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I. INTRODUCTION

More than fifteen years have passed since the 1975 Conference in Mexico and the initiation of the United Nations Decade for Women. Great theoretical strides have been made and disappointing practical returns noted. No longer is the importance of women in development recognized only by a minority, but neither have women been effectively integrated into development planning. Since the beginning of the 1980s women have experienced a decline in terms of health and nutrition in parts of every developing region, their educational gains so promising in the 1970s have slowed down and they have been confronted with new survival challenges due to structural adjustment policies. What has happened in the last fifteen years, where are women now and what are their prospects for the future?

In this introduction the evolution of women and development theory and its impact will be briefly discussed, describing the five main policy approaches to the issue of women and development identified by C. Moser and reviewing the present situation of women in the developing world. Finally, the consensus reached on mainstreaming women and development concerns through a gender, rather than women specific emphasis, will be reviewed and its application to local, national and international development co-operation will be explored.

Major Themes

Until the early 1970s, literature on Third World women was limited to studying women and the environment, marriage, family relationships and sexual roles from an anthropological point of view. Women's productive roles and the significance of these roles in economic, social and political terms in both pre-colonial and post-colonial societies were rarely addressed.

Since the Danish economist Ester Boserup published Women's Role in Economic Development in 1970, it gradually has become clear that not only is there a women's issue in most Third World countries - since their structure 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 these countries. In other words, under-development has specific and particularly grave implications for the status of women, implications that are being accentuated rather than mitigated by the process of modernization and development. (Colombo in Commission of the European Communities, 1984, 1)

The principle obstacle to research in the field of women and development was, and continues to be to some extent, the scarcity of statistical data, a scarcity that not only reflected a paucity of interest, but also an underlying prejudice which considered women's absence from certain fields and areas of activity natural because of biological differences. Such a belief was reinforced by religious beliefs, cultural practices and educational systems in which women had less power than men. (Sen and Grown, 1987, 26) This void is partly filled today with an ever growing women and development bibliography which, unfortunately, is not always accompanied by adequate analysis and translation into actual development initiatives.

The relationship between the condition of women and social and economic development is manifested in different ways in different countries. This diversity reflects the fact that developed countries tend to have similar social structures and, therefore, similar socio-cultural problems, while less developed countries tend instead to be very different, with a variety of situations and problems. There are common traits that can, however, be delineated in developing countries that impact in a particular way on women: the dualistic organisation of the economy with the dichotomy between the traditional and modern sectors and the problems typical of underdevelopment: malnutrition, chronic disease, elevated infant mortality rates, and difficulty in attaining self-sufficient and durable growth processes. (Colombo in Commission of the European Communities, 1984, 3)

In developing countries, therefore, the problems of women are inseparably tied to those of the society. Within the framework of underdevelopment, women's problems remain specific problems, which depend not only on their role in the family, but also on their economic and social status and, most significantly, on the gap between men and women which is accentuated by economic development. (Colombo in Commission of the European Communities, 1984, 3)

The diffusion of the market economy in developing countries has brought about modernization processes and a restructuring of the traditional economy which has often reinforced the disadvantaged position of women. The majority of new and better paid posts go to men, whose increased salary does not necessarily benefit the family.

A disparity between men and women existed even before colonization and modernization, though several writers are re-evaluating the role of women in traditional societies. While it is true that in certain cases, women did enjoy notable prestige as producers and had a considerable sphere of autonomy in pre-colonial times, they rarely held rights that were equal to men and religious and cultural taboos often reinforced their subordination.

Research on women and development has revealed a number of false assumptions about women in development planning which have negatively affected both the condition of women and the development process itself. In the early years of development it was thought that women and men benefitted in the same ways from development, just as it was assumed they suffered equally from the problems of poverty, disease and malnutrition. It was only when it became evident that economic development does not automatically cancel poverty, that a closer look was taken at the problem of distribution and equality of benefits.

Women and development literature has uncovered three specific assumptions frequently found in development planning. The first assumption is that households in the Third World, like households in the United States or Europe, generally consist of a husband, wife and two children; second, that within the family there exists a clear sexual division of labour with the husband engaged in productive activities to provide the household with income and the wife carrying out the reproductive and domestic tasks and third, that within the household there is equal control of resources and equal decision making power between men and women. (Moser, 1989, 1800)

Women and development research has illustrated that not only are one-third of the world's households headed by women, and up to half in parts of the developing world, but the sexual division of labour is far from clear and resource control is far from equal. The multiplicity of female roles and the relationship between these roles has emerged as an extremely important element in the examination of women's roles in development. A third set of roles, referred to as social or community management roles, has been identified by several authors leading to a recognition of the "triple role of women".

In much literature the concept of gender has been increasingly used to replace women or sex as the object of study. While the word sex refers to the biological differences, the word gender refers to the social relationship between men and women. Gender differences are shaped by ideological, historical, religious, ethnic, economic and cultural determinants. (Moser, 1989, 1800) While gender, therefore, differs from place to place, its common characteristic is the subordination of women.

The term "gender" includes the concept of women and men and is becoming increasingly preferred over "women and development" which looks only at one half of the population and implies that women, rather than the allocation of resources between men and women, are the problem. This shift away from a focus on women to a focus on gender will be discussed later when mainstreaming is reviewed.

J.H. Momsen points out that from the vast literature in the area of women and development three fundamental themes have emerged. (Momsen, 1991, 3-4) The first is that all societies have a precise sexual division of labour, even if the work considered feminine and masculine varies from culture to culture and that this division is not based on natural principles. The second fundamental theme is that to understand the significance of gender in production, it is necessary to also understand the distribution of roles inside the family and to consider the integration of productive and reproductive work of women. The final theme is that development has different impacts on women and men and that on the former the effects have been, with few exceptions, negative.

Reproductive Roles

Women's reproductive roles can be broken down further into biological and social reproduction roles. Biological roles are probably the best documented aspect of women's lives. Altogether the fertility rate in the Third World is much higher than in the industrialized world with studies showing that in developing countries at any one time at least one-third of all women are pregnant or lactating. (Momsen, 1991, 30) The strains that such intense reproduction places on the body and the consequences that it has for women's ability to carry out their other activities is too often ignored.

Social reproduction refers to care and maintenance of the family, a term which expresses the range of activities tied to domestic work from food preparation to caring for the sick, all activities which demand much more time in developing countries than in the industrialized world. In many countries women are also charged with overseeing the reproduction of the labour force through health care, education and socialization of the children. In contrast to

the industrialized world, public assistance in these areas is extremely limited. While much research has examined women's biological reproduction roles, their social reproduction tasks have been largely ignored.

While an extensive literature exists on the double role (reproductive and productive) of women, the concept of community management roles as an extension of reproductive roles, and as constituting a third set of roles, is relatively recent. It has been observed that in the major part of Third World societies women are assigned precise roles for the maintenance of family and community bonds, collaboration with neighbors and the organisation of religious, ceremonial and social community events. J.H. Momsen asserts that the survival of a poor woman and her children in times of sickness, unemployment or other crises can depend on her success in that role, as can the status of her family.

C. Moser points out additional social management, or community managing tasks, such as the organisation of local-level protest groups to pressure state or nongovernmental organisations for the provision of needed infrastructure. When, however, the groups move from their spontaneous stage to the more structured stages in which leaders are needed to represent them outside, men general tend to assume these tasks.

Men also participate in community life, but in a manner notably different from women which reflects the spatial division of labour between the public world of men and the private world of women. While the role of women's community organisations is to supply goods for collective consumption, the role of men is community leadership through formal political organisations. (Moser, 1989, 1801) The community management roles of women are generally not recognized in development projects.

Productive Roles

Women's productive roles vary with location and can best be examined in a rural vs. urban context. The weakness of data on the role of gender in productive activities, especially agriculture, must be kept in mind. It has become increasingly acknowledged that women's role in agriculture is much higher than evidenced in statistics. It is often unacceptable for women to say that they work in agriculture or, in other cases, taboos or religious constraints prohibit women from speaking to male enumerators who gather agricultural information. In the urban areas, women's work is also underestimated due to their concentration in the informal (and unreported) sector of the economy.

Agriculture

Most women living in rural areas in developing countries work in agriculture with the highest number in sub-Saharan Africa and the lowest in Latin America. Approximately 80 percent of all economically active women in sub-Saharan Africa and 50 percent in Asia work in the agricultural sector. A strong determinant of women's participation in agriculture,

reflected in the geographical differences, is the distribution of land between small and large farmers. In areas with many small farmers, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Caribbean, women are a higher proportion of farmers. (Momsen, 1991, 49)

In many regions of the developing world, women account for a substantial amount of total agricultural labour. In Africa, South and Southeastern Asia and the West Indies, women account for as much as 60 to 80 percent of the agricultural labour force and 40 percent in Latin America, though lower estimates are often given due to women's "invisibility" to enumerators.

There are several common patterns for the division of labour based on gender in agriculture in developing countries, though these patterns are not fixed and can be influenced by cultural taboos and by changes in technology. Usually men do the most tiring physical labour such as land preparation and the raising of large livestock while women undertake the repetitive and time consuming tasks like hoeing and those that can be undertaken near the house like the cultivation of a garden for family consumption. Gender divisions are also apparent in the raising of livestock where women take care of the pigs and chickens while men take care of cows which need external pastures. (Momsen, 1991, 50)

The impact of agricultural modernisation on women

The most important change in the agricultural gender division of labour was brought about with introduction of cash-crops: cocoa, coffee, sugar cane, cotton, nuts and tropical fruit which took place in both Africa and Latin America. The plantations offered paid work, preferably to men, and brought about a fairly clear division in many developing countries. While men worked on plantations earning a salary (which was generally not used for family necessities), the women continued to cultivate food crops on increasingly marginal land.

This division of labour continued and was even stabilized after the end of colonialism in Africa and with the processes of modernization in other parts of the developing world. The status of women is strongly affected by this division of labour, because men are receiving higher incomes through the cultivation of cash crops and, therefore, subsistence agricultural work produces less food and receives less attention.

Migration, too, has a tremendous impact on women, especially in areas in which male migration is high and women, therefore, become the sole cultivators. Women are either forced to hire male labour for the particularly heavy work, or in cases where social and cultural barriers prohibit such contact, to abandon part of their land.

Western experts have often assumed that the pattern of agricultural production in developing countries is similar to the family farm in their own societies in which it is the men who do the farming. This assumption led to changes in the traditional systems of land use and the reallocation of what had often been common land to individual owners. Only very rarely did women acquire the right to own land.

Women have been equally excluded in the creation of new cultivation systems and have received little access to agricultural inputs and technology. Research and government subsidies have been directed for the most part at the exportable crops produced by men, leaving innovative methods of subsistence crop production largely unexplored until recently. This neglect inevitably has led to project failure. It has been shown that when women and men have the same access to inputs and modern techniques, there is no difference between the genders in terms of production.

J.H. Momsen defines the impact of agricultural modernization on women as being complex and contradictory and changing according to the type of cultivation, the size of the farm and the farming systems used, the economic position of the family and the political and cultural structure of the society. In certain areas modernisation has increased women's role in agriculture as men migrate to the cities or work on cash crops on large plantations. In other areas, mechanisation has decreased women's role in agriculture and deprived them of a traditional status that went with cultivation.

There are, however, several common consequences of agricultural modernization for women in all developing regions. Modernization has changed the division of labour between genders, generally increasing both the workload of women and their dependency. Women have often lost control of their resources, especially land, and have been excluded from access to new technology.

Urban Areas

The enormous increase in the urban population in developing countries is a widely recognized phenomenon. According to data reported by J.H. Momsen, the non-agricultural employment percentage in the Third World has grown from 27,4 percent in 1960 to 40,9 percent in 1980. Such a rapid shift has had a huge effect on both the women left behind in the rural areas, as mentioned above, and on the women in the urban areas themselves, especially in the urban areas of Latin America and the Caribbean where women outnumber men 108 to 100. (United Nations, 1991, 71)

Women undertake a variety of activities in urban areas, but are generally concentrated in the informal sector due to numerous factors which inhibit their ability to work in the formal sector. The women who do work in the formal sector are highly concentrated in the service industry, especially in Latin American countries where the proportion of women working in urban areas is much higher than in Asia, the Pacific and Africa. While women's role in manufacturing has increased between 1960 and 1980 and throughout the 1980s, they are generally offered only the jobs which require little training like electronics, food processing and textiles. (United Nations, 1989, 130)

Because modern industry has spatially separated work from the home and has established a fixed work schedule, problems are created for women with children. The opportunity to work part-time and a child care structure are practically nonexistent and work hours tend to be longer than in industrialized countries. The only alternative for most women is to work in the

informal sector which has a variety of activities ranging from petty trading to home based industries like beer manufacturing.

Other obstacles to women's work in the urban sector include assumptions that men have the major responsibility for family maintenance and, therefore, the greatest need for employment. Consequently, when unemployment is high, positions tend to be reserved for men and in times of recession women are the first to lose their jobs. Women have been disproportionately affected by the public sector layoffs stimulated by economic adjustment processes. Such a bias is evidenced by the fact that most developing countries have considerably higher unemployment rates for women than for men, even though one-third of all families are headed by women.

In addition, women in urban areas have to combine their work outside of the home with their domestic tasks without help from the extended family, typical of rural areas. This is particularly the case for women in the peripheral areas of Latin American cities, among whom the percentage of female headed households is very high. Due to the necessity to work in the city to earn a wage and without the help of an extended family, women often have to leave their children unattended. In many cities in Latin America women are looking for a collective solution to this problem through the creation, for example, of self-managed day care centers, which would also create jobs for women in the community. (Momsen, 1989, 76)

Women with higher levels of education do not face many of these obstacles, however, because they can hire someone to look after their children. Still, while equality with men in terms of education is a necessary condition, it is rarely a sufficient condition for equality in terms of remuneration.

Impact of development on women in urban areas

Industrialization and modernization have strongly affected women in the urban sector. J.H. Momsen delineates four dimensions of their resulting marginalisation. First, women tend to be excluded from certain jobs on the bases of physical strength, moral dangers or the lack of a structure for female workers. Secondly, women are concentrated on the periphery of the labour market in the informal sector and at levels that receive less pay or are less stable. Thirdly, female employment in certain sectors can become so predominant so that the work becomes "feminized" and, therefore, loses its status. Finally, the last dimension of the marginalisation is economic inequality: lower salaries, less comfortable working conditions and a lack of insurance and other benefits. (Momsen, 1991, 68)

Ester Boserup adds another dimension, the increasing gap of skill levels between men and women as boys receive training and girls do not, which perpetuates inequalities in job and pay levels. (Boserup in Tinker, 1990, 19)

In addition, technological innovations, including mechanisation, often displace women workers in the industrial sector; women who do not have the training to compete with men for the more skilled jobs that are presently growing in number.

Five policy approaches to women and development

In the last fifteen years there has been a surge of programmes and projects aimed at helping poor women in the Third World. These programmes and projects reflect a variety of policy approaches used since the 1950s paralleling the changes in general development theory from accelerated growth to basic needs to structural adjustment. The approaches have not, however, followed a linear progression and have sometimes even coexisted in the same project in order to maximize benefits. The subdivision of the approaches into five types by C. Moser is, therefore, intended as an instrument for the identification of basic conceptual lines and not for rigid classification. (Moser, 1989, 1806)

1. The welfare approach is the oldest and still the most popular development policy for women. The welfare approach is aimed at helping the most vulnerable groups in conjunction with financial aid to stimulate economic growth. This means that priority is given to capital intensive industrial and agricultural production and employment creation for men. In this approach women are considered a vulnerable group along with the elderly and handicapped and are dealt with by marginal ministries, small NGOs or specialized agencies with a specific assistance mandate. According to C. Moser this approach is based on three assumptions: women are passive recipients of development, motherhood is the most important role for women and child rearing is the most effective task for women. Thus the approach centers on the family as a unit, with the women considered in terms of their reproductive roles and the men in terms of their productive roles.

The principle defect of this approach is considered to be its characterization of women as the problem, and its assumption that in order to solve the problem it is enough to influence the comportment of women rather than discuss their roles. The approach also has tended to create dependency on the part of women rather than support their independence. The welfare approach is still being used by governments and traditional NGOs, however, because it is politically neutral and does not challenge the status quo.

2. The equity approach, the original WID approach, was created as a backlash against the welfare approach. The equity approach emphasizes the critical role of women in the development process, underlining their participatory status. The approach aims at reducing inequality between men and women, especially in terms of the sexual division of labour, and at increasing the political and economic autonomy of women.

The equity approach has been criticized by various Third World women's organisations who feel that it reflects an imposition of Western feminism, far from their immediate problems. From the point of view of development, the equity approach encounters the difficult task of pinpointing indicators to measure the degree of increase or decrease of equality and of status for evaluating the success of a programme. The equity approach is not popular with governments because it is considered threatening.

3. The anti-poverty approach, the second WID approach, ties the economic inequality of women and men not to subordination, but to poverty and therefore, moves away from equity issues to development issues, looking for ways to increase poor women's production. In line

with the basic needs general development strategy which had as its main objective the satisfaction of fundamental needs for food, clothes, housing, fuel, education, health and human rights, rather than economic growth, the anti-poverty approach emphasizes the productive role of women and works to increase their employment and income-generating opportunities.

Critiques of the anti-poverty approach have come from a variety of areas including local governments which feel threatened by attempted modifications in the sexual divisions of labour and prefer to address women through the household. Critiques from other areas state that women's reproduction roles are ignored in the anti-poverty approach and their social and cultural constraints are not identified. The anti-poverty approach continues to be popular with small-scale NGOs.

4. The efficiency approach, dominant today, emphasizes development and looks at women as an underutilized human resource that must be made use of for development. In order for their potential to be tapped, women must be integrated into the development process. The efficiency approach also assumes that with increased economic participation, women will automatically gain increased status and will become more equal to men.

It has been argued that the efficiency approach is based on three faulty assumptions: that increasing women's economic participation will increase their equity, that women can perform additional work and that women have not yet impacted on the development effort. The efficiency approach has been charged with disregarding existing role patterns in society and thus ignoring the large amount of reproductive and underestimated productive work already performed by women. (Pronk, 1991) The efficiency approach is presently the most popular approach with governments and multilateral agencies.

5. The empowerment approach is the most recent of the five approaches and aims at empowering women through greater self-reliance. The approach does have common elements with the equity approach, but while the latter is based on western feminism, the empowerment approach is based on the experience of Third World women. While acknowledging inequalities between men and women, the empowerment approach underlines the role of colonial and neo-colonial oppression in the subjugation of women and aims to help women increase their own self-reliance and internal strength. The empowerment approach generally distinguishes between short- and long-term gender strategies. Short-term gender strategies respond to present crises in food production and in formal and informal sector employment, while long-term gender strategies look at breaking down the structures of inequality between genders, classes and nations. The empowerment approach works to strengthen the role of traditional women's organisations in satisfying both women's short-term and long-term needs.

In general, the empowerment approach has not found support among governments or bilateral aid agencies given its challenging nature and its emphasis on women's self-reliance.

