of the communications sector and the subsequent development of strategies to improve the visibility and participation of women in the media. The research is aimed at understanding the situation of women both as producers and users of mass and alternative media and identifying strategies for promoting a better representation and participation of women in them. Based on these findings the second phase of the project will address the needs identified.

INSTRAW is also preparing a manual to sensitize media people and opinion-makers to gender issues and women's concerns. This will be tested in subregional workshops next year.

Another aspect of the Institute's communication work is the public information unit, which has produced features, press releases, posters, radio and television programmes, information booklets and the INSTRAW News.

Other examples of the Institute's work in this area include the convening of an international consultative meeting in Rome on Communications for Women in Development.

This meeting produced guidelines for future action, including how to facilitate women and development information to the mainstream communications media, how to secure adequate communication to support development programmes and projects and how to provide new support services using new technologies.

A state-of-the-art report on women and environment, to be published jointly by INSTRAW and Zed Books, highlights another of the Institute's methods of making women visible—through information and communication activities.

The INSTRAW-Zed book, *Women, the Environment and Sustainable Development: Towards a Theoretical Synthesis*, is a comprehensive review of the theoretical and methodological approaches that have been used in dealing with women and the environment.

To complement this conceptual study, INSTRAW carried out case studies in Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso and Tahiti on the major environmental problems affecting women and the actions being taken to solve them, at different levels.

These studies will serve as the basis of a forthcoming issue of INSTRAW News devoted to women and the environment.

OVER THE YEARS PEOPLE HAVE GATHERED in Zimbabwe, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Cook Islands, the Peoples Republic of China and many more locations around the world.

They were attending one of the impressive number of INSTRAW workshops and seminars that offer training for women in development, where the focus is on "training the trainers" and the emphasis is on participation rather than traditional structured teaching.

This is one more way that INSTRAW continues to translate its research into useful training programmes.

By now, more than 2,000 people have taken part in INSTRAW's training workshops and seminars and if they share what they have learned with only 10 other people each, the multiplier effect will be considerable.

Among the subjects covered have been development planning, women in development, and statistics and indicators. A major breakthrough for the training workshops was the development of multi-media modular training packages.

Participants are asked to address real problems in real situations so they can develop their own solutions. The seminar or workshop leaders remain on the side-line as facilitators. In the end, the men who participate learn to understand the problems women face while the women learn to relate these problems to the overall development process.

One of the most effective and far-reaching of INSTRAW's inter-regional workshops—on "The Role of Women in Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development"—was held in Beijing and attended by more than 100 people from many developing countries.

Some INSTRAW workshops are part of broad projects that lead to immediate as well as long-term results, such as the four-nation project conducted in The Gambia, Zambia, Burkina Faso and Congo. This project dealt with improving women's role in informal sector production and management and concluded that the lack of an institution to mediate for the informal sector is among the key problems women face.

An immediate result of the African workshop project: The next annual household survey in Zambia will be devoted to collecting the necessary data on the informal sector.

Experts in all countries demonstrated a willingness to pursue the project's goals, which will eventually increase the visibility and importance of the informal sector and encourage more governments to take a positive stand on informal sector policies.

A workshop for the Asia region, organized by INSTRAW and other agencies, was the testing ground for an updated version of the Institute's modular training package on water supply and sanitation.

And, in response to requests, INSTRAW is preparing to hold two subregional workshops in Latin America and the Caribbean. One will be in English and the other in Spanish. These workshops should take place before the end of 1993.

Indian Census Counts Women's Work

India has made a successful attempt to improve its census questionnaire to probe the kinds of work accomplished within a certain time period, with a particular emphasis on the unreported productive activities of women.

The successful inclusion of this change in the census was an outcome of a series of workshops and consultations at the national and international levels. Among these was an INSTRAW-sponsored National Workshop on the Visibility of Women in Statistics, in Bombay, which strongly affirmed the need for this change in the census.

It is hoped that the results of this change will stimulate other countries to reconsider improving the concepts and methods applied in national data collection techniques, in order to obtain more accurate information on women's economic contribution and participation.

INSTRAW AND THE UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION (UNSTAT) have conducted a valuable review and analysis of data collection of statistics on women that has led to the publication of two widely-recognized technical reports.

The reports—"Compiling Social Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women" and "Improving Concepts and Methods for Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women"—contain recommendations that prompted international debates on the adequacy, quality and use of alternative sources of data in describing the status and role of women in society.

Users of statistics have often complained about the lack of adequate information on women. The problem is not that information is nonexistent but often it is not analyzed and, when appropriate statistics are produced, they seldom find their way into statistical reports or are made readily available to users.