Women's Decade

The United Nations Women's Decade (1975-1985) reflected several of these policy approaches. Throughout the Decade women's participatory rather than passive role was underlined as were the barriers to their increased production. Unlike the anti-poverty and efficiency approaches, however, emphasis was put on the dual sets of women's roles in production and reproduction. One of the main ideas of the Nairobi World Conference in 1985, that the advancement of women is not possible without development and without the advancement of women, development itself would be difficult to achieve, had elements of the efficiency, basic needs and even empowerment approaches. The empowerment approach was more explicitly expressed at the parallel Forum '85 held at the same time in Nairobi which while recognizing the inequalities between men and women, focused on development and the inequalities of the international system.

Despite the disappointing practical results of the Decade in terms of the situation of women in the Third World, especially when compared with the high expectations held at the beginning of the Decade, the UN Decade and the three world conferences in Mexico (1975), Copenhagen (1980) and Nairobi (1985), accompanied by the NGO forums, did make an impact on the situation of women in three main ways. First, the critical role of women in the development process became much more widely perceived as data on women in developing countries began to be collected. Second, the women's movement expanded its network with grassroots women's organisations and had the opportunity to come together and share experiences and finally, the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (FLS) were adopted by 157 countries committing them to more action in the area of women and development.

Preparations for the Decade's conferences included the collection of more accurate statistics on women and more gender based disaggregated data. Two important documents were prepared for the 1985 World Conference, The World Survey on the Role of Women in Development and the Review and Appraisal of Progress achieved and obstacles encountered at the national level in the realization of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women which was based on a survey of governments and showed what initiatives they had undertaken during the Decade. The World Survey covered women's participation in, and access to, industry, agriculture, money and finance, science and technology, trade, and energy. It took special care to address women's work in the informal and domestic sectors and their underestimated work in agriculture and trade.

As a result of the Nairobi World Conference, the United Nations also mandated subsequent data collection to update their publications. The World Survey was updated in 1989 and will be updated again in 1994 in time for the World Conference planned for 1995 in Beijing, China. Also the The World's Women, 1970-1990, Trends and Statistics, a statistical analysis of the condition of women in the world in terms of education, health and employment, published in 1990, will be updated as background for the Conference.

At the parallel Non-Governmental World Conference (Forum '85) 14,000 women from 150 countries made up of representatives from women's groups and non-governmental organisations, researchers and professionals had the chance to organize, network and gain

strength. (Pietila and Vickers, 1990, 2) Important ideas grew out of Forum '85. Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN) presented a report on development from a Third World women's point of view stating that equality for women is not possible within the existing economic, political and cultural process with resources, power and control concentrated in the hands of the few. (Sen and Grown, 1987, 20) Based on the example of Forum '85, several other independent international women's conferences have been held throughout the world in the years since.

One of the most important results of the Nairobi World Conference was the adoption by the 157 countries present at the Conference of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women covering the period 1986 - 2000. The Forward Looking Strategies are based on earlier declarations and plans of action, the International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade and on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. The Strategies soundly reject the welfare approach to integrating women in the development process and address women as subjects, not just objects, stating in Paragraph 15:

“To achieve optimum development of human and material resources, women's strengths and capabilities, including their great contribution to the welfare of families and to the development of society, must be fully acknowledged and valued. The attainment of the goals and objectives of the Decade requires a sharing of this responsibility by men and women and by society as a whole and requires that women play a central role as intellectuals, policy-makers, decision-makers, planners and contributors and beneficiaries of development.”

The Strategies outline goals to be achieved by the year 2000 including the elimination of illiteracy, increased life expectancy for women to at least 65, increased opportunities for self-supporting employment and the implementation of laws guaranteeing equality for all women in all spheres of life. (Paragraph 35)

The Strategies also address national policies. In paragraph 127 the Strategies call on governments to establish appropriate machinery at the highest level of government to ensure that WID is recognized and integrated in all development policies and programmes and to institutionalize women's issues through the establishment of machinery in all areas/sectors of development. The Strategies state that national resources should be allocated to promote women's participation and that governments should establish national WID plans and targets and ensure that the machinery in charge of WID has adequate political, financial and technical resources. Women's access to credit, training and extension services is also discussed, as is the compilation of gender-specific statistics and information. Specific areas examined in terms of national policy include: employment; health; education; food; water and agriculture; industry; trade and commercial services; science and technology; communications; housing, settlement; community development and transportation; the environment and social services.

While the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies have been criticized as not going far enough, they do provide a legal basis for lobbying governments to change laws and develop new policies. Efforts have been made by many women's organisations to disseminate the

Strategies and teach women how to use them. Several countries have introduced legal changes to eliminate discrimination in existing laws.

Donor countries' action in the area of women and development in the years since the Nairobi Conference has been substantial. As we will see later in the supplement, many European governments have created a WID office or focal point within their development co-operation organ and many too have developed WID plans of action which contain strategies for integrating women into their development programmes and projects. Some have gone even farther and are treating women as a priority development co-operation area.

The United Nations has implemented systems for ensuring the implementation of the Nairobi Strategies both in the UN and in its member countries including the preparation of a system-wide medium term plan for women and development, 1990-1995; a biennial, system-wide monitoring of progress; and a five year review and appraisal. Special attention is also paid to women in the Fourth Development Decade Strategy. A new document "a platform for action" is presently being prepared for the 1995 World Conference as a basis for the mobilisation of both men and women. National reports are being prepared. The World Conference in Beijing planned for 1995 will provide another opportunity for women to come together to assess their progress and chart their new objectives.

Present Situation for Third World Women

Despite the impact of the Decade and its conferences in increasing knowledge about women and decreasing their invisibility, the actual situation of women is little better than it was in the beginning of the decade and their small gains are in danger of being eroded by the debt crisis and the structural adjustment policies implemented in response. The 1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development states, in fact, that "the bottom line shows that... despite economic progress in some developing countries, economic progress has slowed, social well-being has in many cases deteriorated and because of the importance of women's social and economic role, the aspirations for them in current development strategies will not be met." In addition, the disappointing economic and social progress since the beginning of the Decade has been accompanied by only marginal changes in male biased attitudes.

It must be kept in mind that aggregate statistics comparing 1970 and 1990 mask the declines experienced in the 1980s. Thus upward trends in health, nutrition and education have reversed in many regions in the 1980s though levels are still higher than they were in 1970.

The economic crisis and the subsequent structural adjustment policies have had particularly grave implications for women. In the period 1985 to 1989, "in most developing regions, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, economic stagnation or negative growth, continued population increase and the prolonged international debt crisis and adjustment policies designed to deal with this have shaped and constrained the activities of women as individuals, as carers and providers for families and households and as participants in the practical development of their countries." (United Nations, 1989, 7) With heavy cuts in government services including health care, child care, family planning and education, some

of women's earlier gains have been reversed and women have had to take over additional responsibilities in those areas. In the face of wage freezes women have to work more hours to keep up with inflation and in tightening credit markets women have even less chance than before to obtain credit.

Health indicators show mixed results for women. Women's life expectancy at birth increased in every region of the world between 1970 and 1990, but is still lower than the target of 65 set by the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies in many parts of the developing world. Life expectancy is extremely low for women in Africa (54) where the lowest life expectancy rate can be found (42 years in Ethiopia and Sierra Leone). While maternal mortality rates have also improved in the last twenty years, in some areas they are still as exorbitant as 1,700 per 100,000. In addition, women in developing countries still face a risk of death due to pregnancy 80 to 600 times higher than women in developed countries and about half the women in the Asia and Africa suffer from malnutrition which affects their physical development, health and ability to bear healthy children. (United Nations, 1991, 55-58)

Women in developing countries are presently battling with a fairly new health threat, the AIDS virus. While it is primarily men who are affected with AIDS in developed countries, AIDS is spreading rapidly among women and children in Latin America and the Caribbean and at an alarming rate in Africa. A particularly sobering statistic is that in some sub-Saharan cities 40 percent of the women between the ages of 30 and 39 are infected with AIDS. (United Nations, 1991, 62)

The educational levels of women have shown some improvement in the last twenty years especially in terms of participation in higher education, enrollment in primary school and literacy levels, but illiteracy rates for women, especially older women, are still much higher than for men. In Africa, the Middle East and southern Asia approximately 75 percent of the women over 25 years of age are illiterate. In Latin America and the Caribbean 20 percent of the women over 25 years of age are illiterate and in eastern and south-eastern Asia more than 40 percent are. (United Nations, 1991, 45)

Illiteracy rates among women ages 15 - 24 are lower than for their elders in all regions, especially in urban areas. Africa has the highest illiteracy rates for this age group with 75 percent illiterate in rural areas and 40 percent in urban areas (United Nations, 1991, 45). It must be remembered that the decreases in illiteracy rates evidenced in the years since 1970 are sometimes based on population growth and in fact mask an increase in the number of women who are illiterate. In 1970, 543 million women were illiterate, while in 1985 that number had increased to 597 million. (United Nations, 1991, 83)

Women's employment opportunities have expanded somewhat since 1970. Women's share in the labour force grew in all regions between 1970 and 1990 except in Africa where it declined from 39 percent in 1970 to 37 percent in 1990. In Latin America and the Caribbean it grew from 24 percent to 29 percent and in Asia it remained at its relatively high level of 40 percent in east Asia, and low level of 20 percent in South Asia. In North Africa and the Middle East it grew from 12 percent to 17 percent. The gains are noticeably small and are being eroded by the continued economic crisis. (United Nations, 1991, 83)

Since 1970 there has been an increase in the proportion of economically active women in Latin America, eastern Asia, and the Middle East, but a decline in sub-Saharan Africa. The modesty of the increases and the decrease in Africa shown in comparison to the increased hours per week worked by women illustrates the extent to which women's labour is underestimated. Women all over the developing world are working longer hours compared to men and compared to what they were working twenty years ago. Many women are working 60-90 hours a week to maintain their living standard of ten years ago. (United Nations, 1991, 82) Women in Africa, Asia and the Pacific work 12 to 13 hours more per week than men, women in Latin America and the Caribbean 5 to 6 more hours. (United Nations, 1991, 82)

In the times of the year with most intensive agricultural activities, it is more often the women who sacrifice their free time, or who use the hours normally dedicated to domestic work or sleep to assume the role of extra labour. (Momsen, 1991, 57)

Mainstreaming

Given the disappointing returns from the UN Decade for Women in practical terms and the growing recognition that the policy gap, with women relegated to marginal projects and programmes, was not getting any smaller, there was a shift in the late 1980s to mainstreaming women in development approaches on all levels, from macro-level planning to micro-level projects. Mainstreaming strategies call for introducing gender analysis in all projects and programmes at all stages of the development process and are characterized by the shift away from women specific projects. Mainstreaming includes a movement from the concept of women and development to the concept of gender and development.

One of the earliest calls for mainstreaming can be found in paragraph 114 of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies:

“The incorporation of women's issues in all areas and sectors and at the local, national, regional, and international levels should be institutionalized. To this end, appropriate machinery should be established or strengthened, and further legal action taken. Sectoral policies and plans should be developed and the effective participation of women in development should be integrated both in those plans and in the formulation and implementation of mainstream programmes and projects and should not be confined solely to statements of intent within plans or to small-scale transitory projects relating to women”.

A major innovation in the mainstreaming approach is the focus on gender, rather than women in development based on the recognition that not only did looking at women in isolation not work, but it also assumed that women are a homogeneous group with the same problems and concerns. Gender analysis instead disaggregates women's roles and responsibilities by socio-economic class, location, etc. (United Nations, 1989, 109)

The gender approach also arose out of the idea stated by Ann Whitehead in 1978 that “no study of women and development can start from the viewpoint that the problem is women, but rather men and women, and more specifically the relationship between them.” (Whitehead in Ostergaard, 1991, 5) L. Ostergaard explains that “the concept of WID is concrete and may

lead to marginalising women as a particular species with inherited handicaps, while the concept of gender in development is abstract and opens up the realization of women's productive potentials in development." (Ostergaard, 1991, 6) A gender approach looks at both men and women and at their different economic roles. Implicit in the concept of gender, then, is a rejection of the welfare policy approach.

It has been increasingly recognized that not only is gender analysis important in improving interventions for women in the developing world, but it is crucial to understanding production relationships within households and defining who will benefit from interventions. (United Nations, 1989, 113)

While recognition is given to the importance of the women's movement, the need for the concept of gender to replace women in analysis is underlined in the mainstreaming process. C. Levy states that "while a focus on women is recognized as legitimate in its own right, and the basis of one of the most important political movements of the century, when translated into professional practice over the last 15 years it has resulted in the creation of women's sector, manifest in the creation of WID offices and bureaus and women's projects. For a number of reasons, this sector has emerged weak and marginalised from mainstream development policies, programmes and projects. Thus a focus on gender, not women, is critical when it comes to building up the basis for professional practice." (Levy, 1991, 2)

It has been asserted that policies designed with a specific focus on women have perpetuated women's marginalisation from mainstream economics and from the mainstream development establishment. The 1989 World Survey states that "in developing countries, policy responses to women's need for income have often resulted in micro-level, income-generating programmes specifically for women. While providing women with some immediate but more often than not insufficient income, they have further contributed to women's marginalisation from mainstream economic production." (United Nations, 1989, 243)

While thousands of women have benefited from the myriad of small projects financed by national and international groups and women's organisations, these projects are in general initiated and conducted outside the mainstream of official agencies. It has been asserted that these projects have much less impact than do larger scale projects and that the separation of women's projects from the mainstream can have the effect of allowing national ministries to leave women's concerns to someone else.

Mainstreaming does not eschew, however, the use of women specific projects in areas where inequality has been particularly pronounced. It is widely recognized that "positive action" is necessary in areas where women have been particularly neglected or in areas that by their nature especially concern women.

The mainstreaming approach is being widely implemented in national governments and in international organisations. One effort that has been undertaken to mainstream gender is gender training. A variety of governmental and international organisations, as well as NGOs, have begun training all of their staff in gender analysis and/or gender planning so that it will be incorporated in all sectors, by all technicians. Other efforts focus on gender sensitisation using memos, meetings and workshops. Manuals for project design and sector plans with

explicit attention to the gender variable are also being developed. Specific tools for mainstreaming women in the development process will be further examined in the section on the European Community's efforts to integrate gender into its development co-operation policy as well as in the section describing the bilateral policies of the Member States.

Conclusion

The United Nations has realized that attention to gender must be paid at all levels of project and programme planning and that considering women in isolation has not had the expected results. The Secretary-General of the United Nations states in his report on preparations for the Fourth World Conference on women that "the implementation of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies has been retarded at all levels; national, regional and international, by many factors. One of these has been a tendency, over the past two decades, to see advance of women in isolation, detached from other fundamental issues." ("Report of the Secretary General", 1992, 3) He, therefore, calls for the preparatory activities of the Conference, while focusing on questions relevant to the development of society and of special concern to women, to also reach out to men. He further says that "rather than being seen in isolation, women's concerns should be considered as part of all discussions on political, economic and social issues." ("Report of the Secretary General", 1992, 3)

The mainstreaming of women in all development projects, programmes and policies by national governments and international organisations presents a great hope for future improvements in the condition of women in the developing world. Women's groups, researchers and policy makers have to work to keep the triple role of women, the differences in women's and men's roles and needs and the constraints on women's time visible and taken into account in development planning. Major progress has been made since the Mexico conference in 1975 in terms of research and awareness. As shown above, less progress has been made in terms of living standards. The major challenge for the future is to improve the actual condition of women and especially of the poorest among the poor.

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

Introduction

Established in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome, the European Community has steadily 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. The first European Development Fund (EDF) was created in 1958 with a total of 581 million units of account. The funds were largely channeled towards economic and social infrastructure projects.

Having first directed their interest to their former colonies in the early 1960s, the six countries making up the European Community at the time, France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, negotiated an association agreement - the Yaoundé Convention - with 18 former dependencies and with Madagascar (the Associated States of Africa and Madagascar). The first Yaoundé Convention, signed in 1963, introduced co-operation between the two regions based on equality and partnership and increased total allocated funds to 800 million units of account. In addition to technical and financial assistance, preferential trade agreements were also included. The Second Yaoundé Convention was signed in 1969.

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 Asian 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. Lomé I (1975-80) provided 3,450 million ECU divided between EDF and the European Investment Bank allocations. Lomé I also introduced the stabex system for commodity exporters.

The entrance of Greece in 1981, and Spain and Portugal in 1986, meant that the Community was called upon to face two simultaneous development challenges, to narrow the economic gulf between its own regions and to contribute to the development of the Mediterranean and other developing countries.

On January 1, 1981, the second Lomé convention came into force, linking the Community with over 60 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP countries). Since 1981 Lomé has been renegotiated twice. The third Lomé Convention was signed in 1984 with 66 ACP countries in a period of famine and high population growth rates. Emphasis was, therefore, placed on people-centered development, rural development, food security and environmental conservation.

In December 1989, Lomé IV was signed by 69 ACP countries and the EC's 12 Member States continuing its commitment to rural development, but also recognizing two new crises

in the developing world, debt and falling commodity prices and the accompanying strains of structural adjustment programmes. Lomé IV, therefore, includes technical and financial support for structural adjustment and looks for ways to lighten its negative social effects. Lomé IV also aims at avoiding an increase in the debt burden of ACP States.

Lomé IV splits its total allocation between the European Development Fund (EDF), which includes grants and risk free capital, as well as five specific funds (stabex, sysmin, emergency aid/disaster relief, refugee aid and structural adjustment aid) and the European Investment Bank which provides loans for national and regional development programs.

The structural adjustment fund of 1,150 million ECU established for the first time under Lomé IV is to be used by ACP States undergoing structural reforms for sectoral or general import programmes, technical assistance with structural adjustment programmes and social dimension measures. In addition, Lomé IV reduces interest rates on European Investment Bank (EIB) loans, implements a policy of non-reimbursable Stabex transfers and increases the proportion of grants to loans with over 90 percent of European Development Fund (EDF) allocations taking the form of grants.

Other innovations in Lomé IV include assigning a greater role to the private sector both in terms of business and enterprise development and in terms of decentralizing responsibility for development action from central governments to local authorities, cooperatives and local associations. Commitment to this decentralized or "participatory" development is based on the advantages exhibited in joint EC/ACP local community micro-projects and in EC/NGO co-financed projects such as low costs and flexibility. Lomé IV also stresses the role of the private sector in stimulating growth and diversifying ACP economies and encourages the use of technical assistance, structural adjustment funds and risk capital resources to encourage enterprise development.

The environment is given increased importance in Lomé IV with emphasis placed on the idea that environmental effects must be examined before development projects are approved. Lomé IV promises jointly approved checklists, inventories of natural resources, environmental impact assessments of large-scale projects and efforts to have the subject addressed in school. A section on population and demography has also been included for the first time in Lomé IV, outlining population policies such as the strengthening of statistical services, information campaigns and training.

Finally, Lomé IV covers a ten, rather than five year period, which will avoid the time, effort and expense of a major renegotiation every five years and will guarantee long-term EC-ACP commitment. A financial protocol covers the first five years.

The Lomé Conventions have broken new ground in four ways. They give secure co-operation 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 with permanent dialogue such as the ACP-EC Council of Ministers, Committee of Ambassadors and Joint Assembly; and they extend co-operation to a broad range of issues.

The Lomé IV Convention provides for twelve main areas of co-operation: the environment, agriculture, food security and rural development, development of fisheries, commodities, industrial development, mining development, energy development, enterprise development, development of services, trade development, social and cultural co-operation and regional co-operation.

Co-operation is carried out through three principle instruments:

-trade co-operation.

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. Special arrangements also exist for beef, veal and rum.

-co-operation in the field of commodities.

This mechanism is the most original concept in the EC-ACP agreements. Functioning as an "insurance policy against lean years", "Stabex" guarantees ACP countries minimum earnings from their exports of various raw materials to the Common Market. In Lomé IV this fund has been significantly increased and all financial transfers will be grants. "Sysmin", based on the same concept, was created in 1981. It guarantees a set level of production and exports for a variety of minerals and includes what were special loans and are now grants to ACP States to be on-lended to mining companies.

-financial and technical co-operation.

The European Development Fund (EDF) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) contribute financially to the development of ACP countries in close collaboration with the governments concerned. Six major sectors share most of the Community aid: agriculture co-operation and food security, industrial development, cultural and social co-operation, mining, enterprise development, and trade development. Total financial aid allocated for the five year period, 1990 - 1995, has increased from 3,500 million ECU under Lomé I to 12,000 million ECU under Lomé IV.

Community financial and technical co-operation with non-associated developing countries (countries who are not signatories of the Lomé Conventions) was initiated in 1976 with the allocation of 20 million ECU. Allocations have increased yearly and in 1988 reached 268 million ECU. The objectives of the fund are to support development projects undertaken in the least advanced countries, targeted at the poorest strata of their population, with particular attention to rural development, food production and regional co-operation. In 1987, a package guaranteeing minimum export earnings modelled on Stabex in the Lomé Conventions was instituted for non-associated developing countries. The Community also offers a system of general preferences for all developing countries for their industrial products and some of their processed food products and provides them with food and emergency aid when necessary.

The Community signed co-operation agreements with Israel and the Magreb (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia) countries in 1976 and with the Mashrak (Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon) countries in 1977 providing free access to the Community market for their industrial

products and preferential access for their agricultural products, development aid and the creation of several joint institutions for dialogue. The EC renewed its Mediterranean policy in 1990 and signed a fourth financial protocol with the Magreb and the Mashrak countries and Israel totalling 2,35 million ECU for the period 1991-1996. The Community also has trade and aid agreements with Turkey, South Yemen, Malta, Cyprus and the Arab States of the Gulf and has allocated 230 million ECU for regional co-operation in the Mediterranean.

In 1990 a Commission communication adopted by the Council of Ministers outlined new guidelines for co-operation with the developing countries of Latin America and Asia to parallel Community development policies with the ACP and Mediterranean countries. In the communication six main sectors of development aid (the rural sector, the environment, the human resource dimension, the structural dimension, regional co-operation and natural disasters) and three main sectors of economic aid (know-how and research, the economic context including such areas as resource planning and enterprise development) were outlined.

The EC has commercial agreements with Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay and the Andean group in Latin America and with China, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Association of South East Asian Nations in Asia and trade agreements with a variety of other countries. In 1990 the EC agreed to contribute 120 million ECU to five Central American countries to promote economic growth and stimulate inter-regional trade.

The EC recently implemented a new co-operation instrument for countries of Latin America, Asia and the Mediterranean concentrating on the private sector called E.C. International Investment Partners. The programme offers financial support through co-investment in joint ventures to firms in EC Member States, Latin America, Asia and the Mediterranean.

New guidelines for the future

In 1982 a comprehensive review of Community development policy was carried out and new guidelines proposed by the Commission to cover the methods, scope and resources of development policies. While the main tenants of these guidelines continue to govern Community development policy including a commitment to the promotion of self-supporting, durable development of Third World countries; an emphasis on rural development and food production; dialogue with Third World leaders leading to a greater coherence between external aid efforts and internal policies; and a commitment to recognize the sovereign right of Third World governments to determine their own priorities, new development crises have emerged which require innovative initiatives on the part of the Community. These crises include a growing debt and falling commodity prices leading to a situation of "financial famine" in many developing countries.

In October 1991 the Vice-President of the Commission charged with development co-operation, Manuel Marin, outlined the main points of a future Community development co-operation policy in light of these crises and in light of what he characterized as a Community consensus on future development co-operation policy at a conference in Barcelona.

Mr. Marin first reviewed the specific aid instruments used by the Community since 1960: the Lomé Conventions, Mediterranean protocols, and budget lines allocating funds to development initiatives in regions such as Latin America and Asia and to themes such as the environment, food aid and emergency aid. He asserted that such instruments cannot be considered part of a formal Community development co-operation policy, given that the Treaty of Rome did not outline any specific coordination instruments for national policies. Instead he defined the actual situation as being one in which the Community acts as a thirteenth donor. Coordination among Member States and between them and the Commission must, therefore, be significantly intensified in the future.

Mr. Marin stated that even if the new treaty contains instruments of coordination, it will not be possible to pass overnight from the present plurality of aid policies to a unified policy and that in the immediate future it is better to use the development policies already in operation as points of departure and to progressively blend the disparities that exist in terms of objectives, instruments and priorities. The role of the Commission will be essential in this first stage. In addition, the Community must deepen its common reflection on the future of developing countries and define long-term objectives and means on which to build a coherent and concerted EC development co-operation strategy.

Mr. Marin went on to give some preliminary observations about such a strategy stating that too often the failure of development interventions is a consequence of pre-existing structural elements in the beneficiary countries. Such elements include a stagnant political system, and poor economic organisation. While Mr. Marin emphasized that there is no definitive model for development, he stated that it has become increasingly evident that development requires work on three structural elements simultaneously: reform of the State and the civil service; stabilization and reconstruction of the economy; and progressive insertion of the South in international economic relations.

Community Resources

Public aid from the Community and its Member States to developing countries has been increasing steadily over the years. Presently, it represents 0,4 percent of the Community's gross national product, putting it in first place among donors in industrialized countries for development assistance, and accounts for approximately 40 percent of the total aid received by developing countries. Over 90 percent of total European Community aid (4 billion ECU) is bilateral and approximately 40 percent of that is provided through the Lomé Conventions financed from the European Development Fund. Aid to Mediterranean, Latin American and Asian developing countries is financed from the EC general budget. Two-thirds of all EC aid goes to financial assistance and technical co-operation. 14 percent of total aid from Member States is channelled through the EC.

WID in Lomé and other Community co-operation agreements

The progressive inclusion of specific references to women in the Lomé Conventions gives an overview of the evolution of the Community's general WID policy. Women were not

specifically mentioned in either Lomé I or II. In Lomé III a special article was included on women in terms of social and cultural co-operation and in Lomé IV a new and enlarged article on women is introduced:

Co-operation shall support the ACP States' efforts aimed at:

- (a) enhancing the status of women, improving their living conditions, expanding their economic and social role and promoting their full participation in the production and development process on equal terms with men;
- (b) paying particular attention to access by women to land, labour, advanced technology, credit and co-operative organisations and to appropriate technology aimed at alleviating the arduous nature of their tasks;
- (c) providing easier access by women to training and education, which shall be regarded as a crucial element to be incorporated from the outset in development programming;
- (d) adjusting education systems as necessary to take account in particular of women's responsibilities and opportunities;
- (e) paying particular attention to the crucial role women play in family health, nutrition and hygiene, the management of natural resources and environmental protection. Dissemination of information to women and training of women in these areas are fundamental factors to be considered at the programming stage. Appropriate action shall be taken in all operations referred to above to ensure the active participation of women.

Most importantly, WID issues are also integrated throughout the text dealing with different areas of co-operation. Women are mentioned in Chapter 2, Part One, of the Convention entitled "Objectives and Guidelines of the Convention in the main areas of co-operation" which states "Account shall be taken, in the various fields of co-operation, and at all the different stages of the operations executed, of the cultural dimension and social implications of such operations and of the need for both men and women to participate and benefit on equal terms."

Women are also mentioned in articles dealing with co-operation in agriculture and the rural sector, credit, financial co-operation resulting from structural adjustment, and human resource development. Gender considerations are specifically addressed in the article on project identification, preparation and appraisal where it states that "project and programme appraisal shall take into account the specific characteristics and constraints of each ACP state as well as the following factors: ... (b) cultural, social, gender and environmental aspects, both direct and indirect and impact on the populations..."

In 1984 an ad hoc working party on WID was established within the ACP/EC Joint-Assembly composed of members of the European Parliament and ACP Parliament members, or designated representatives. This working party has played an important role in the evolution of joint EC/ACP WID policy. The working party proposed a resolution in September 1985, adopted by the Joint-Assembly, on the role of women in development which emphasized the inclusion of women in project planning and implementation and the inclusion of women in all joint ACP-EC institutions. The report also outlined an integrated approach to WID, incorporating women in all projects, rather than designing separate women's projects.

The working group has also explored a number of topics in the area of women and development including women and population, debt, rural development, the environment, genital mutilation and the role of education in population growth.

Such an evolution in the Community's WID policy can also be seen in its development of co-operation policy with non-associated developing countries. In its new "General Orientations for Financial and Technical Co-operation with the Developing Countries of Latin America and Asia" for the period 1991-95, the Commission confirms that women must be presented as agents of development in all areas of Community development co-operation in Latin America and Asia. The Commission also declares that aid must be centered on men and women, identified as both beneficiaries and actors, so that the whole population benefits. The Commission emphasizes that when development actions are directed at the general population without explicit recognition of women or a gender-differentiated analysis, the situation of women can actually be worsened rather than improved.

The Commission is also presently preparing a "Proposal for a Council Regulation for Financial and Technical Development Aid and for Economic Co-operation with the Developing Countries of Latin America and Asia." While the final text may still be modified, the extent to which women are specifically addressed is indicative of the Commission's commitment to women in the development process. In addition to various articles dealing with the importance of treating women equally with men and of improving the living standards of the neediest sections of the population, especially women, Article 4 states: "The human dimension of development shall be taken into account in all areas of intervention. Among the most disadvantaged groups, particular consideration shall be given to women and programmes and projects shall be adopted to develop their role in boosting development, especially in the rural sectors of production and grassroots organisations. Such projects or programmes must serve to increase the active involvement of women on terms of equality, not only in the processes of production but also in social activities and decision-making."

Community WID Strategy

Over the past ten years Community policy regarding women and development has been increasingly codified and refined based on resolutions by the Council of Ministers and the Parliament and on actions undertaken by the Commission. Community WID policy is characterized by its aim of increasing development effectiveness and sustainability by integrating women as agents and full beneficiaries into the development process. The policy is based on the principle of human rights and social justice, as well as on the economic rational of cost efficient targeting of resources.

The final aim of Community development co-operation is the improvement of the standards of living of the population in the Third World. Because women play a key role as providers of basic family needs due to the out-migration of men in rural areas and traditional gender based divisions of labor, neglecting them in development planning has negative repercussions not only for them, but also for the entire family.

The Community recognizes the essential role played by women in key sectors of the economy including agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, commerce, etc. It also recognizes that women's productive potential is limited by gender-related difficulties such as lack of access to information and training and to resources and markets. Ignoring women in development projects and programmes in sectors where they play an important role has meant that they have been prevented from improving their productivity, which in turn impacts on the effect of new technology and on the development process as a whole.

Finally, development sustainability hinges to a great extent on the degree to which women are included in the development process. It has been shown that women's education and income are much stronger determinants of the nutritional and health status of children, than are men's income and education. There is also a strong inverse relationship between income and education of women and family size. Investing in women, therefore is not only economically efficient and socially just, but also essential for the sustainability of long-term development.

Based on these points the Community's WID strategy focuses on improving women's income earning capability and opportunities through two principle lines of action:

1) Equipping women to improve productivity and income by integrating women as an autonomous target group in general development programmes. Thus women have to be taken into consideration when allocating means of production such as land, capital, technology or when providing production support services like training and extension, credit, input delivery and marketing services.

2) Building human capital for the long term through education, nutrition, family planning services and other basic health care paying special attention to the social dimension of structural adjustment programmes.

While Community policy prefers that women are integrated in general projects, special women's projects are financed in the areas of water supply, training, and micro-projects. Due to Commission efforts to draw the aid recipients' attention to women, 30 percent of all of the Community's programmes mention the role of women.

Evolution of the Community's WID policy and its implementation can be seen in the series of pronouncements made by the Council of Ministers, the Parliament and the Commission and in corresponding initiatives undertaken by the Commission of the European Communities over the past ten years.

Resolutions of the Council of Ministers on Women and Development

On November 8, 1982 the Council of Ministers delivered its first opinion on Community development aid in relation to the status of women in developing countries. The Council has continued its concern over the past ten years and has built on its initial resolution, discussing WID specifically six more times.

The 1982 resolution was an extremely important step in framing subsequent Community policy regarding women. The Council expressed its concern that co-operation 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 beneficiary countries.

The final text adopted by the Council of Ministers started 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 acknowledged that the degree to which women are involved in Community-funded projects is fairly low and that the direct benefits of those projects are not equally shared and also produce indirect and unforeseen effects which are prejudicial to women's status and financial position. Such errors, the Ministers recognized, 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, and partly to the innate inequality in the negotiating and decision-making power of men and women in many of the beneficiary societies.

The Council asserted that to come closer to achieving its objectives, the Community must take specific factors into account in addition to the problems inherent in any development co-operation. 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, the Council called for efforts to make the authorities aware of the problem. According to the resolution, the Community should establish a dialogue with developing countries and draw the attention of the authorities responsible to the advantages that may ensue from greater integration of women. The Council called on the Commission to maintain contact with women's organisations in developing countries which are involved in development aid.

In the context of development programmes and projects, the Council asked that financial and organisational support be given to women's groups and organisations and government agencies working for women and that the Commission step up the participation of its female staff in development projects.

The resolution also listed 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.

The Council has made a number of statements in the following years, building on its 1982 resolution and calling for additional action. In 1985, the Council adopted a text based on two

seminars held by the European Community in Africa the year before to identify priority needs of women in the region and find concrete means to improve projects in line with these needs. (A third seminar was held in Trinidad the following year.) The text underlined the necessity of consulting women on Community projects and emphasized the Council's support for measures reinforcing their contribution to development.

In November 1986, the Council, in line with the Forward Looking Strategies adopted at the Nairobi World Conference in 1985, concluded that particular attention must be paid to the participation of women in sectors in which their role in the past has been omitted and in which they have a fundamental contribution to make such as agriculture, food production, processing, commercialization and distribution. The Council again discussed women in development at its session in November 1987 and asked the Commission to prepare a document evaluating progress thus far on implementing policies that recognize and emphasize women's role in the production and development process.

At its May 1989 session, the Council reiterated the importance that it attaches to the role of women in the development process and to the policy of taking systematic account of women's roles in development projects financed by the Community. The Council also reiterated that this policy is to be applied to all of the Community's co-operation activities in ACP, Latin American, Asian and Mediterranean countries and in all sectors and called for the Community to develop an action programme in the field of WID which would determine how in practice women's roles are to be taken into account at the different stages of implementing projects and programmes and in particular in terms of identification, feasibility studies, internal follow-up and evaluation. While continuing to recognize the importance of the rural sector for women, the Council suggested exploring and developing other subjects such as women in urban environments and women in relation to health, population and the informal sector.

Finally in May 1990 in response to a work programme drawn up by the Commission outlining how it intends to implement the articles of Lomé IV relating to WID, the Council issued a conclusion emphasizing that its policy on WID applies to all Community policy instruments and requested that the Commission prepare similar work programmes covering the Community's co-operation with the countries of Asia, Latin America and the Mediterranean region.

The European Parliament

The European Parliament has shown itself to be equally committed to integrating women fully into the Community's development policy. In 1981 the Parliament asserted that Community development co-operation must take specific account of women's needs in all sectors, emphasizing that the historic development of civilization 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 marginalisation and fresh imbalance. The Parliament recommended that the Commission adapt its policy in certain ways to make greater allowance for the position of women in developing countries.

The European Parliament continued to address the issue of WID through its Committee of Inquiry on the status of women which carried out an investigation collecting information on women from the European Commission, the Council of Ministers, the European Investment Bank, ministries for development co-operation in Member States, NGOs, international trade union bodies and ministries concerned with women's affairs in beneficiary countries. The resulting report contained a detailed description of the findings of the investigation and arrived at several proposals, many of which have already been implemented by the Community, for the integration of women in development.

In 1984 a Parliamentary Commission on the Rights of Women was established to permanently replace the Committee of Inquiry. The Commission has played an important role keeping the issue of women and more particularly women and development before the Parliament by proposing resolutions and issuing reports.

The European Parliament also approved a Resolution in 1984 on the Status of Women in Europe. Chapter VI of the Resolution is on women and development policy. Selections from the text are as follow:

(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.

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 machines (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' organisations 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 co-operation 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;

Recommends that the Commission and the Member States 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 of the project on women;

Calls for special support to be given to projects designed to assist women refugees, particularly black 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.

Since 1984 the European Parliament has continued its commitment to the issue of women in development. In 1985 the Parliament adopted a resolution proposed by the Commission on the Rights of Women reaffirming the importance of the upcoming Nairobi Conference and requesting a summary of measures undertaken by the Community since the Mexico Conference in 1975 and an analysis of the situation of women in Europe and the developing world. In 1986 the Parliament adopted another resolution on the condition of women in the development process and urged the Commission and the Council to increase their efforts for women.

In 1989, the Parliament created a budget line for WID of 0.5 million ECU to finance WID policy supporting actions such as development policy instruments to equip EC and ACP administrations to implement their WID policy. A matching women and development budget line of 0.5 million ECU was created in 1991 to finance studies and reports about, and WID missions to, Latin American, Asian and Mediterranean countries. While the amounts appear modest, the budget lines allow the WID offices to undertake a variety of activities.

Commission of the European Communities

In response to the repeated calls by the Council and Parliament, and its own concern reflected in its 1982 survey on women and development, the Commission has undertaken a variety of initiatives and evaluations over the past ten years and has prepared a series of reports and guidelines dealing with women in development.

In 1982, a WID desk was created within the Human Resource Directorate in the Directorate General for Development (DGVIII) responsible for WID in Community development co-operation in ACP countries and in 1991, a WID expert was appointed in the Directorate

General for External Relations (DGI) charged with integrating women in Community development activities in Asia, Latin America and the Mediterranean. The DGVIII WID desk was given specific tasks including networking with women's organisations to compile facts and figures on women, sensitizing staff and developing instruments to ensure that women are integrated into projects planning. In the last ten years the roles and functions of the WID desks have grown enormously.

The WID desks presently carry out five main functions: staff sensitisation and training, internal networking, provision of technical advice concerning WID, provision of information and preparation of studies, and project and programme evaluations.