A basic problem has been the lack of communication between data users and data producers. It was this lack of communication that initiated the INSTRAW-UNSTAT review and analysis.

One of a number of steps taken towards improving the use of existing data on women occurred more recently when the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), in close collaboration with Instituto de la Mujer, Ministerio de Asuntos Sociales de España, conducted a project on "Mujeres Latinoamericanas en Cifras" (Latin American Women in Numbers) that involved 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries.

This project compiled statistics and indicators relevant to women for each of the participating countries, using the methodologies suggested in the technical reports and utilizing, to the extent possible, alternative sources of data that include specialized surveys and administrative records as opposed to national censuses and household surveys.

The results of this project provided alternative indicators that visually demonstrated the status and problems of women in the countries. Also successfully illustrated were the prime objectives of the two technical reports—improving the use of existing statistical data on women and challenging the existing concepts and methods of collecting, analyzing and presenting statistical information on both women and men.

Beyond providing information and practical approaches to compiling statistics and indicators on women, use of these technical reports stimulates further debates on the use of alternative concepts and methods of improving data on women.

Improving Statistics in Asia

A gender workshop for Asia, tentatively scheduled for March 1994, is currently being organized by INSTRAW in close collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Statistical Institute for Asia and Pacific (SIAP).

This workshop is the result of a series of national workshops on statistics and indicators on women which INSTRAW successfully conducted in China, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

The planned workshop is designed primarily as a follow-up to these national initiatives and an attempt to identify areas that require further study and strategies for the development of improved statistics and indicators on women. This marks the first collaborative venture among the three organizations in this area, and the results are expected to provide impetus for sustained effort in providing technical support to countries in improving gender statistics in the region.

The subregional workshop is expected to contribute to the preparation of national reports for the 1995 World Conference on Women in Beijing.

ELDERLY WOMEN. MIGRANT WOMEN. HOUSEWIVES. Women who work in the informal sector. All of these women are economically "invisible," particularly in the developing countries.

INSTRAW's research is focused to change this and to make such women visible by providing adequate statistics that can be interpreted in meaningful ways.

In many developing countries these statistics have not yet been developed. Nor are those statistics that are available on gender issues linked to policy and planning.

Without meaningful data, realistic changes in the status of economically invisible women cannot be made. In assisting countries to interpret such data, INSTRAW is in the vanguard.

If a woman goes down the road to the local factory and makes ten shirts, there is a rise in the GDP, but if she stays home and makes the same garments, the GDP does not even quiver.

An example of INSTRAW's pioneering research and practical application to make change is the Institute's work on women in the informal sector in Africa. This work has broken new ground in collecting statistics on that sector and is the first time that women's contributions in the informal sector can be estimated, according to an official of the United Nations Statistical Division

INSTRAW is now involved in a major study that will bring together the work that has been done on developing methodologies for the collection of new types of data. This study will use time-use survey techniques to measure the value of both paid and unpaid work.

Present methods of national accounting leave out as much as they include. It is suggested that more than half the agricultural production of sub-Saharan Africa takes place in the informal sector. If so, then the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) statistics for the countries of that area are nonsensical.

If a woman goes down the road to the local factory and makes ten shirts, there is a rise in the GDP, but if she stays home and makes the same garments, the GDP does not even quiver.

Realistically, the system of national accounts undercounts economic activity in general and the contribution of women in particular.

INSTRAW has done considerable work in this area, including case studies in four African countries where the Institute tried to obtain better informal sector statistics from existing data.

One INSTRAW method of working to empower women to make choices is to hold workshops and, throughout its history, the Institute has been at the forefront in this field. These workshops often serve both INSTRAW mandates. They provide for the refinement of statistics and they provide for the application of the Institute's data into realistic training programs, such as the highly successful modular training packages.

Recently, and based on earlier work, INSTRAW is taking steps toward developing an improved method of collecting data needed to measure the value of paid and unpaid work in both developed and developing countries.

It is hoped that results of the first two phases of this project can be presented to the Fourth World Conference on Women, in Beijing in September 1995. By then, the methodology will have been thoroughly tested in four regions.

Among the special topics being studied by INSTRAW is elderly women. While developing country populations are considerably younger than those of developed countries, the general trend—thanks to declining fertility and mortality rates—is that the developing world is ageing as well.

But there are significant differences between the ageing in industrialized and in developing countries. Few people in the developing countries have the capacity to save, and the increasing number of people surviving into old age is likely to place an increasing burden on smaller families and less-than-adequate health services.

Older Women and the 'Beanpole'

The increase in life expectancy and decline in fertility have given rise to a more vertical "beanpole" family structure—three, four and even five generations alive at the same time but with fewer members per generation.