One of the main tasks of the WID desks is to implement staff training and sensitisation efforts. Training courses have been held for DGVIII staff in Brussels and are being planned for delegation personnel in the future. Training will also be undertaken for ACP development planners from ministries such as fisheries, agriculture and health. The courses use materials on gender and development commissioned by the Community including a set of 7 training packages dealing with planning for women in rural production in sub-Saharan Africa, gender and employment, household resource management, housing policy and projects, provision of urban transport, health planning and health care and socio-economic statistics. Gender training is presently being planned for DGI staff.

The DGVIII WID desk also supervised publication of a book, Gender and Development (A Practical Guide), in 1991, based on a study prepared for the Directorate-General for Development (DGVIII) which suggests guidelines for integrating women into development co-operation policies and of a guide, Supporting Development Action at the Community Level: A Methodological Guide, in 1990, which outlines guidelines for project identification, programming, monitoring and evaluation. A manual, Why, How and When to Incorporate Gender in Lomé IV projects and programmes, has also been prepared. The DGI WID desk plans to expand and adopt the Lomé manual to the cultural, social, economic and political context in which women in Latin America, Asia and the Mediterranean live.

WID desk awareness-raising activities include staff meetings and the dissemination of a joint DGI/DGVIII WID newsletter which concentrates on a different development theme (structural adjustment, population, fishing etc.) in each issue. The DGVIII WID desk also organizes annual meetings with Member States' experts to promote the exchange of information on the measures, methods and instruments used by the administrations of the Member States and of the Commission to integrate women into all development actions.

The WID desks are also responsible for internal networking and for the general provision of information and preparation of studies. An inter-divisional working group on WID was created in 1988 which serves as liaison point between the divisions and the DGVIII WID desk. Liaison points are also being established in delegations.

In its informational role the DGVIII WID desk, in collaboration with the ACP/CEE Cultural Foundation, began financing a series of country profiles on the social and economic role and status of women in different countries and in different sectors of the economy which will provide concrete recommendations to governments and donor agencies on integrating

women into development projects. The country profiles are, as far as possible, produced by women from the country concerned and overseen by Concern, an educational charitable trust with extensive experience in the editing and publishing of material on WID.

The DGVIII WID desk also studies specific issues such as the impact of cost recovery schemes for basic services (ie. user fees for health, water and education) on women and the success of targeting policy measures and actions to those most in need. Most recently at the request of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, the WID desk conducted a review of the effects of food aid on women in order to identify ways to incorporate WID concerns into different strategies of food provision.

The WID desks are also responsible for the provision of technical advice concerning WID to desks, technicians and delegations. Programming missions of WID experts are being carried out to work for short periods (2 to 3 weeks) with Commission delegation staff in order to give concrete and practical advice on how to incorporate WID into the main Lomé IV projects/programmes in the countries. Missions have been completed in three Caribbean countries and are planned for 1992 in Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, the Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal and five Pacific countries. Missions will also be carried out in non-ACP countries overseen by the DGI WID desk.

One of the most important functions of the WID desks is to undertake evaluations of Community projects to assess the integration of women. In 1987 a mission to examine seven rural development projects was undertaken in Malawi with two inter-related objectives: first, to assess the effectiveness of EC-financed rural development projects in addressing rural women's needs and second, to draw general lessons for the integration of women in EC/ACP project planning and implementation for agriculture and rural development.

The mission found that there is a critical need to integrate women into the mainstream of development. They need to be explicitly targeted in the range of development activities including agricultural extension, credit services and reforestation. The evaluation also concluded that it is possible to target women as long as male extension workers are obliged to work with female farmers, that both male and female extension workers are trained to recognize gender constraints and that extension messages are adapted to the different needs and resources of the target population through action-oriented research and pilot actions implemented with specialized expertise.

There were several lessons learned from the evaluation. It was noted that benefits for women vary with the amount of interest and support given by the donor agencies, that the collection of gender-differentiated baseline data on the target population during project preparation is imperative and that having a separate project component for women may not be effective as it can cause personnel in other project components to feel that they do not have to involve women. The evaluation also illustrated the necessity of requiring all personnel to target their services to women and of collecting gender-differentiated data for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation.

A recent large-scale evaluation was undertaken over a three year period (1988-1991) on the integration of women in nine EDF financed projects in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon,

Kenya, Niger, Swaziland, Togo and Zambia. Various sectors of rural development were examined including agriculture, forestry, livestock and rural water supply. Three of the nine projects were integrated rural development projects, while six were mono-sector projects.

The objective of the evaluation, commissioned by the Evaluation Unit of the Commission in association with BMB Management Consulting for Development B.V. and Femconsult, was to arrive at a set of operational recommendations and guidelines aimed at integrating the WID dimension more fully and systematically in EDF projects and programmes.

The evaluations were carried out in three stages. The first stage consisted of document collection, preparation in Brussels and project selection for further examination. The second phase consisted of the field missions themselves and the third phase consisted of the preparation of nine reports and a synthesis report.

The general findings of the field missions were that while women play a crucial role in all of the sectors examined and contribute to family subsistence to a great extent, their crucial role was not reflected by their participation in the projects. Women were found to participate in, and benefit from, project activities in only two of the projects examined and on a limited basis in two other projects. However, in five of the nine projects women had not been identified as a target group.

Factors influencing the participation of women were identified as including a favorable socio-cultural and policy environment, project objectives which fall into the traditional domain of women, flexibility of project implementation, project staff who recognize gender needs and the tradition of mixed group decision making. Non-participation factors included socio-cultural factors not being sufficiently identified in project planning and implementation, an institutional setting including such factors as male technical extension workers who are not capable of recognizing gender needs, the failure to collect gender-specific data in project planning and monitoring, the absence of a community participation approach, the absence of a methodology for the participation of women and the lack of female staff and WID expertise in the technical assistance teams.

It was further noted that women do not necessarily benefit from development projects and that the projects can have unintended effects where women are not active participants. For example, the agricultural and livestock projects and components of the evaluated projects actually increased their workloads.

Because women frequently play a productive role in the sectors evaluated, their participation strongly impacts on the cost-efficiency and effectiveness of the interventions. It was found to be inefficient to target interventions at men if women are the ones who do the work. It was further found that given the system of gender-differentiated resource allocation within the household, increasing men's income has less of an effect on the provision of basic goods for the family than increasing women's income. Thus if the improvement of the living conditions for rural families is the goal, ignoring women in development interventions, and even inadvertently increasing their workloads, will have a negative effect on the achievement of project objectives.

The data collected in the course of the evaluation resulted in three tiers of recommendations for integrating women more fully into Community development assistance: policy level recommendations, project level recommendations and sector-specific recommendations.

On the policy level, recommendations included the preparation of a medium-term plan of action by the Commission on WID including objectives, strategies and measures to be taken and a breakdown of the WID responsibilities of the various departments, staff training in WID for all Commission staff, creation of two full-time posts for the WID desk, strengthening of WID expertise at the delegations and the inclusion of criteria for women's participation as agents of development in the Commission's formats and manuals.

Recommendations concerning the project cycle called for the integration of gender issues from the first stages of project preparation, including the collection of gender-specific data and the preparation of studies on WID aspects and of financing proposals identifying women as a special target group, the formulation of specific objectives for women and the indication of an approach and activities to overcome impediments to women's access to services, development of a community participation methodology, and the inclusion of female field staff and WID expertise in technical assistance teams.

Sector-specific recommendations focused on issues which were found to be of importance for women's participation in all of the projects including women's access to and control over land, labour, credit, extension and training, farm inputs and marketing facilities, technology and workload, organisations and information channels. Recommendations were given for implementing measures to recognize and overcome, or work around, the constraints on women's access in the project programming and planning stages.

The Commission and WID office are in the process of implementing many of the evaluation recommendations and based their manual on integrating women into Lomé projects and programmes on its findings.

The DGI WID desk is launching its own thematic evaluation to examine projects in Latin America, Asia and the Mediterranean and their impact on women in order to build a data base of information disaggregated by gender. Information gained from the thematic evaluation will be used to adopt DGVIII's instruction manual on women and development to conditions in Latin American, Asian and Mediterranean countries.

The DGI WID desk has prepared a "WID Plan of Action" for the developing countries of Latin America, Asia and the Mediterranean. The plan states that a deliberate and sustained effort is necessary for taking the critical productive role of women and their contribution to economic and social development into consideration in all projects and programmes.

The global objective of the plan is to integrate a gender differentiated analysis into all project phases in order to identify the roles, needs and interests of women and the ways in which the Community can positively influence their living conditions, reduce their work load, provide them with opportunities for remunerative activities and improve their social roles in local communities.

Two main lines of action are outlined in the DGI plan in line with Community WID policy focusing on both short and long-term development interventions. The first line of action focuses on equipping women so that they can improve their productivity and their revenue through investments and better access to agricultural extension, credit, agricultural techniques and natural resources such as land. The second line aims at the long-term development of human capital through investments aimed at improving women's literacy, education, level of nutrition, health care and access to family planning.

The Commission has since 1982 responded to calls from the Parliament and the Council for the integration of women in Community development policy in yearly working documents summarizing its initiatives. In 1988 the Commission prepared a "Progress Report and Guidelines for an Operational Programme for WID" in response to the Council's request in 1987. The paper summarized Commission efforts over the past years to deal with the different aspects of WID and gave a description of the operational programme that the Commission plans to follow to integrate the WID aspect in its development policy. The programme outlined three main directions of intervention including working to broaden the WID aspect in Lomé IV, the consolidation and elaboration of working methods and the identification of guidelines to be used in rural development projects.

As Lomé has already been signed, that aspect of the Commission's programme will not be discussed here. In the area of consolidation and elaboration of working methods, the Commission outlined its commitment to continued staff sensitisation and training including the preparation by the WID desk of WID sectoral guidelines on WID, improved statistical data on women and improved coordination, consultation and networking with Member States. The paper also included the Commission's first reflections on general guidelines to be used in rural development projects regarding access to land, credit, extension services, education and training and technology.

The Commission's 1990 paper took the form of a working programme to implement the WID aspect of the Lomé IV Convention. The paper reviewed EC policy concerning WID and the sections of the Lomé Convention in which women are mentioned, and outlined measures for implementing the Convention's WID mandate including administrative measures to ensure that WID is integrated throughout the project cycle, sensitisation and training of personnel, production of country profiles on the situation of women, preparation of specific guidelines by sector, and the explicit inclusion of the WID aspect in the each ACP country programme.

Community role in the Nairobi Conference

The Community played an important role in the preparations for the Nairobi World Conference in 1985 marking the end of the UN Decade for Women. The Community participated in the preparation of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women document which was adapted by participants at the end of the conference. During negotiations on the document the Community suggested several amendments which were subsequently adopted. Once the document was adopted, the Community made a declaration which expressed its satisfaction with the outcome of the

negotiations and stated that the document was a very important instrument for supporting and intensifying its efforts to promote equality at all levels.

Both the European Commission and the Parliament were represented at the Nairobi Conference by observer delegations. The Commission delegation presented a summary of the Community's work in the area of women's rights and took the opportunity to network with representatives of women's groups and associations. The European Parliament delegation met with their ACP counterparts and took part in a working group organized to examine the role of women in the development process. Their report was adopted by the Joint ACP-EC Assembly in September 1985 as a WID programme of action for concrete ACP/EC co-operation.

The Commission is presently playing a role through its membership in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD in preparations for the international conference planned for 1995 which will review and appraise the advancement of women since 1985 in terms of the objectives of the Forward Looking Strategies.

The Community as a member of the OECD

The European Community's membership in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has also impacted on the evolution of its WID development co-operation policy. As a member of the OECD, the Community is called upon to implement the Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) Revised Guiding Principles on Women in Development approved in 1989 reflecting its members' commitment to the Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women adopted in Nairobi. The principles cover four main areas: mandates, policy guidelines and plans of action; administrative measures; implementation; and co-ordination, consultation and development education.

The DAC guidelines call for the strengthening of individual WID mandates and the development of guidelines and procedures on WID for each sector, as well as for the implementation of administrative measures including a management system for the systematic implementation, monitoring and evaluation of donor WID policies, staff training and the collection of gender-differentiated data. Guidelines covering project implementation include the involvement of both men and women as the target population in project preparation, the equitable participation of women, the upgrading of the skills and educational level of women to ensure their participation throughout the project cycle, an analysis of the constraints and opportunities facing different groups of women at the appraisal stage of projects and programmes, the monitoring of all phases of project implementation and a focus on gender differences in all evaluations concerned with effects on target groups. Finally, the guidelines also call for regular consultation with other relevant organisations such as multilateral organisations, bilateral organisations, ministries and governments in recipient countries, NGOs in recipient and donor countries and project personnel so that information can be exchanged and future planning coordinated.

Community Field Projects

The Commission has undertaken a number of actions in the field for women both as components of larger projects and as women-specific projects. Baseline data has been collected on the role and needs of women in the preparation of a number of large-scale development programmes and used in adapting project design and inputs. In the Podor irrigation project in Senegal, women's needs for irrigated fields, extension information and labour saving technology are addressed. In other projects such as the Mono rural development programme in Benin and the Sekoto anti-desertification programme in Nigeria, female technical assistance and/or local project staff have been appointed in order to make agricultural services accessible for women. In a rural development programme in Togo, the Community is financing the recruitment of female extension workers to intermediate services of male project staff to women farmers.

In the design of the Punggur Utara irrigation project in Indonesia the recruitment of technical assistance is called for to develop approaches for strengthening the position of women in the project area, and in Pakistan, a rural development programme with the Aga Khan Foundation has set targets for reaching women in agricultural activities and for their paid employment in field work teams. An irrigation systems rehabilitation scheme in the North-West Province of Sri Lanka will have a special women's programme within the the training and workshop programme with the aim of generating additional income for women. Finally, in Colombia, a micro-enterprise development project is aimed at assisting young people, who are increasingly marginalised due to unemployment, poverty, urban violence and their lack of access to credit and training, move into the productive sector. The project is particularly aimed at young women since they are often in especially vulnerable situations.

Specific actions for women have also been undertaken. In Cameroon, the Community is financing technical assistance to the Ministry of Women's Affairs with the aim of elaborating a strategy for addressing agricultural extension to women's groups. Also in Cameroon a large portion of the micro-project scheme financed by the EDF is targeted at women's groups with a focus on post-harvest and marketing activities. In Niger, the Community finances a support programme to 70 women's groups through the Ministry of Social Affairs, which includes actions in the field of labour saving technology, agriculture, animal husbandry. These actions are all accompanied by technical training programmes, provision of credit as well as literacy, management and marketing training.

Programme of co-financing with European Non-Governmental Organisations

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Direct co-operation between the European Community and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) was initiated 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 the 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 been rising steadily to cope with the growing number of applications for joint financing submitted by NGOs. In 1991, for example, an allocation of 105 million ECU was made for the co-financing of small development projects and for development education activities. The 1992 co-financing budget for development projects and development education activities is 110 million ECU.

With the growing interest displayed by NGOs in this type of co-operation, there are always far more deserving requests for joint financing than there are corresponding budget resources despite the fact that the EC contributed a total of 318.5 million ECU to various NGO schemes in 1990, up 14 percent from 279 million ECU in 1989.

Between 1976 and 1990, the Community allocated a total of 493 million ECU for operations in developing countries, funding approximately 4000 projects in 121 developing countries in conjunction with 450 NGOs. In the same period, total joint investment by NGOs and the EC amounted to 1.200 million ECU. In 1990 the Community co-financed 450 operations in developing countries, contributing approximately 79.4 million ECU. The projects mainly focused on rural development, training and health although many cover a variety of sectors.

While these figures are relatively modest when compared with other development items on the Community budget, the Commission considers that the multiplier 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 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 stems from that independence. The interaction of these positive factors is reflected in the great effectiveness, speed and flexibility of the planning and implementation of projects in developing countries, mainly due to the ability of NGOs to modify their help constantly in line with economic, political and technical changes and their commitment to the promotion of self-reliant development. (Commission of the European Communities, 1984, 35)

For its part, the European Commission has undertaken to respect and encourage the unique features of NGOs such as autonomy (NGOs have an exclusive right to take the initiative in

presenting projects) and plurality, based on an extreme diversity of motivations. In its relationship 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 is fully borne out by the results.

The Community has co-financed education activities with NGOs aimed at the media, schools, trade associations etc. in Europe since 1977 designed to raise public awareness of the problems of development. Community development education co-financing has increased from 17 projects with a budget of 194.416 ECU in 1977 to 86 projects with a budget of 6.8 million ECU in 1990. Between 1976 and 1990 the Community co-financed a total of 773 awareness campaigns with 285 NGOs in the twelve EC member states contributing 46.6 million ECU. Approximately 10 percent of EC funds reserved for NGOs are allocated to public awareness programs.

In addition since 1988, the Commission has also been financing mini-operations in the Community conducted through various associations and informal means as well as through the NGOs which support the programmes. 867.657 ECU was allocated in 1990 financing 28 projects in which action was channelled toward a range of target groups including women, students, teachers, journalists, etc.

As part of the EC's efforts to strengthen activities aimed at raising public awareness of the importance of the Community's co-operation with developing countries, the Commission launched an evaluation in 1989 of its projects in the field of development education carried out with NGOs from 1983 to 1987. The objective of the evaluation was to offer a qualitative estimation of agricultural and industrial development education projects and to present recommendations based on evaluation findings.

Another important role played by the Commission has been its support for the creation of European networks to help the NGOs working in the same fields to cooperate in their development activities.

Community food aid is channelled through Euronaid, an organisation set up by the European NGOs which are the most frequent suppliers of Community food aid. Food aid is used in four main fields including development projects, refugee projects, humanitarian projects and emergency operations. In 1990 255,044 tons of food products was available to NGOs from the Community valued at approximately 122.7 million ECU and 8.419.000 ECU was provided to NGOs to co-finance the purchase of food and seeds. In addition Community emergency aid totalled 114.855.000 ECU in 1990 for emergency aid for developing countries and other countries affected by disasters for relief, medical and food aid teams and the provision of shelter, clothes and other basic needs. Much of the emergency aid was implemented by NGOs. The Commission has recently set up a new office to coordinate European humanitarian aid which began operating in March 1992.

While joint EC-NGO operations started with the co-financing of small development projects and the channelling of food and emergency aid through NGOs, they have diversified over the years to include other fields of co-operation. NGOs are currently involved in 30 Community programmes with developing countries.

Total EC contribution to NGOs in 1990 was 320 million ECU, about 10 percent of the Community's entire commitment for development co-operation. This number does not, however, include all EC contributions to NGOs because recently NGOs have begun running pilot projects financed from other budget headings or from the European Development Fund.

Under the "General Conditions for Co-financing of Projects undertaken in developing countries by NGOs" prepared by the European Commission in 1988, NGOs in the Third World may not apply for this form of joint financing directly, but must 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 proposed projects if they are being planned and implemented in conjunction with local NGOs so that the latter can become self-sufficient.