This has a direct impact on the lives of elderly women, their families and their economic and social support. To track this trend, INSTRAW is concerned with indicators and data on elderly women and their needs, both in the developed and developing world.

This demographic trend has three connotations directly applicable to care-giving. First, the middle generation in the beanpole family may be weighed down in attending to the needs of multiple dependents of other generations. Second, family members may spend a major portion of their adult life with surviving parents and grandparents. Third, a significant proportion of those involved in the care of elderly parents are themselves aged.

It is important now, while there is time, to assist countries to develop the data so they can reach policy decisions concerning women—housewives, the elderly, migrants and others in the informal sector—that are appropriate to cultural and social conditions.

FEW ACCURATE STATISTICS EXIST on the world-wide problem of female migration and, as a result, INSTRAW has extended its programme on statistics and indicators to include a complete investigation of issues that are important in the migration of women.

Migration—internal and international, voluntary and involuntary—has increasingly become a universal concern as have the problems and consequences of such population movements.

Women's migration has far-reaching consequences on family structure, fertility patterns and household behavior. Yet it is difficult to obtain figures on these phenomena. Data on gender is usually collected, but gender issues are given a low priority and there is a lack of awareness of the importance of these issues.

Statistical data on female migration are urgently needed in order to identify emerging problems and to provide more adequately for the needs of migrant women.

The United Nations General Assembly has expressed grave concern about the plight of migrant women workers who become victims of physical, mental and sexual harassment and abuse. The Assembly has called on relevant bodies and specialized agencies of the UN to inform the Secretary-General of the extent of the problem.

INSTRAW, in co-operation with the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat, has undertaken research and training activities for improving concepts and methods for compiling and analyzing statistics and indicators on the situation of women.

Research studies have reviewed current approaches to data collection and suggested short-term and long-term changes in survey practice.

The results of these studies served as basic inputs to the training workshops that INSTRAW organized to generate awareness of current policy problems among statisticians. These workshops are designed to support and encourage the production of data that more accurately describe the difficulties inherent in the socio-economic situations of both males and females.

It is important to encourage a gender approach in the gathering of demographic data, such as population sample surveys. For example, it would be desirable to obtain the contrasting migration histories of men and women so as to relate migration movements to women's life-cycle patterns. When migration statistics are not disaggregated by sex, the different situations of men and women are masked.

INSTRAW recognizes its responsibility to develop a new conceptual framework for the collection and analysis of data on the migration of women.

INSTRAW's past work has shown that for both internal and international migration, women's movements may be voluntary and involuntary.

Voluntary migrants include women and girls moving alone or with members of the family, to work and save and/or send remittances back home, to get an education, to find more opportunity or to find a more suitable marriage partner.

Involuntary migration includes women and girls forced to move due to compelling political and economic conditions in their country of origin and those who move to join or follow their menfolk.

In different parts of the world, there are different factors for internal or rural-urban migration. In some countries, women tend to become domestic workers in the cities. And in much of the world, marriage or the variety of job opportunities become reasons for the migration of unmarried girls to the towns.

Developing a New Conceptual Framework

Assessing the Value of Women's Unpaid Work

INSTRAW, IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH OTHER UN AGENCIES, is developing methods to measure the extent of paid and unpaid work and the different patterns of activity among women and men, old and young.

Its achievement will greatly enhance the visibility of women's productivity by placing their often-"invisible" contributions in the perspective of a nation's total productive activity.

It will also provide invaluable information for addressing a myriad of policy issues and for facilitating and enhancing the work of many UN agencies and national governmental bodies.

The planned project will address the valuation of unpaid time in the developed as well as the developing regions of the world. The ultimate goal is to provide cost-effective tools for measuring and valuing unpaid contributions to social and economic development so as to facilitate the unbiased measurement of women's contributions to productive activity.

Because of the limitations of existing statistical indicators in measuring and valuing women's work in both the informal and domestic sectors, INSTRAW, in collaboration with the UN Statistical Division, held an Expert Group Meeting on the Measurement of Women's Income and their Participation and Production in the Informal Sector, in Santo Domingo in October 1986. The group urged time-use surveys as the only technique that allows deeper investigation of the value—economic and other—of an individual's non-market activity, and the relationship between paid and unpaid work both at the individual and household level.

Time-use survey is an important data-gathering tool to develop information on patterns and types of activities. It provides extensive and intensive information about time spent on simultaneous activities, sequences of activity, patterns of association among various categories of people and the location of activities.

Time-use surveys that are inherently sex-specific make possible the examination of issues as varied as the measurement of labour input, the management and use of time and space, family organization, integration within society and participation in societal networks.