In the "General Conditions" the Commission outlines factors that are taken into account when assessing the eligibility of NGOs for co-financing including the priority which the NGO attaches to development aid in developing countries, its experience, and its ability to mobilise solidarity and private resources within the European Community for its development activities. The Commission also outlines project criteria used to assess a project's eligibility for Community co-financing such as compatibility with the development objectives of the country concerned and with the Community's development co-operation policy, meeting of the social and economic development needs of the people concerned, emphasis on increasing the indigenous development capacity of the beneficiaries and involving the project's target population at all stages of the project, sustainability of the project and approval by a competent local authority.

Under the "General Conditions", the Commission accords priority to projects which are conceived as integrated multi-disciplinary projects and special attention is paid to projects which reinforce development structures in developing countries, particularly grassroots organisations and their networks, which do not have access to support from a network of outside organisations and which enable financial resources like revolving funds, loans and bank guarantees to be built up which can be re-employed for other projects. The Community also encourages NGOs to make use of local human resources.

NGOs applying for financing to the EC must prepare an application which requires a description of project beneficiaries and their involvement in project design, implementation and management. The extent to which women are involved and/or are beneficiaries of the program must be specifically outlined.

The Commission has co-financed a number of women's projects in the area of income-generation, credit, literacy, vocational training, health, family planning, agricultural, AIDS and drug abuse prevention as well as projects which promote women's associations and small enterprise development all over the developing world. Additional NGO co-financed projects have addressed the issue of sexual violence, the legal status of women, and awareness raising. An interesting example is the Sistern Theatre in Jamaica which addresses women's status in the Caribbean context through popular theatre productions and the publication of a magazine.

The Commission also addresses WID in its development education programmes co-financed with NGOs. Five of the community development awareness programs dealt with women and development in 1990.

The Commission also supports a number of women's organisations and networks in Third World countries through its joint financing programme with NGOs with the aim of influencing policies and extending public awareness on women and development issues.

The Liaison Committee of Development Non-Governmental Organisations to the European Communities (made up of one national representative for each member state of the EC) is regarded by the Commission as playing a critical role in Community/NGO co-operation. The Liaison Committee acts as the permanent representative of European NGOs, responsible for coordination and co-operation between its member organisations and for liaison with Community institutions. The Liaison Committee is an important source of information about NGOs for the Community. It has played a particularly important role in promoting WID in co-financed projects. The principle theme of the 1989 General Assembly of NGOs, the governing body of the association of NGOs working with the EC Commission, was women in development. Topics discussed included women and food; women and debt; women and emergency; women and population; and women and images.

III. BILATERAL CO-OPERATION

BELGIUM

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, du Commerce Extérieur et de la Coopération au Développement
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Commerce and Development Co-operation)

Administration Générale de la Coopération au Développement (AGCD)

(Belgian Administration for Development Co-operation) (BADC)

Cellule promotion de la femme dans le Tiers Monde

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BADC, the Belgian Administration for Development Co-operation, is the national administration responsible for implementing Belgium's official development assistance policies and for administering most of its ODA budget. It forms part of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Development Co-operation and is under the direct control of the Minister in charge of Development Co-operation.

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

All of the working party's guidelines reflect a twofold concern: that women in Belgium should be more closely associated with development co-operation efforts and that women in the Third World should be more involved in the planning of projects which affect them.

Belgium has made a number of efforts to involve women in the development co-operation process through legislation and policy statements. In 1983 Parliament passed a bill setting up a Survival Fund of 10 billion Belgian Francs focusing on food-strategy-programmes and integrated rural development projects in which it was specified that the role of women should be acknowledged and that women should have the right to contribute to decisions on proposed initiatives. In 1984 a government communication to Belgian overseas missions asked for recipient authorities to be informed of an increase in the number of scholarships available for women. Also in 1984 the BADC set up a bilateral fund to finance small projects and activities undertaken by local women's groups. The BADC has also initiated gender-specific statistical reporting.

Belgium strives to support projects with women as beneficiaries. While the BADC prefers to integrate women into all aspects of development policy, it recognizes the need for women specific projects in areas where there are particular gender gaps. A number of projects aimed

at women have been initiated since 1984 in the fields of rural development, income generation, training, and health including a rural fisheries project in Kenya, an integrated rural development project in Somalia and a women's income generating project in the Cote d'Ivoire for the production of cassava.

The Women in Development office or sector was created in 1981. The WID official is responsible for assembling research material, sensitizing staff and ensuring that WID issues are included in project appraisal and evaluation.

While formal staff training in the area of WID has not yet been implemented, the WID office has sought to sensitize staff through the use of briefings and internal memos. In addition, a symposium organized in 1988 by the BADC on "The promotion of women in the Third World, the Belgian contribution" had a large impact on raising staff awareness.

BADC has co-financed a variety of NGO projects for women. It has also financed two seminars organized by the International Women's Council in Brussels. The seminars, designed for leaders of local women's associations, concentrated on the identification and formulation of project proposals. The seminar was held in 1990 for women from French speaking African countries and in 1991 for women from English speaking developing countries.

The creation of an advisory board on WID is presently being planned in Belgium which will be made up of representatives of NGOs, women's national councils, universities, BADC and WID experts. The board will advise the Minister of Development Co-operation on WID policies, collect information and coordinate national initiatives on WID.

DENMARK

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Danida, the Danish International Development Assistance, a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, took its first steps to involve women in its development assistance activities in the mid-1970s in order to increase the effect and efficiency of Danish development assistance by taking into account the needs and potentialities of women. Danida's commitment to WID was explicitly outlined in its 1987 "Plan of Action for Development Assistance to Women" based on the Danish Parliament's resolution adopted in November 1985 to increase women-oriented assistance in Danish development efforts. The plan was divided into three parts including an overall strategy, a sector plan and country programmes.

The Danida WID strategy was drawn up by Danida in collaboration with Danish women's organisations which work with women in developing countries and which recognize the important relationship between the improved position of women and social and economic development. The strategy focuses on ensuring women's access to both benefits such as health care, education and employment and to means of production such as land, technology and capital through the integration of women as active participants on equal terms with men in all projects and the design of special projects to support women during a transitional period to redress past inequalities and through their involvement in all stages of the planning process.

Danida's WID strategy is implemented through bilateral projects, personnel assistance, scholarship assistance, financial assistance and promotion of research as well as through multilateral and private assistance. Danida also emphasizes the WID aspect in projects that it co-finances with NGOs and carries out staff training, teaching staff how to integrate WID aspects into their work.

The Sector Plan within the Plan of Action gives specific guidelines for integrating WID into all sectors of Danish development co-operation including water, health, agriculture and urban slum areas to be used by Danida's technical advisors, programme officers and project staff. The guidelines stress user participation, pilot projects and the principle of self-help.

The final section of the Plan of Action outlines country programmes which are designed to incorporate the principal guidelines for assistance to women in Denmark's four main recipient countries: Tanzania, Kenya, India and Bangladesh.

In Danida a new unit has been created headed by a special advisor with responsibility for coordinating the Ministry's international equality affairs, WID, and the Ministry's internal equality problems. A specialist will be hired to handle WID policies.

Among the Ministry's staff WID issues are also dealt with by 3 socio-anthropologists in the technical advisory service and by an inter-departmental task force with members from various divisions.

At the Ministry's Embassies in developing countries a posted Danish officer is assigned the responsibility for coordinating the Embassy's WID activities (the WID-counsellor). In four developing countries a locally employed WID-coordinator is responsible instead of or in addition to the WID counsellor.

Danida undertakes projects aimed at women in a variety of areas including water supply and sanitation, health, agricultural training and extension, soil and water conservation and institution building.

Danida co-finances projects with NGOs and encourages them to design their own women in development plans. Several information activities undertaken by KULU-Women in Development, a Danish umbrella organisation exclusively concerned with women and development, are funded by Danida. Danida also funds part of the salary of a full time KULU consultant and allocates smaller amounts to other women's organisations.

FRANCE

Ministère de la Coopération et du Développement (MCD)
(Ministry of Co-operation and Development)
Sous-direction de la Santé et du Développement Social
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Bilateral aid in France is handled by several separate bodies, the Ministry of Co-operation and Development (MCD), the Central Fund for Economic Co-operation (Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique - CCCE), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministère des Affaires Etrangères). The MCD is in charge of general development co-operation and implements investment projects, adjustment assistance and technical co-operation with the CCCE in the countries within its ambit. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs carries out technical co-operation schemes in non-ambit countries. France's bilateral aid is concentrated in the ambit countries (countries within the ambit of the MCD and the CCCE) made up of 30 sub-Saharan African countries and 7 Caribbean countries which receive two-thirds of total aid.

France's WID mandate was issued in the MCD in 1984 in the form of Ministry guidelines which were distributed to all divisions, overseas missions, NGOs and women's organisations. The guidelines emphasized the need to integrate a women in development perspective in all development projects.

Since 1975, the sub-directorate of Health and Social Development in the MCD has been charged with sensitizing the other departments in the area of WID. The WID officer's responsibility is presently part-time. The WID network set up in 1983 at the French Institute of Technological Research for Development Co-operation (Institut Français de Recherche Technique pour le Développement en Coopération - ORSTOM) has a fund for information and documentation on women and development co-financed by the MCD.

Over the years the MCD has also supported a variety of seminars and conferences including:

- a week-long seminar for researchers on "the role of women in self-sufficiency and food strategies" in 1985;
- a day of reflection on "women, saving and credit," organised by two French NGOs in 1987;
- a regional conference on "maternity without risks for sub-Saharan French-speaking Africa," held in Niamey, Niger in 1989;
- an international conference on "development and rapid demographic growth in Africa," in 1991.

In the 1970s, French technical development workers were placed in newly created women's ministries in several African countries. Today, four advisors are working in several Secretariats of State for Social Affairs.

At the MCD, health policy has always recognized the essential role of women. At the level of rural policy, this recognition, and especially the question of women's access to credit, has been more recent.

The MCD funds NGO projects which target women. France's overseas missions are funding a growing number of WID projects using decentralized funds.

While formal staff training in the area of WID has not yet been undertaken, WID is discussed in staff meetings and mission preparation.

The MCD is presently examining methods of integrating more specific operational attention to WID into its development projects: health, rural development, training, and enterprise development. A work program is in the process of being finalized and will be ready by the end of 1992.

GERMANY

Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (BMZ)

(Ministry of Economic Co-operation)

Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)

(German Agency for Technical Co-operation)

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Germany's women and development mandate has been refined over the years since the adoption of a government paper in 1978. It included directives and recommendations on WID. On this basis a directive on WID was included in the German Government's Guidelines in 1985 which requires that women's interests must be taken into account in the planning, design and implementation of all projects and programmes especially in sectors where women bear a heavy workload (agriculture, water and fuel supply) or suffer from adverse effect (health care, housing, nutrition and education). Germany's attempts to improve the conditions of women look both at women's productive and reproductive roles and concentrate on activities that will increase women's social self-determination and political participation.

In 1986 the German Agency for Technical Co-operation, the GTZ, the Ministry's technical co-operation agency, published a paper, "Technical Co-operation and Promotion of Women - Present Situation, Objectives, Concepts and Instruments." Its focus is on three central points: the need to designate women as a target group; the need to consider the promotion of women as an explicit objective; the need to respect women's decisions concerning all measure that affect them and to guarantee their participation in all such measures.

In 1988 the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, the BMZ, adopted a plan of action "Concept on the Promotion of Women in Developing Countries." It includes WID guidelines for most development sectors and states that promotion of women and development is a cross-sectoral task.

The BMZ plan of action on the promotion of WID was distributed to all staff in the Ministry and its implementing agencies as well as to NGOs. Staff training programmes and workshops/seminars are also being held.

In order to increase the incorporation of women in all German development co-operation, emphasis is placed on project evaluation, implementation and monitoring and on providing guidelines for consultants and evaluators. Project procedures include the preparation of a gender specific impact analysis assessing women's access to training, advisory services, means of production, technologies and infrastructure. For use in such analysis, the BMZ set up gender specific categories. It is compulsory to characterize all measures and projects of German development co-operation according to these categories. In 1991 the use and efficiency of these categories were evaluated, and in 1992 the BMZ will revise the categories on the basis of that evaluation.

Since the reorganisation of the BMZ the responsibility for WID lies with the newly established (1991) division "Women, Family, Youth Issues" where four full-time officers are employed. The GTZ continues to have three full-time officers and the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), the Ministry's financial executing agency, has one full-time WID officer.

In order to evaluate the integration of women in rural projects, a special study has been undertaken. A similar study is currently being prepared which analyzes women and the environment and in particular the protection of forests. The results, conclusions and recommendations of these studies will be taken carefully into consideration in the revision of administrative procedures, sectoral guidelines and in the execution of further training courses.

In order to develop women-oriented concepts, the BMZ implements pilot-projects for women only. Most of them concentrate on the improvement of the legal situation for women in their role as producers and beneficiaries in rural and urban areas. At the same time the ability of these women to participate in social activities and political decision making processes is being strengthened. Additionally, a special fund for micro-projects on WID was established, specifically to support women's groups in developing countries.

GREAT BRITAIN

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The Overseas Development Administration (ODA), the main vehicle for the administration of the United Kingdom's development assistance programme, has recognized the importance of involving women in its overseas assistance programmes for many years. The role of

women was included in the ODA's 1978 internal Policy Guidance Note, updated in 1982, on the role of the ODA's Social Development Advisors and in the ODA's checklist on the social aspects of aid including the ways in which women are involved in development projects.

The United Kingdom's WID policies were explicitly outlined in the 1986 booklet "Women in Development and the British Aid Programme" (about to be reissued) and were further specified in the 1988 document "A Strategy for Implementation of the ODA's Policy on Women and Development" which set WID policy and provided specific guidelines for action in both the bilateral and multilateral areas. In 1989 "Women, Development and the British Aid Programme: A Progress Report" was published by the ODA to assess its efforts in the area of women and development and its performance on WID is annually monitored.

Four Social Development Advisors are designated in the Aid Economics and Social Department within the Economic and Social Division of the ODA to advise on WID aspects of projects (of which two provide policy advice on WID), rather than in a separate unit where it was felt that WID could be marginalised. In addition, there is a Social Development Advisor located in the ODA's South East Asia Development Division and a Health and WID TCO Advisor in Islamabad. Most Aid Sections of British High Commissions, and ODA Development Divisions, have an officer whose responsibilities include WID. The ODA explicitly expects that all of its officials, in all of its activities will seek the full participation of women.

The ODA implements its WID mandate in a number of ways including dialoguing with overseas governments about the condition of women in their countries, designing projects which address women's needs, encouraging increased nominations of women for training courses, working with other donors, including a Joint-Funding scheme with NGOs and raising staff awareness through orientations and training courses. The ODA also gathers information on what can be done for women and finances research on gender issues.

The ODA does undertake projects "for women" because some projects by their nature concern women in particular and others are necessary to redress disadvantages faced by women. The ODA favors, however, an integrated approach, giving attention to the role of women in all projects and involving women in all stages of project planning, implementation and monitoring.

Project areas where special attention is given to the role of women include training and education, food production, health, water and sanitation and employment and income generation. The ODA is also concerned with the impact of structural adjustment programmes on the poorest segment of society where women are in the majority and has designed programmes to protect them from its negative effects. ODA projects involving women include a project with the NGO Women's World Banking which produces training manuals and videos which give advice on credit access and income generation; a project in India looking into how support could be provided to government and NGOs seeking to train women in legal rights; a project in Bangladesh where girls from slum areas are being taught vocational skills; and an educational project in Ghana for women and girls who are not involved in formal education.

The ODA also gives support to help women's groups in Malawi identify income-generating activities through a participatory approach, using a Kenyan NGO and provides assisted training places for small-scale entrepreneurs from developing countries for courses such as "Women Mean Business," at Durham University.

Policy and project appraisal is an important component of the ODA's commitment to WID. In 1987 a study, "Constraints to Women Benefiting from ODA-funded Training Awards," was undertaken to find out why so few women take up Technical Co-operation Training Programme awards and to recommend ways of increasing women's participation. In 1989 the ODA published "Appraisal of Projects in Developing Countries: A Guide to Economists", which covers gender aspects of project appraisal. The "Guide to the Participation of Women in Development Projects" which incorporates a (DAC based) checklist for statistical reporting, has recently been updated. The guide is to help ODA staff when they prepare, monitor and evaluate projects.

The ODA partially funds the VSO, the largest part of the British Volunteer Programme which sends 250 volunteers per year to the developing world and has a Women's Officer who conducts training on WID.

GREECE

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Women's Desk
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The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is presently in the process of elaborating a women and development policy. Up to this point, actions in the area of WID have concentrated on information dissemination, including the dissemination of information about European Community WID policy to interested NGOs and individuals.

Greece has also been involved in the Council of Europe's North/South campaign in which women's concerns were addressed and is presently planning a seminar in collaboration with the Institute for African Studies at Pantheon University on the Lomé IV Convention which will include a component on women. Greece also addresses WID issues through its membership in the United Nations.

The WID Desk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is actively working to keep WID on the policy agenda and raise interest in and awareness of the issue.

IRELAND

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WID is coordinated in a sub-section of the Development Co-operation Division with an official appointed to be responsible for WID in addition to other duties. It is felt that this way WID is not marginalised.

In 1986, the Government outlined specific WID policies, including support for the conclusions of the 1985 Nairobi Conference, acceptance of the DAC Guiding Principles and a commitment to the women-specific evaluation of all projects. In addition, the preparation and appraisal stage in the planning of new bilateral aid programme (BAP) projects takes into account the role of women in proposed projects activities. Where possible efforts are made to involve women in project activities. Project management and monitoring is increasingly conscious of the women in development dimension, reflecting a policy interest of the BAP and the development needs of governments in partner countries. While formal WID training is not carried out, all officers in the Development Co-operation Division are sensitised and are required to apply the WID guidelines.

Thus the Kilosa Rural Development Programme in Tanzania was redesigned in 1990 to work more closely with primary cooperatives and informal village groups including women. It is expected that the programme will have a positive impact on the position of women. In Lesotho continued support is given to a handknits project which is specifically aimed at providing income support for rural women villagers. Infrastructure support projects in rural areas such as village water supply or rural footbridge construction are designed to be directly beneficial to improving living conditions for women in rural areas.

The WID related programme of technical assistance co-financed with the International Labor Organization (ILO) since 1987 continued in 1990. The purpose of the project is to incorporate a practical WID dimension into its technical assistance policies and programmes, much of it representing pilot work for the ILO. It builds on the ILO's "Plan of Action on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Men and Women in Employment."

Six Irish female consultants were mandated to prepare eight reports in two phases under the general heading of "Promoting Women's Role in Selected Mainstream Projects." These reports aim at analyzing the problems besetting women in selected work sectors, particularly education in some African countries. In 1990, the third and final report in Phase I, concerning women in vocational education and training in Ghana, was completed. Two Phase II studies were also completed. These dealt with the status of women teachers in Southern Africa and the problems of women teachers in technical and vocational education in Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia, respectively.

ITALY

Ministero degli Affari Esteri
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
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Explicit attention to the role of women in the development process was first made by the Italian government in 1985 in an emergency foreign aid law under which a new development agency, the Italian Aid Fund (Fondo Aiuti Italiani - FAI), was created for a period of one and a half years. It was under the FAI that the first Italian attempts to target and integrate women in projects and programs were experienced.

Due to an increase in aid assistance and the imminent termination of the FAI, the Italian Parliament passed Act 49 in February 1987 which continues to govern Italian aid assistance. The new law proposed the promotion of the role of women as one of the major objectives of Italian foreign aid policy and created a WID office placed under the Directorate General for Development Co-operation, the DGCS.

Guidelines on WID were approved by the DGCS in 1988 including 1) to define and apply appropriate methodologies to each project for the enhancement of women's direct participation in the development process; 2) to ensure the effective integration of women in DGCS projects and programmes; 3) to collect data and information on the status of women in Italian co-operation special target countries; 4) to hold workshops and meetings for DGCS experts and consultants in order to disseminate throughout the entire operational system the results obtained from the above actions; and 5) to ensure that an increasing number of women attend educational and/or vocational courses and/or to organize courses targeted specifically to women.

The WID office was formally set up in 1990 with a staff of one senior diplomat and one full-time expert. There are also WID focal points for each of the regional desks in the DGCS headquarter's Technical Unit. The WID office has a budget of 24 billion lire for the period of 1991 through 1993.

The specific tasks of the WID office include: working on methodologies for project design and implementation and staff training so that integration of women's concerns are included in all the activities of Italian co-operation; carrying out research on the condition of women in developing countries, linking it to concrete programs and projects; coordinating activities with the WID international constituency, UN organisations, other donors, the European Economic Community, international NGOs, women's organisations and women's

machineries in all priority countries for Italian co-operation; and identifying and monitoring projects benefitting women which will be financed under other budget items.

In order to formulate a clear WID strategy, the WID office commissioned an Italian NGO, the Italian Association for Women in Development (Associazione Italiana Donne per lo Sviluppo - AIDoS), to undertake ten country profiles for ten countries chosen among those given highest priority by Italian foreign aid policy including Colombia, India, Kenya, Mali, Peru, the Philippines, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe. Each profile contains an analysis of the social and economic situation of women in the specific country, summarizing available statistics and data on population, health, nutrition, legal rights, political activity, cultural factors affecting the status of women, education and employment. Each profile also contains a section outlining a WID strategy for Italian co-operation within each country with concrete recommendations for actions in favor of women's development. Following these studies there have been several large women's projects approved on a bilateral basis including projects in Angola, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Tanzania, Peru and Colombia. In addition, an evaluation of the integration of women in major Italian development co-operation projects has been carried out.

Regarding specific women's projects, these are financed through the NGO's office which looks for certain criteria when selecting projects for funding, including respect for the environment, whose degradation has considerable effect on women; sustainability of the project once external aid has ceased; the promotion of small ventures, especially in the areas of handicraft production and the processing of agricultural products; the organisation and support of female social and health associations including the revival and requalification of traditional midwives; the establishment of small social centers such as village kindergartens managed by local women; and support for measures aimed at easing the impact of structural adjustment programmes on women and children.

A gender training manual is presently being prepared by AIDoS for headquarters staff, NGOs, consulting firms and Embassy staff. Staff training in gender planning will follow in due course.

The DGCS also supports special projects for women implemented by international organisations such as UNIFEM, INSTRAW, ILO, ATRCW and IFAD and funds training courses dealing specifically with women and development at the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin.

THE NETHERLANDS

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Since 1975 Dutch development co-operation has included attention to WID issues. A number of policy papers with guidelines for improving the position of women in developing countries were prepared in the early 1980s including a policy document on women in development co-operation which was presented to Parliament by the Minister for Development Co-operation which outlined objectives, strategies and instruments for improving the situation of women in the Third World.

In 1984 an inter-departmental steering committee on WID in Bilateral Development Co-operation was set up made up of representatives of all country and sector programme sections which aims to integrate the needs and interests of women into bilateral development co-operation policy.

Based on a series of evaluations and policy documents and on the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies, a more operational "WID Action Programme" was introduced in June 1987. The Programme laid out measures and instruments for involving women in the development process for the period 1987-1990 using an instrumental approach focusing on women's productive potential. An integrated approach was outlined in the Action Programme so that women would be involved in all development activities, but it was acknowledged that in certain circumstances projects targeted specifically at women may be necessary.

A new WID policy was announced in July 1991 by Jan Pronk, the Netherlands Minister for Development Co-operation, at the seminar "Women in Development: advancing towards autonomy" based on a policy document presented to Parliament in September 1990. Mr. Pronk made a twofold policy declaration stating that development policies have to be oriented explicitly to women in development and that this can best be done on the basis of the concept of autonomy. He defined the concept of autonomy as referring to authority, freedom and opportunity for each individual in the framework of combating poverty and equality on the grounds of class, gender and race and, as described in the policy document, as being control over one's own life and body, including physical, economic, political and socio-cultural elements. Together the four elements constitute a framework for analysis within which the Netherlands can chart the position of women.

Mr. Pronk then laid out several methodological and functional measures, some of which are already in place, for the actual implementation of the autonomy policy. First, he stressed that women and development is being introduced as a priority theme into the entire Development

Co-operation programme and, therefore, has been designated as one of the spearhead programmes with a staff responsible not only for planing specific WID projects but , most importantly, to advise, prepare and monitor policies to guarantee that WID is an essential component in all of the Ministry's development activities. As a spearhead programme, it outlines basic criteria that all activities must fulfill. Second, specific women and development targets are being introduced using OECD/DAC women and development criteria. Third, an appraisal, monitoring and reporting system is being developed for the project cycle to ensure that no programme financed by the Netherlands Development funds results in a deterioration in the position of women and that all projects have a positive effect.

Other implementing tools include the Women and Development Sector papers, implemented under the Action Programme, which provide operational directives and checklists for evaluating projects and programmes. Papers have already been prepared on women and agriculture, women and health, women and the environment and women and drinking water. A sector paper on women and education will be published shortly.

In addition, Women's Impact Assessment scenarios are also being prepared which will form a methodological scenario of the entire project cycle with a set of procedural guidelines for the integration of the women and autonomy approach in the whole of the project cycle with a set of instruments for checking whether the design, implementation and conclusion of the project meet the autonomy and DAC/WID criteria. Women and Development profiles will also be prepared for the areas in which the Netherlands has an intensive Development Co-operation programme, furnishing baseline data on the position of women in that area.

As a supplement to the Women and Development profiles, Women's Impact Studies will be undertaken for several specific programmes and projects, describing the existing position of women and forecasting the possible consequences for women of the proposed intervention using an activity profile and an access and control profile. The profiles will then be translated into indicators which can be checked against the Netherlands autonomy criteria.

The strengthening of expertise is another important measure for the implementation of the autonomy policy. The number of Women and Development experts at the Ministry and at embassies has, therefore, been increased, as have the number of WID sector specialists in the field. In addition regular and specific training on WID will be given to all Ministry staff.

Finally, spearhead funds allocated to the WID spearhead programme will be increased substantially over the next four years. Funds can be used for two main programmes: rendering the WID policy operational and supporting the international women's movement. A share of spearhead funds is being delegated to embassies for use by the WID sector specialists to support programmes aimed at increasing autonomy.

PORTUGAL

Presidência do Conselho de Ministros
(Presidency of the Council of Ministers)
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Activities in the area of women and development in Portugal are centered in the Commission for Equality and the Rights of Women, formerly called the Commission on the Status of Women, located in the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

In the area of bilateral development co-operation, a co-operation programme between the Commission and the Organisation of Cape Verdian Women (Organização das Mulheres de Cabo Verde) was undertaken in 1988 which involved the lending of technical assistance to the latter organisation for studies on the condition of Cape Verdian women. A Commission expert was sent to work for one month in Cape Verde.

Between 1987 and 1990, the Commission carried out a women's information project financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), in which the last phase called for establishing contacts with women's organisations in Lusophone (Portuguese speaking) African countries in order to transfer the experience acquired from the project activities to these organisations. These contacts - realized through the visits of two Commission technical experts to Lusophone African countries (Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea, San Tome and Principe) - opened prospects for co-operation which are expected to materialize shortly in the form of bilateral and multilateral projects. As part of the project, publications relating to family planning and mother-child health were adapted and then sent to the Lusophone African countries.

In 1990, an expert of the Commission began to prepare a study on "psychological, social and cultural aspects tied to family planning" as part of the "Training of Trainers in Mother and Child Health and Family Planning" project in the Lusophone African countries supported by the Direction General of Primary Health Care (D.G. de Cuidados de Saúde Primários). Since 1990, the Commission has carried out training activities on this theme directed at both Portuguese and African doctors and health care professionals.

In September 1990, an expert of the Commission participated in the European Community's meeting of Member State experts on "Women and Development. Access to Saving and Credit," at the invitation of Portugal's representative (Instituto para a Cooperação Económico, Ministerio dos Negócios Estrangeiros e das Finanças - Institute for Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Finance) and presented a communication on the theme.

SPAIN

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While Spanish development co-operation is based in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores) in the Spanish Agency for International Co-operation (Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional - AECI), women and development action is concentrated in the Women and Development Co-operation Programme (Programa de Cooperación Mujer y Desarrollo) established in 1988 in the Women's Institute, an autonomous agency in the Ministry of Social Affairs. The unit responsible for the program is the Office of International Affairs.

The Institute's co-operation projects are financed through two channels, either through an annual protocol to the Convention between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Social Affairs which co-finances projects between the Institute for Latin American Co-operation (Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana - ICI) and the agencies of the Ministry of Social Affairs or through Conventions for projects jointly undertaken with NGOs.

The Women's Institute collaborates with development NGOs which present women's projects to the Secretary of State for International Co-operation and for Latin America (Secretaria de Estado para la Cooperación Internacional y para Iberoamerica - SECIPI) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, advocating projects in priority areas to the SECIPI. The Women's Institute also receives direct requests for financing from governmental, nongovernmental and international organisations in developing countries. These requests are evaluated and those that are in line with the objectives of the Institute are selected and financed through one of the two conventions.

Priority areas for projects and programmes undertaken by the Women and Development Programme include capacity building and training, infrastructure, health, studies and information dissemination on the condition of women, productive and employment generating projects, and organisations which are responsible for equal rights between men and women. Priority populations targeted by the Institute's interventions include female headed households, rural areas with scarce resources, slum areas built around urban areas, indigenous people, refugees, displaced persons and returned exiles, and those who are confronted with situations of violence. While the Women and Development Programme has given priority to Latin American countries, especially Central America and the Caribbean, the Andean sub-region and the Southern cone, it has begun to expand the Programme to other geographical areas.

The Institute is presently preparing a model for project financing requests which not only covers the technical elements needed in project design, but also outlines a series of basic indicators which guarantee adequate incorporation of the gender perspective.

The Women's Institute through the Women and Development programme works with international organisations like the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Pan-American Organisation of Health (OPS) in projects and programmes directed at women in Latin America.

As part of the Women and Development Programme, the Institute organises an annual training course for personnel in the area of women and development co-operation supported by the European Social Fund and the AECI. The objective of this course is to train technicians to use a gender perspective in development co-operation.

IV. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND NETWORKING ORGANISATIONS

BELGIUM

Centre National de Coopération au Développement - Communauté (CNCD)

(National Centre for Development Co-operation)

Quai du Commerce 9

1000 Brussels

tel. 32-2-2184727

fax 32-2-2176078

A non-governmental organisation which supports and coordinates the work of a range of other Belgian NGOs concerned with development. The CNCD organizes public information campaigns and finances development projects, including projects specifically for women, submitted by other NGOs. Each year it orchestrates a fund-raising campaign to help defray the cost of these projects, many of which are co-financed by the Belgium government or the EC. The CNCD also lobbies the Belgium government in the area of development co-operation.

Coalition Internationale d'Action au Développement

(International Coalition for Development Action - ICDA)

115 rue Stevin

1040 Brussels

tel. 32-2-2300430

A network of over 700 development oriented organisations founded in 1975, the ICDA undertakes a variety of initiatives to voice the views and proposals of the development movement to governments and international organisations. The ICDA is particularly interested in creating channels of communication between development groups in the North and the South and in promoting recognition of the central role of women in the development process.

Conseil International des Femmes

(International Council of Women)

Rue Belliard, 62

1040 Brussels

tel. 32-2-2382511

A NGO which carries out two types of projects, those which are financed from their own small development fund and those large projects for which they seek money from the private

and intergovernmental sectors. The Council has implemented a mother/child health care project in Jakarta at the request of a local women's organisation that they are now replicating all over the island of Java. The Council also organizes conferences and training seminars. In 1990 and 1991 it organized two seminars for leaders of local women's associations in developing countries on the identification and formulation of project proposals. In early 1992 it will hold a conference on the family.

National Centrum Voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking - NCOS

(National Centre for Co-operation in Development)

Vrouwengroep

(Women's Group)

Vlasfabriekstraat 11

1060 Brussels

tel. 32-2-5392620

fax 32-2-5391343

The Women's Group was created in 1985 as part of NCOS, a coordinating organisation. The Group serves as a forum where experiences and information can be exchanged and discussed and where guidelines for joint action between NGOs are developed. The Group aims to promote attention to WID in NGO activities including development projects and education, the sending of volunteers, the participation of women in NGOs and political activities. The Group organises seminars and training sessions, maintains a data bank of women's organisations and movements in the Third World and of literature dealing with WID, prepares and disseminates materials for development education, networks with women's organisations in the Third world, participates in international meetings, prepares WID guidelines within the framework of projects co-financed by the EC.

Studie En Aktiegroep Voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (SAGO)

(Study and Action Group for Co-operation and Development)

Lange Lozanastraat 14

2018 Antwerpen

tel. 32-2-375630

A development education NGO created in 1972 that coordinates its activities with the women's movement, women's organisations in the developing world, solidarity committees and organisations of migrants on international solidarity. SAGO works to improve the situation of women, to encourage their social development and to support the process of consciousness raising, autonomy and independence of the popular movement in Latin America.

DENMARK

Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke (MS)

(Danish Association for International Co-operation)

Kvindegruppen

(Women's Group)

Borgergade 10-14

1300 Copenhagen K

tel. 45-33-326244

fax 45-33-156243

A NGO with four policy priorities: poverty, women, development by people and sustainability. MS conducts development education activities in Denmark as well as field projects in developing countries. Development activities for women are integrated by means of gender analysis and a gender oriented approach in all activities. The Woman Policy Resource Group works to strengthen women policy work in development assistance and within MS. The MS Programme Committee has recently decided that 50 percent of any activity/project must have women as direct beneficiaries. MS publishes a newsletter "WID-Voices in MS" twice a year.

Danish Latin American Women's Association

Poppelgade 11, 5th

2200 Copenhagen N

An Association which works to inform people in Denmark about the situation of women in Latin American in order to support their struggles against oppression and for development. The Association organizes conferences and seminars and supports several field projects.

Kvindernes U-Landsudvalg (K.U.L.U.) - Women and Development

Landgreven 7,3

1301 Copenhagen K

tel. 45-33-157870

fax 45-33-325330

An umbrella organisation of Danish women's organisations working on WID. KULU was created in 1976 with two main objectives: to provide development education on women in development in Denmark and to support women's organisations and projects in the South. KULU fulfills its informational and networking mandate through publications, radio programmes, meetings, national campaigns and conferences. While KULU has supported several smaller women's projects over the years, it recently began actual project administration in the Philippines, Peru and Chile with funds from Danida.

FRANCE

Femmes et Changements

(Women and Changes)

219 Bld Raspail

75014 Paris

A NGO which undertakes solidarity actions and supports women and environment movements and projects in the south.

Femmes & Développement

(Women and Development)

18, rue de Varenne

75007 Paris

tel. 33-1-42221820

A NGO which cooperates with women from the developing world and supports their economic, cultural and social struggle. Femmes & Développement works to sensitize public opinion and officials at Ministries, research institutes, and NGOs about the need to recognize women as equal partners in the development process. It helps support women's participation in the design of development projects, looks for sources of funding and promotes the exchange of information between women of the North and South.

Mouvement pour la defense des droits de la femme noire (MODEFEN)

(Movement for the Defense of Black Women's Rights)

94 Boulevard Massena

75003 Paris

tel. 33-1-45855952

A non-profit organisation working for the defense of the rights of black women including the right to health, literacy and professional training, education, and family planning and for solidarity with all women in the struggle for dignity and liberty. MODEFEN also struggles against polygamy, forced marriages, the prostitution of minors, sexual mutilation, forced sterilization, all forms of violence against women, racism, and apartheid

Réseau Femmes et Développement

(Women and Development Network)

c/o GRDR

8 rue Paul Bert

93300 Aubervilliers

tel. 33-1-48349594

fax 33-1-48340167

A network for women and development whose objectives are to serve as a channel of information, and exchange for women and women's groups in France and developing

countries and to provide support and expertise on the issue of women and development. The network participates in international conferences, in the implementation of training for development actors, in the design of a methodology for integrating women in development projects and in identification, implementation and evaluation missions. The network edits a bimonthly newsletter and publishes an annual thematic report.

GERMANY

Deutscher Frauenrat

German Women's Council
National Council of German Women's Organisations
The Women's Lobby
Simrockstr. 5
D-5300 Bonn 1
tel. 49-228-223008
fax 49-228-218819

A Federation of German Women's Associations and women's groups in mixed associations which aims to promote the equal status of women in all social sectors, the safeguarding of democracy, international understanding and international solidarity. Its activities concentrate on the improvement of women's political and employment opportunities, independent social security of women, women in history and the implementation of the Strategies 2000 adopted at the Women's World Conference in Nairobi in 1985. The Council publishes a series about women ten times per year which has included editions on women in Africa, and women working for women in the UN Decade for Women.

Evangelische Zentralstelle Für Entwicklungshilfe (EZE)

(Protestant Association for Co-operation in Development)
Mittelstrasse 37
D-5300 Bonn 2
tel. 49-228-81010

An association that supports comprehensive regional development programmes, individual projects and grass roots initiatives which give priority to the poorest groups in society. Its WID initiatives include projects and special dialogues.

Gender Orientation on Development (GOOD)

c/o AG KED

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Kirchlicher Entwicklungsdienst Planungs_ Und

Grundsatzabteilung (Association of the Churches' Development Services)

29 Kniebestrasse

7000 Stuttgart

A working group on WID made up of European Protestant development agencies which focuses on incorporating a commitment to WID into the policies and practice of development organisations. In order to fulfill its integration goal, GOOD has initiated a three phase process in which development agencies based in Europe examine the similarities and differences in their WID approaches, agencies of the South discuss their various WID strategies and finally development agencies of the North and South come together to discuss gender strategies and training. GOOD is planning a workshop in September for participants from member organisations with resource people from the North and South which will assess various gender and development frameworks, and exchange strategies on enabling organisations to formulate and implement policies on gender. Responsibility for GOOD coordination is passed among its member organisations with AG KED responsible from February 1992 through September 1992.