Time-allocation statistics can be used to measure unpaid activities performed in the home, to analyze the relationship between market and domestic subsistence labour and to serve as a basis for quantifying domestic work in monetary terms comparable to production included in national accounts.

The data collected enables coverage of a full range of types of households and individuals, the time-use of men and women working in agriculture, men and women living in an urban environment and adolescent girls and boys.

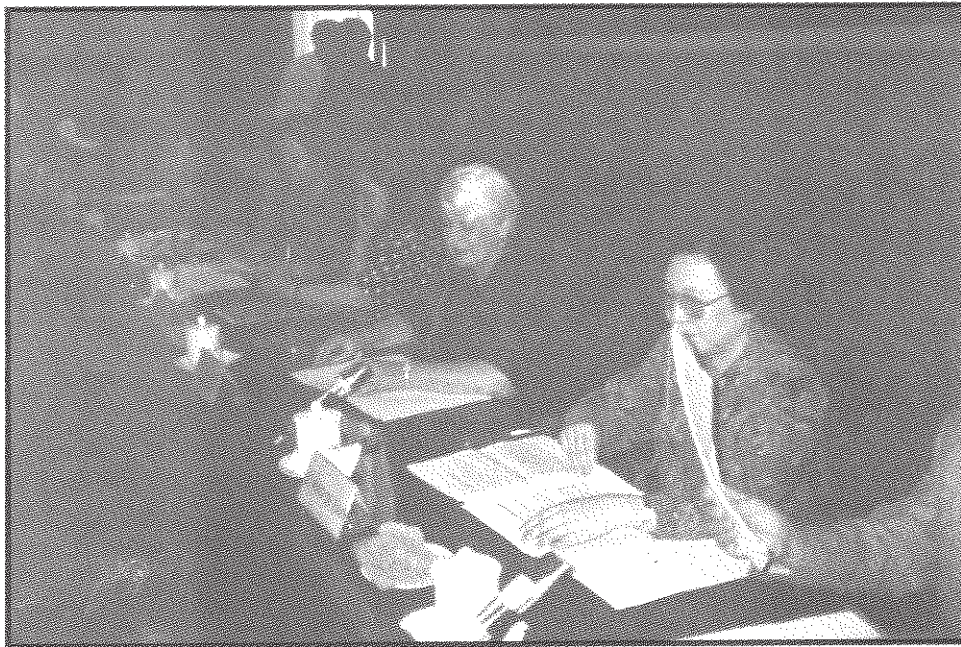
The other UN agencies involved include the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation, as well as other specialized agencies and governments.

A Global Inventory of Time-Use Studies

A global inventory of current time-use studies and surveys of women's unpaid contributions to development is included in the first phase of the INSTRAW programme, *Valuation and Measurement of Unpaid Contribution to Social and Economic Development*, to be completed for the 1992-1993 biennium.

Included are six national case studies representing five different regions: Nepal and Pakistan for Asia, Venezuela for Latin America, Tanzania for Africa, Hungary for Eastern Europe and the Dominican Republic for the Caribbean.

Also included are time-use methodologies that are applicable in different scenarios as well as techniques for valuing unpaid work.



Inter-regional Workshop
on Environment,
Beijing, China,
September 1992.



Former Director
Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencil
presents the INSTRAW
study, *Women in the
World Economy*, to the
UN Secretary-General
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar,
in 1987.

AFRICA

Burkina Faso	Noelie Kangoye
Cameroon	Delphine Tsanga
Egypt	Aziza Hussein
Mali	Hawa Diallo
Morocco	Zhor Lazarak
	Fatima Benslimane Hassar
Nigeria	Victoria N. Okobi
Senegal	Siga Seye
Sudan	Suad Ibrahim Eissa
	Tawheeda Osman Hadra
	Ihsan Abdalla Algabshawi
Tanzania	Gertrude Ibengwe Mongella
Zambia	Lily Monze

ASIA

Bangladesh	Gule Afruz Mahbub
China	Lin Shangzhen
Indonesia	Achie Sudiarti Luhulima
Japan	Nobuko Takahashi
Pakistan	Gulzar Bano
Thailand	Amara Pongsapich

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria	Elena Atanassova Lagadinova
Poland	Renata Siemienka-Zochowska
Yugoslavia	Vida Tomsic

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

Bahamas	Gail Saunders
Cuba	Vilma Espin de Castro
Dominican Republic	Emanuel Esquea Guerrero
Ecuador	Fabiola Cuvi Ortiz
Mexico	Maria Lavalle Urbina
	Aida Gonzalez Martinez
Panama	Berta Torrijos de Arosemena
Venezuela	Virginia Olivo de Celli