Terre des Femmes

(Women's Earth)

Dillstrasse 8

2000 Hamburg 13

A NGO concerned with the problems faced by women and the elimination of all forms of gender discrimination. Its objectives are to arrange seminars to sensitize the public about the problems of women in the Third World; to promote projects in the field of health, education and the media; to protect persecuted women and offer them vocational training courses to help them emigrate from their countries of origin and obtain refuge in Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN

AKINA MAMA WA AFRIKA

London Women's Center

Wesley House

4 Wild Court

London WC2B 5AU

tel. 44 1-4301044

AKINA MAMA WA AFRIKA, meaning 'Solidarity among African Women' in Swahili, is a voluntary development organisation for African women providing support services such as

advice, information and counselling. AKINA MAMA publishes 'African Women' a quarterly development journal for African women which gives them an opportunity to speak for themselves and undertakes other research activities. It also has a library and resource centre for research on African women and organises workshops, assists and supports organisations and groups of African women in Africa, and serves as a link between the membership and Black groups and organisations, charitable trusts, other voluntary or public bodies and government departments.

The Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW)

Vincent House, Vincent Square
London SW1P 2NB
tel. 44-1-8348635

ACWW is the largest international organisation of rural women and homemakers. It works to raise the standards of women and their families all over the world, through community development projects, education and training. It promotes international goodwill, friendship and understanding between women everywhere. ACWW has consultative status with certain United Nations agencies and has representatives in New York, Geneva, Paris, Rome, Vienna and Nairobi. It speaks for rural women at UN meetings and keeps members informed about the work of the UN. ACWW proposed the International Year of the Family, which will take place in 1994.

Change

POB 824
5 Central Buildings
Rye Lane
London SE15 5DW
tel. and fax 44-71-2776187

CHANGE is a women's development organisation created in 1979 to address the lack of information and educational materials about women. CHANGE performs a variety of activities including publishing reports and country-profiles on WID, providing gender-awareness training and preparing a series of Thinkbooks and Actbooks designed to create an awareness of the roles of women among NGOs and practical "how-to" guides for fieldworkers with women's groups. CHANGE is a non-profit organisation financed by small donations from individuals. CHANGE also works as a consultant with the European Commission to the European Communities.

Christian Aid

P.B. 100

London SE1 7RT

tel. 44-71-6204444

fax 44-71-6200719

An ecclesiastical development organisation which focuses its activities on development education and the financing of projects, working directly with local organisations on programmes which strengthen the poor against all that keeps them powerless. Christian Aid also has a Women's Forum which seeks to raise the profile of gender issues in every aspect of Christian Aid's work. The Forum has undertaken a diverse range of activities including the establishment of gender planning training (a method of looking at development projects to assess their gender implications) and the preparation and adoption of a policy on gender. The Forum also maintains links with women in other development organisations.

Foundation Development

c/o Worldwise

Brighthelm, North Road

Brighton, East Sussex

BN1 3LA

A funding organisation which supports projects organized by and for third world women and is particularly interested in providing funds for training and networking. Grants range from 500 to 1,500 pounds sterling.

Foundation for Women Health Resource and Development (FORWARD)

38 King Street

London WC2E 8JT

tel. 44-71-3796889

A women's health NGO created in 1983 which is active in education projects which promote good health among African women and their children with special attention to female genital mutilation. In 1986 FORWARD initiated its African Mother and Child Health Campaign to provide confidential support and advisory service to African women, provide speakers on specific health issues, conduct research into aspects of culture on reproduction and general health, inform caring professions about the special needs of African women and their families and pioneer health care strategies which gain their inspiration from the African Cultural heritage.

International Alliance of Women (UK)

Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park

London, NW1 4NS

tel. 44-71-9356592

An NGO network which works for equal rights and the improvement of the status of women everywhere. The Alliance holds seminars in conjunction with local affiliates in developing countries and publishes International Women's News in French and English.

International Centre for Research on Women, European Office

2A Hamstead Hill Gardens

London NW3 2PL

tel. 44 -71-4351169

A NGO which promotes women's economic participation in developing countries through technical and financial aid and through its work as an information center.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park

London, NW1 4NS

tel. 44-71-4860741

A family planning organisation which works to promote and support family planning services internationally and to educate people and governments about the benefits for the whole family, particularly mothers and children, of the spacing and planning of births. The Federation undertakes information programmes, regional level training and technical assistance in developing countries.

Minority Rights Group

279 Brixton Road

London, SW9 7DE

tel. 44-71-9306659

A NGO which focuses on human rights. The group has published a report on female circumcision and another on women in sub-Saharan Africa.

National Women's Network

Box 110
190 Upper Street
London N1

National Women's Network is a national non-funded body created in 1985 at Kent University. The network has three main objectives: to network and exchange information on international issues as they affect women; to facilitate mutual support for women's groups and individuals; to provide solidarity and support to Third World women's struggles to facilitate lobbying on international issues as they affect women, for changes in policies of governments, aid agencies and within women's own organisations.

National Alliance of Women's Organisations (NAWO)

279-281, Whitechapel Road
London E1 1BY
tel. 44-71-2474490

An umbrella organisation acting as an advocate for women's organisations in the country with a commitment to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, including racism. NAWO's Women in Development project aims to assist NAWO's members and other aid agencies to strengthen their capacity to respond to the needs and interests of women in developing countries and to strengthen research and policy on WID issues through information exchange and training. The Women in Development project carries out a variety of activities including surveys, outreach and training, guideline development for organisations who want to establish WID policies within their organisations and project evaluations.

One World Action (OWA)

59 Hatton Garden
London EC1N 8LS
tel. 44-71-4041413
fax 44-71-4041347

OWA works in partnership with organisations in the South who are tackling poverty, inequality and discrimination. OWA gives direct assistance to groups whose work is founded on the principles of democracy and greater equality, and on respect for human rights and freedoms. OWA is committed to challenging gender inequalities and to ensuring that women are active at every level of planning and decision-making. OWA carries out educational work in Britain and the rest of Europe on the concerns of partner organisations, such as women's rights, and gender and development issues.

Opportunities for Women (OFW)

Centre Two
Ossian Mews
London N44DX
tel. 44-71-3489458
fax 44-71-3403975

A charity whose aim is to improve the opportunities women have in their societies. At present, OFW is supporting educational, training and small scale income generating projects in Belize and Nepal. Over the past five years, members of the charity's research team have also worked on a number of social issues in the United Kingdom and in 1989 began a research project to assess the impact which increased caring responsibilities will have on individuals, employers, the voluntary sector, government policy and practice, etc.

Oxfam, Gender Aid Development Unit (GADU)

274 Banbury Road
Oxford OX2 7DZ
tel. 44-86-556777

GADU, initiated in 1985, is based in the Overseas Aid Division of Oxfam with a small independent budget. It works to promote the integration of a gender perspective into all areas of Oxfam. GADU monitors overseas projects, provides project advice, conducts an internal gender education programme, undertakes research and evaluation and provides information through seminars and a Newspank containing material written by academics on gender issues.

The Panos Institute

9 White Lion Street
London N1 9PD
tel. 44-71-2780345

A NGO which conducts research on the environment, health and disease and which publishes Panoscope and World AIDS. The Institute recently published a study on women and AIDS in the Third World.

War on Want (WOW)

Fenner Brockway House
37-39 Great Guildford Street
London SE1 0ES
tel. 44-71-6201111

A small NGO which funds the long-term development work of local grassroots organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin America. It is the policy of WOW that no project it funds should be detrimental to, or discriminate against, the development of women. Many projects supported by WOW are aimed specifically at the promotion of women's development, examples include income generation, training, literacy, health care and self-help programmes. WOW's "Women for Change" campaign in the UK has concentrated mainly on the impact of debt, structural adjustment and government aid programmes on women in developing countries.

Woman Aid

3 Whitehall Court
London SW1A 2E

A new charity which aims to make Third World women literate based on the idea that the returns from educating a woman are great.

Womankind Worldwide

122 Whitechapel High Street
London, E1 7PT
tel. 44-71-2476931
fax 44-71-2473436

A small development charity which supports women in developing countries to overcome their poverty, suffering and distress. It also helps them to gain control over their lives so they can contribute to long-term change in their communities. WOMANKIND funds locally initiated self-help projects via one-off (maximum 1000 British pounds) and larger, long-term grants and by working directly with grassroots groups strengthening women's ability to contribute to positive development through income generation, skills training, health education, legal literacy and women's rights advocacy.

Women's International Resource Centre (WIRE)

173 Archway Road
London N6 5BL

A small, non-profit women's collective which serves as an information exchange to facilitate links between Third World and western groups working in the same field. The Centre publishes the periodical Wiser Links.

GREECE

Kendro Erevnon ya tis Ginekes tis Mesoyiou (KEGME)

(Mediterranean Women's Studies Institute)

192/B Leoforos Alexandras

Athens 602

tel. 30-1-6436436/ 6436604

A NGO founded in 1982 to produce, collect and disseminate knowledge and information about the position, needs and potential of Mediterranean women in the socio-economic development of their countries, in order to increase awareness and stimulate action that will improve their status and benefit the Mediterranean region as a whole. In the pursuit of its objectives, the Institute undertakes research projects, publishes books on Mediterranean women in history and prepares a newsletter every four months.

IRELAND

Banulacht

c/o Rita McNulty

DESC

St. Patrick's College

Drumcondra

Dublin

tel. 353-1-371525

fax 353-1-376197

A network of Irish women working in development from a gender perspective, collaborating with women's organisations and networks in Ireland on development issues. Activities include conferences and courses on development issues for Dublin based groups.

Comhlamh

The Returned Development Workers Association of Ireland

29 Lower Baggot

Dublin 2

An association founded in 1976 to provide support for development workers returning to Ireland from the Third World and to contribute to a greater awareness in Ireland of the problems faced by developing countries. Comhlamh has an active women's group which has contributed to the development of internal WID policies and acts as a catalyst in promoting the issue of WID in other agencies.

Concern

1 Upper Camden Street

Dublin 2

tel. 353-1-754162

fax 353-1-757362

A NGO which supports the relief, assistance and advancement of people in need in developing countries and works for improvement in their health and living conditions. CONCERN works to raise awareness of this poverty both in the South and the North and carries out projects in the areas of forestry, health, agricultural and slum improvements. Women are integrated in all of CONCERN's projects.

Irish Commission for Justice and Peace (ICJP)

169, Booterstown Avenue

Blackrock

C.O. Dublin

tel. 353-1-2884853

fax 353-1-2834167

A NGO which encourages actions which promote social justice and peace. The ICJP undertakes consciousness raising activities and information dissemination. The research officer of the ICJP has concentrated on the issue of WID, disseminating information and promoting more specific policies on WID in Irish development co-operation policies. In addition, the ICJP is the lead agency in the Women in Development, Europe network.

Trocaire

The Catholic Agency for World Development

169 Booterstown Avenue

Blackrock

C.O. Dublin

tel. 353-1-2885385

A NGO which aims to express the concern of the Irish Catholic Church for the people of the Third World. Trocaire undertakes long-term development projects in the field, emergency relief and public development education activities in Ireland. 44 women's projects accounted for 10 percent of Trocaire's spending on projects in the 1990 fiscal year. Trocaire responds to project requests from outside the organisation and evaluates such requests in light of local community participation in project identification.

Women in Development, Europe (WIDE)

P. Eccles, WIDE Coordinator

c/o ICJP

169 Booterstown Avenue

Blackrock

C.O. Dublin

tel. 353-1-2884853

A network of women development workers and researchers who share the aims of exchanging information, strengthening and encouraging national networks, promoting purposeful contact with women in partners countries and lobbying European and international institutions on gender related issues. WIDE aims to consult the agents of development, southern women, about their priorities in relation to women in development. WIDE publishes the WIDE Bulletin three times a year. WIDE's editorial office is located at the Society for International Development (SID) in Rome, Italy.

ITALY

Associazione Italiana Donne per lo Sviluppo (AIDoS)

(Italian Association for Women in Development)

via Giubbonari, 30

00186 Rome

tel. 39-6-6873214

fax 39-6-6872549

A NGO created in 1981 whose actions are based on the themes of the UN Decade for Women: equality, development and peace and its subthemes: employment, education and health. AIDoS works in several areas including study and research, training and networking and information. AIDoS' field projects are concentrated in four specific sectors: women's health; documentation, information and communication centers for women; the environment; job creation and small enterprises. AIDoS is formally recognized by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is one of seven national women's organisations represented in the Italian Commission for Equality within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. AIDoS also has a computerized data base containing more than one thousand records on organisations which work with women in the South and North and a documentation center with material on themes dealing with the condition of women in developing countries, and publishes AIDoS News a news bulletin in Italian and English. AIDoS is the focal point in Italy of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

Coordinamento ONG Donne e Sviluppo
(Women and Development NGO Coordination)
Via Collina 24
00187 Rome
tel. 39-6-464348
fax 39-6-4746713

An association of women working in some Italian development co-operation NGOs created in 1984 to examine the experience of Italian NGOs in women specific projects and to encourage contact and co-operation among women of the South and North. Its main activities include establishing closer relationships with governmental, local and women's organisations using an information network, and spreading information about past and present meetings and activities of co-operation organisations.

Society for International Development (SID) - WID Programme
Palazzo Civiltà del Lavoro
00144 Rome
tel. 39-6-5917897

An international NGO devoted to international development established in 1957. SID aims to promote dialogue, understanding and co-operation for social and economic development; to encourage creation of a sense of community among individuals and organisations committed to development; and to advance economic and social development through educational means including research, publication and discussion. SID has a WID programme with the long-term objectives of creating a process of dialogue, sensitizing public awareness and promoting policies favorable to women through a range of activities such as regional workshops and international seminars.

Third World Organisation for Women in Science (TWOWS)
c/o International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)
P.O. Box 586
34136 Trieste
tel. 39-40-2240321
fax 39-40-224559/224163

An independent, non-profit, non-governmental international body working to promote women in science and technology in the Third World with a view to strengthening their role in the development of their respective countries. The organisation promotes scientific and technological co-operation on both regional and global levels. TWOWS awards travel grants, grants for the publication of theses and national/regional publication grants and publishes a newsletter three times a year. TWOWS is presently compiling a data base of active Third World women scientists and technologists.

Volontariato Internazionale Donne per Educazione e Sviluppo (VIDES)
(Women's International Voluntary Service for Education and Development)

Via dell'Ateneo Salesiano 81

00139 Rome

tel. 39-6-8183392 or 8176907

fax 39-6-8191773

A voluntary association of the Salesian Sisters which promotes the direct participation of women in development. VIDES offers opportunities for community service in Italy, for short-term volunteer assignments in summer training camps and for long-term volunteer assignments in developing countries. VIDES is also recognized by the European Community and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its information and development education activities. VIDES undertakes training of volunteers and their active insertion in projects in developing countries. VIDES has several offices in Italy and its main European office in Brussels.

THE NETHERLANDS

CEBEMO

P.O. Box 77

NL - 2340 AB

Oegstgeest

tel. 31-71-159159

fax 31-71-159301

A NGO whose main fields of action include training, buildings and machinery, agriculture, food and health care. The subject of women and development is an integral part of all development programmes promoted by CEBEMO. An action group on WID is in the planning stage which will work on WID issues with the sub-regional divisions, evaluating project proposals and making sure that women are integrated into all development projects and programmes.

Femconsult Foundation

Bezuidenhoutseweg 181

2594 AH

The Hague

tel. 31-70-3834429/ 3471824

fax 31-70-3473838

Femconsult is made up of a group of women consultants in 30 countries with experience in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Femconsult promotes the participation of women in Third

World development programmes and strives to acquire assignments for women in mainstream development programmes; implement development projects in Third World nations focusing on women; increase awareness of the role played by women in these development projects and maintain high standards of practice. Femconsult undertakes gender-based assignments in a wide range of fields such as agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, environment, small scale enterprise, credit, training, socio-economics, public health and nutrition. Femconsult also publishes symposium and project reports, studies and newsletters.

International Restructuring Education Network (IRENE)

Stationsstraat 39
5038, EC Tilburg
tel. 31-13-351523
fax 31-13-350253

An international, non-profit NGO specializing in the issues of trade, employment, investment in new technology, regional development and the environment with a particular concern for women. The network is open to community-based NGOs, trade unions, and action research organisations which are involved in development education and the international division of labour.

Nederlandse Organisatie Voor Internationale Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (NOVIB)
(Netherlands Organisation for International Development Co-operation)

Amaliastraat 7
2514 The Hague

A confederation of 50 organisations, NOVIB provides aid to partners and the underprivileged in developing countries and exerts political pressure in their favor with special attention to women's projects. NOVIB carries out both development education activities and field projects.

Vrouwen en Schulden Overleg (VeSO)
(Women and Debt Consultation Group)

WG-plein 61
1054 RB Amsterdam
tel. 31-20-6127297
fax 31-20-6165726

A network of women working with Dutch development agencies. They specifically promote attention to the position of women in the current debt crisis, since women perceive the debt crisis differently from men and women, especially from the South, have concrete ideas on

how to counteract the problem. VeSO works to bring these ideas forward in existing debt campaigns in the Netherlands and Europe. VeSO is presently in the middle of a project in which they are compiling an annotated bibliography on the topic of women and the debt crisis. VeSO is also working on creating a concrete action model to involve broader Dutch and European audiences in actions dealing with debt problems.

Vrouwenberaad Nederlandse Ontwikkelingssamenwerking
(Network of Women in Development Agencies in the Netherlands)
P.O. Box 77
2340 AB Oegstgeest
tel. 31-71-159159

A network of professional women working in the field of development that aims to contribute to an improvement in the living and working conditions of women in the Third World, emphasizing their right to make independent decisions about their own lives and bodies and their role in the development process. The network undertakes various activities including organisation of special issue meetings, promotion of action research with respect to issues relating to WID, publication of position papers, lobbying of Dutch development agencies, participation in international discussions, maintenance of contacts with political parties and groups in the Netherlands as well as with women's networks in developing countries and provision of information and advice on WID.

Women's Global Network on Reproductive Rights
NWZ, Voorburgwal 32
1012RZ Amsterdam
tel. 31-20-6209672
fax 31-20-6222450

An autonomous network of groups and individuals in every continent who are working for, and support, reproductive rights for women. The Network has been in existence and growing since 1978. There are currently members in 112 countries. The network builds links and exchanges between new and existing groups and individuals, national and regional networks in order to break down isolation, deepen understanding of the issues, share knowledge, skills and experience, and work together internationally to achieve its results. The network attends, supports and initiates international meetings, and campaigns, responds to requests from Network members for international solidarity on reproductive rights issues, publishes a newsletter four times a year and collects and exchanges information on reproductive health issues, medical and social research, and laws, policies and services in every country.

PORTUGAL

GRAAL

Rua Luciano Cordeiro, 24-6ºA

Lisbon 10001

tel. 351-1-546831

A NGO that promotes sensitisation and development education activities on questions tied to development co-operation, and aims to strengthen solidarity between women of different nationalities, races and cultures. GRAAL carries out development co-operation projects in several countries in Africa and Latin America.