WESTERN EUROPE & OTHER STATES

Denmark	Ester Boserup
France	Marcelle Devaud
Greece	Eleni Stamiris
Italy	Daniela Colombo
Netherlands	Els Postel Coster
New Zealand	Penelope R. Fenwick
Norway	Ingrid Eide
	Kristin Ternes
Spain	Ines Alberdi
	Pilar Escario Rodriguez-Spiteri
United States	Irene Tinker

AFRICA

Egypt
Nigeria
Sudan
Zambia
Zimbabwe

ASIA

Indonesia
Japan
Korea
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Turkey

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria
Poland
Slovenia

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

Argentina
Bahamas
Brazil
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Mexico
Panama
Venezuela

WESTERN EUROPE & OTHER STATES

Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Greece
Italy
The Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
U.S.A.

13 INSTRAW Publications and Public Information Materials, Printed In-House 1992-1993

How to Improve Banking for Rural Woman: Guidelines for Action, 22 pages. Report of an inter-regional seminar in Nicosia, Cyprus, 19-30 November 1990, English.

Report of the Consultative Meeting on Improving Concepts and Methods for Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Elderly Women, 13 pages. New York, 28-30 May 1991, English.

The Women in Development Dimension in Evaluation Methodologies. Report of the Consultative Meeting: Evaluation Methodologies for Programmes and Projects on WID, 117 pages. New York, 8-10 November 1989, English.

Rapport Seminaire national de formation a l'utilisation des statistiques sur la place et le rôle des femmes dans le secteur informel, 101 pages. Brazzaville, Congo, 19-24 August 1991, French.

Rapport de l'atelier régional sur les methodes de la collecte et l'analyse des statistiques concernant l'activite des femmes dans le secteur informel et leur contribution au produit national, 76 pages. Burkina Faso, 8-12 October 1990, French.

Rapport sur le seminaire national de formation a la production et a l'utilisation des statistiques sur la place et le rôle des femmes dans le secteur informel, 160 pages. Burkina Faso, 6-20 August 1991, French.

Inter-regional Workshop on the Role of Women in Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development, Volume I: Proceedings of the Workshop, 429 pages; **Volume II: Project Profiles**, 319 pages. Beijing, China, 9-15 September 1992, English.

Informe Seminario Taller Nacional Participación de la Mujer Rural en el Desarrollo, 53 pages. Santiago, Dominican Republic, 8-9 December 1992, Spanish.

Report of the meeting on Macro-Economic Policy Analysis of Women's Participation in the Informal Sector, 44 pages. Rome, 18-22 March 1991, English.

INSTRAW News

- No. 16, Winter 1991, **African Women: Coping with Economic Crises**, 40 pages, English, French, Spanish.
- No. 17, Spring 1992, **Women and Management**, 40 pages, English, Spanish, French.
- No. 18, Autumn 1992, 60 pages, English, Spanish, French

INSTRAW INHOUSE

1992 (two issues), 4 pages, English, Spanish, French

1993, 4 pages, English, Spanish, French

Flyer:

Femmes dans le secteur informel, French.

INSTRAW in Latin America and the Caribbean, English, Spanish.

INSTRAW's Contribution to Improving the Socio-Economic Status of Elderly Women, English.

Women, Environment and Sustainable Development: Seeds for a Greener Future, English.

Booklet: Women, Environment and Sustainable Development, 50 pages, English, Spanish, French.

Information sheet for the Earth Summit, English, Spanish, French.

Brochure: Role of Women in Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development, Volume I: Proceedings of the Workshop; Volume II: Project Profiles, 2 pages, English.

FORTHCOMING

La Investigación sobre la Mujer en América Latina, Estudios de Género y Desafíos de Sociedad, 200 pages, Spanish.

Report of the Subregional Workshop on Statistics and Indicators on Women in the Pacific Islands, 140 pages. Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 30 November-3 December 1992, English.


The Situation of Elderly Women, Available Statistics and Indicators, 100 pages, English.

Report of the National Training Workshop on the Compilation of Statistics on Women in the Informal Sector in The Gambia, 150 pages. Kombo Beach, The Gambia, 8-16 May 1991, English.

INSTRAW News No. 19, 1993.

Director: Margaret Shields
Project Director: Marie Paul Aristy
Writer-Editor: George McNeill
Designer-Desktop Publisher: Libby Bassett

Material from this Report may be reproduced provided
INSTRAW is credited.

 Printed on recycled paper.

INSTRALV
INSTRALV
INSTRALV
INSTRALV