SPAIN

Amazonas - Dones Sensa Fronteras

(Amazonas - Women Without Frontiers)

c/o Gerona 35 3 1 A

08010 Barcelona

tel. 34-4-4121134

A NGO which promotes solidarity between women of Europe and Latin America. Amazonas works to open communication channels for the sharing of experiences which can result in the design of joint action strategies for obtaining more just and harmonious development. Amazonas was created in 1989 at the initiative of a group of women worried about the critical situation in Latin American countries and the repercussions of this situation for indigenous women and female farmers in the rural world. Amazonas is presently working on two basic lines of action: diffusing information about rural Latin American women with the goal of sensitizing society and supporting Latin American women's organisations' actions and projects, especially rural organisations which struggle for the survival of their indigenous cultures.

Centro de Investigaciones y Promocion Iberoamerica-Europa (CIPIE)

(Latin America - Europe Research Center)

Munez Morgado 9

6ºC Izquierda

28036 Madrid

tel. 34-91-7337474

A NGO whose objectives are to prepare, evaluate and undertake projects which favor development of Latin American countries collaborating with local NGOs, to sensitize European and Spanish public opinion about the problems of development. The Center has an

information and orientation center for female immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers from Latin America.

Grupo Mujeres y Desarrollo del Estado Espanol

(Women and Development Group of Spain)

Coordinadora de ONG para el Desarrollo

(Coordination of Development NGOs)

Cartagena, 22

28028 Madrid

tel. 34-1-3611096

fax 34-1-3611145

An autonomous group in the Coordinadora which networks with women's organisations, women's departments within unions, and professional groups. Its objective is to work with NGOs and government offices on the WID theme and to encourage inclusion of women in both NGO and government development education programmes and field projects. Activities of the group include: training sessions, publishing, contact with immigrant women's organizations, debates, contact with southern women's groups, and campaigns about women and human rights.

Centro de documentacion e investigacion sobre paises en desarrollo (HEGOA)

(Documentation and Study Centre on Developing Countries)

Facultad de Ciencias Economicas

Avd. Lehendakari Aguirre, 83

48015 Bilbao

tel. 34-94-4473512/4471608

fax 34-94-4473566

A center that diffuses information on development and North/South relationships through research and study to promote development co-operation. It also organizes conferences and educational programmes and implements development projects in Latin America and Africa. HEGOA is implementing several women in development projects in Latin America in collaboration with local women's organisations and is active in several international women's networks. HEGOA also carries out training courses in the area of women in development.

Instituto de Estudios politicos para America Latina y Africa (IEPALA)

(Institute of Political Studies for Latin America and Africa)

Women and Development Commission

Apartado 35154

Hnos. Garcia Noblejas 41, 8º

28037 Madrid

tel. 34-91-4084112

fax 34-91-4087047

An institute which analyzes the social, political and economic forces that perpetuate the underdevelopment of the people in the Third World, organizing development education activities for the Spanish public and conducting development projects in developing countries. The Women and Development Commission works to incorporate a gender perspective throughout the Institute and to sensitise other NGOs and the Spanish public about the theme of women and development. The Commission sponsors conferences and debates on themes relating to women in the developing world and immigrant women in Spain. IEPALA is a member of both North and South national and international women's networks and has both a bibliographical data base and an institutional data base with a list of women's organisations in Latin America.

V. RESEARCH CENTRES AND UNIVERSITIES/TRAINING CENTRES THAT OFFER SHORT-TERM COURSES, DEGREE AND POST- GRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BELGIUM

Institut d'Etudes du Développement

(Institute for Developing Countries)

Université Catholique de Louvain

(Catholic University of Louvain)

Place de l'Université 1

1348 Louvain-La-Neuve

Centrum voor Ontwikkelingsstudies

(Centre for Development Studies)

Universiteit van Antwerpen

(University of Antwerp)

Prinsstraat 13

2610 Antwerp

Institut de Sociologie

(Institute of Sociology)

Université Libre de Bruxelles

(Free University of Brussels)

44 Avenue Jeanne

1050 Brussels

DENMARK

Centre for Development Research

9 Ny Kongensgade

1472 Copenhagen

tel. 45-33-145700

Department of Development and Planning

Aalborg University

Fibigerstraede 2

9220 Aalborg East

tel. 45-98-158522

Women's Research Centre in the Social Sciences

Adelgade 49 st.tv.

1304 Copenhagen

FRANCE

Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes sur le Monde Arabe et Musulman

(Research and Study Center on the Arab and Moslem World)

Centre de recherches en sciences sociales sur le monde arabe et musulman

(Social Science Research Center on the Arab and Moslem World)

Universités d'Aix-Marseille I & III

3-5 avenue Pasteur

13100 Aix-en-Provence

tel. 33-42-215988

GERMANY

Zentraleinrichtung zur Förderung von Frauenstudien und Frauenforschung

(University Center for the Promotion of Women's Studies and Research on Women)

Freie Universität Berlin

(Free University of Berlin)

Konigin-Luise-Strasse, 34

D-1000 Berlin 33

tel. 49-30-8386255

GREAT BRITAIN

AERDC, University of Reading

16 London Road

Reading RG1 5AQ

tel. 44-734-875123

Development Planning Unit

University College London

University College 9 Endsleigh Gardens

London, WC1H 0ED

tel. 44-71-3887581

Development and Project Planning Centre for Developing Countries

University of Bradford

Richmond Road

Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP

tel. 44-71-733466

Institute for Development Policy and Management

University of Manchester

Crawford House, Precinct Center, Oxford Road

Manchester, M13 9QS

tel. 44-61-2736241

Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

University of Sussex

Brighton BN1 9QN

tel. 44-273-606261

Institute of Planning Studies

Paton House

University of Nottingham

University Park

Nottingham NG72RD

tel. 44-602-506101

Overseas Development Group

University of East Anglia

Norwich NR4 7TJ

tel. 44 603 57880

fax 44 603 505262

University College of Wales

P.O. Box 68

Cardiff CF1 1XL

tel. 44 22 244211

University of Kent

Canterbury CT2 7NP

tel. 44-227-764000

York University

Helington, York YO1 5DD

tel. 44-904-430000

GREECE

Mediterranean Women's Studies Institute

192/B Leoforos Alexandras

Athens 115 21

tel. 30-1-6436436

IRELAND

Information Centre for Development Studies

Library Building

University College of Dublin

Dublin 4

tel. 353-1-2693244

University of Dublin

Trinity College

Dublin 2

tel. 353-1-772941

University of Limerick

Plassey Technological Park

Limrick

tel. 353-61-333644

ITALY

International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training

Corso Unità d'Italia 125

10127 Turin

tel. 39 11 69361

fax 39 11 638842

THE NETHERLANDS

Faculty of Social Studies

Department of Sociological and Anthropological Sciences

Free University of Amsterdam

De Boelelaan 1117

1081H63 Amsterdam

tel. 31-20-5489111

Gender Studies in Agriculture

Wageningen Agricultural University
De Leeuwenborch, Hollandseweg 1
Wageningen 6706 KN
tel. 31-83-7083964

Institute of Social Studies, Women and Development Programme

PO Box 90733
Bahhuisweg 251
The Hague, 2509 LS
tel. 31 70 510100

Women and Development Training Programme

Department of Education and Training
Koninklijk Instituut Voor de Tropen
(Royal Tropical Institute)
Mauritskade 63
1092 AD Amsterdam
tel. 31-20-5688711
fax 31-20-6684579

VENA

Research and Documentation Centre - Women and Autonomy
WID training
Leiden University
PO Box 9555
Wassenaarseweg 52
2300 RB Leiden
tel. 31 71 273484/273619

SPAIN

Centre d'Investigacio Historica de la Dona (CIDH)

(Centre for the Study of Women's History)
Departamento Autonomo del Centre d'Estudis Historics Internacionals (CEHI)
(Autonomous Department of International Historical Studies)
Universidat de Barcelona
Gran Via de Las Cortes Catalanes 585
08007 Barcelona
tel. 34-3-3184266

Centro de documentacion e investigacion sobre paises en desarrollo (HEGOA)

(Documentation and Study Centre on Developing Countries)

Facultad de Ciencias Economicas

Avd. Lehendakari Aguirre, 83

48015 Bilbao

tel. 34-94-4473512/4471608

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Commission Documents

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Convention's WID aspect including administrative procedures, staff training, and the preparation of country profiles which describe the situation of women, sectoral guidelines, and country programmes with explicit reference to women.

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GENERAL WID BIBLIOGRAPHY

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A series of ten country profiles which examine the condition of women in each country and outline possible sectors of intervention.

Anderson, Cecilia and Baud, Isa, Women in Development Co-operation. Europe's Unfinished Business, (Antwerp: European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes, 1987).

The book examines the degree to which women have been integrated into official development assistance, NGO activities and research in Europe. The women and development issue is first examined from a historical perspective within the United Nations, the OECD and in Europe. The role of women from the developing world and the relation of WID to overall development co-operation is also discussed. Finally, case studies are presented for nine European countries and the EC, examining specific policy formulations on WID, strategies developed for promoting attention to WID, the overall success of WID activities and the impact of projects on the lives of women in recipient countries. NGO and research activities in the area of women and development are also examined.

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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. The author 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.

Bryndon, Lynne and Sylvia Chant, Women in the Third World. Gender Issues in Rural and Urban Areas, (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1989).

A book which looks at the role and status of women in the developing world. It explores the principle aspects of the lives of women in the Third World and, in particular, the degree of gender inequality existing in development, be it ideological or practical. The text is divided into two main parts, the first looking at women in rural areas and the second concentrating on the condition of women in urban areas. The principle themes of the text are the household, reproduction, production and gender policy. Migration is also examined.

Carr, Marilyn (ed.), Women and Food Security. The experience of the SADCC countries, (London: International Technology Publications, 1991).

A book written to be used by women's organisations, support groups and collaborating development organisations. It contains background papers on the eight SADCC countries looking at women's access to, and use of, improved food technologies. Successful projects are noted and important factors such as access to credit and training, availability of raw materials and the policy environment are identified.

Cook, Christy and Stephen Devereux, John Hoddinott and Ben Watkins, Gender and Food Aid: An Economic Evaluation of the Costs and Benefits of Targeting Women under Food Aid Programmes, prepared for the Commission of the European Communities, (Oxford: IDC Food Studies Group, 1991).

The paper examines the costs and benefits of food aid for women examining the theory that women distribute family resources in favor of children more than do men. The paper looks at the costs and benefits of targeting women and concludes with policy and research recommendations.

Development Co-operation Operations Review Unit, Netherlands Development Co-operation, Women Entrepreneurs. Development Prospects for Women Entrepreneurs in Small and Micro Scale Industry. (DGIC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 1988).

The book reviews the available literature on small and micro scale industry and on small and medium enterprises and lists the common characteristics of small scale enterprises which can be identified despite differences between countries. In analyzing the position of women in society and their consequent entrepreneurial potential, the book looks at two projects, one aimed specifically at women and the second more general. It concludes that women are faced with many institutional barriers and, that given their informal nature, their small scale activities are little affected by development interventions. Therefore, the book states that in order to develop a policy aimed at small enterprise development, the different needs and interests of male and female entrepreneurs must be taken into account and more research must be undertaken on the position of women in small enterprises.

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The paper's objective is to demonstrate the importance and the utility of incorporating the analysis of women's economic role in all aspects of population, human resources and development planning. It argues that the lack of precise data and analyses of women's productive activities excludes from every consideration a group which represents half of the population resulting not only in a waste of precious human resources, but also in concrete damage to national and international progress. The paper proposes several diverse approaches to the estimation of the economic contribution of women to development.

Duncan, Ann and Masooma Habib, "Women in Development: A Review of Selected Economic and Sector Reports 1980-1987," (Washington: The World Bank, 1988).

The paper presents the results of a preliminary examination of 117 economic and sectoral reports prepared by the World Bank in the years 1980-1987 concerning the extent and type of attention paid to, and treatment of, issues that concern women. Sectors covered by the 117 reports include macro- or country economic reports, agriculture/rural development/forestry (including credit and rural employment), education, population health and nutrition, industry, energy, water supply and sanitation, urban development, transport and public sector investments and management. Based on the examination, the paper formulates both general and sector specific recommendations.

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A directory of resources including information on organisations, books and periodicals, pamphlets, articles and audiovisuals relating to women in the developing world.

Holcombe, Susan, Profiles of Women Agricultural Producers. A Tool for Development Planners, UNIFEM Occasional Paper No. 7, (New York: UNIFEM, 1988).

The paper is part of the UNIFEM series of profiles on the role of women in productive sectors which are designed to be used as practical instruments for gender analysis based on the fundamental information presented. The profiles can be used by planners to define who are the beneficiaries and the participants of projects and what are their working conditions. The profile looking at female agricultural producers in the western Sudan is the first in the series and is based on data gathered in recent studies. The profile is followed by a more comprehensive profile of female agricultural producers and a bibliography.

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A training package to be used in development training which demonstrates the new perspectives which an awareness of gender can bring to bear on a variety of issues in planning and policy making.

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The paper examines the problem of measuring women's participation in development treating three main themes: how to measure the participation of women and estimate the importance of their informal and domestic activities, how to measure labour inputs in the informal and domestic sectors and estimate their value, and the identification of statistics and indicators for estimating the implementation of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies.

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The paper, prepared for the seminar series "Determinants and Consequences of Female Headed Household" held by the ICRW and the Population Council, looks at existing information on female headed families and examines a variety of issues including the prevalence of female headed households, family stability, and level of poverty and living conditions of members of female headed households.

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A list of third world women's publications catalogued by region and country.

Joekes, Susan P., Women in the World Economy. An INSTRAW Study, United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, (New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987).

The book analyzes long-term trends in the world economy to show their effect on the economic position of women in developing countries. The book looks both at women's productive roles and their roles in unpaid labour such as domestic work and subsistence farming and stresses the inter-relationship between the micro and macro levels of the economy. Women are portrayed in the book as active participants, rather than only beneficiaries of, development, and the author makes recommendations for development policies that take into account the international economic situation.

Leonard, Ann (ed.), Seeds. Supporting Women's Work in the Third World, (New York: The Feminist Press at the City University of New York, 1989).

The book is a collection of nine studies previously published in the Seeds pamphlet series of case studies with some additional material. Each study documents projects initiated by women that aim to improve their socioeconomic status and are economically sustainable. The book is divided by region with several projects examined in each region. The final chapter includes comments by three Third World activists and an article on using the book for teaching.

Levy, Caren, "Critical Issues in Translating Gender concerns into Planning Competence in the 1990s," paper presented at the Joint ACSP and AESOP International Congress, Planning Transatlantic: Global Change and Local Problems, Oxford, UK, July 8 - 12, 1991.

The paper looks at the translation of gender concerns into development planning in four spheres of activity: political, technical, organisational and research. The final section of the paper discusses gender as a component of good planning practice.

Momsen, Janet Henshall, Women and Development in the Third World, (London, New York: Routledge, 1991).

An introductory text to the area of women and development. The book covers the principal themes of WID and examines the sex ratio in different parts of the developing world. It then examines women's reproductive, and productive roles and reviews the spatial patterns of women's economic activity. The text finishes with a review of the various approaches taken regarding women and development over the years. The final chapter of the text also touches on women's community management roles.

Momsen, Janet Henshall and Janet Townsend (eds), Geography of Gender in the Third World, (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1987).

A collection representing current geographical research on gender and on development. The book is divided into six parts with the introduction explaining the emergence of a geography of gender followed by a series of case studies showing how gender is constructed in different geographic locations.

Moser, Caroline O.N., "Gender Planning in the Third World: Meeting Practical and Strategic Gender Needs," World Development, vol. 17, n. 11, pp. 1799-1825, 1989.

An article underlining that the widespread recognition of the important role of women in development has not been translated into practice in project planning. The author identifies the lack of appropriate operational frameworks as the principle cause. In response to this lack, the author proposes a new approach called gender planning in which it is recognized that women and men play different roles in Third World societies, and, therefore, often have different needs. The gender planning approach offers both a conceptual framework and methodological instruments for the integration of gender in project planning. The gender planning approach is based on the recognition of the triple roles of women and on the distinction between practical gender needs and strategic gender needs. The author goes on to critique the different approaches to women and development (welfare, equity, anti-poverty, efficiency and empowerment) from the gender planning perspective.

Ostergaard, Lise (ed.), Gender and Development. A Practical Guide, (Brussels: Directorate-General for Development Commission of the European Communities, 1990).

This volume aims to explain why using a gender perspective leads to greater success in development efforts. It offers new methodologies for gathering reliable information on women and analyses what is required to incorporate a gender perspective into development efforts. The text also provides practical guidelines for this incorporation. Chapters by a variety of authors cover gender related issues affecting women in agriculture, employment, housing and transport. The issues of health and the division of income and household resource management are also examined.

Overholt, Catherine, Mary B. Anderson, Kathleen Cloud and James E. Austin (eds), Gender Roles in Development Projects. A Case Book, (West Hartford, Connecticut: Kumarian Press, 1985).

A collection of technical papers and case studies emphasizing the critical role of women in development. Four technical papers are presented to give background for the case studies addressing a framework for project analysis, women's agricultural productivity, technology transfer and its implications for women and small scale enterprise and women. Seven case studies are then presented which are to be used for discussion and training.

Pietila, Hilikka and Vickers, Jeanne, Making Women Matter. The Role of the United Nations, (London, New Jersey: ZED Books, 1990).

The book traces the historical evolution of the concept of women and development: the Decade for Women, the Copenhagen Forum in 1975, the Nairobi Conference in 1985; the creation of a concrete structure in the UN for women and the recognition of the rights of women; analysis of other world conferences and their importance and prospects for the future. Appendices include: text of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women; guidelines and checklists on integrating women at all levels of development; a list of organisations that have agreed to implement the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development; list of relevant world conferences; a practical guide on preparing a UN resolution and a list of relevant international instruments.

Poats, Susan V. and Sandra Russo, Training in WID/Gender Analysis in Agricultural Development: a Review of Experiences and Lessons Learned, (Rome: FAO, 1989).

A study commissioned by the FAO to identify and evaluate the experiences and training material of various institutions relating to women in development and to gender analysis in the fields of research and agricultural development and to draw lessons applicable to the activities and procedures of the FAO. The paper looks at the experiences of the World Bank, USAID, CIDA, UNDP, IDRC, the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau, the Netherlands, Great Britain and various other organisations.

Rao, Aruna, Mary B. Anderson and Catherine A. Overholt, Gender Analysis in Development Planning. A Case Book, (West Hartford, Connecticut: Kumarian Press, 1991).

A book which provides case studies for incorporating gender into development projects. The book is targeted at national development planners, practitioners and trainers for use in gender training. The book contains a chapter on the gender analysis framework and six case studies.

Rodda, Annabel (ed.), Women and the Environment, (London and New Jersey: Zed Books Ltd, 1991).

Part of the Women and World Development Series, the book focuses on the importance of women to the environment examining women's roles as users, producers, managers and conservers of the earth's resources. The book also looks at the effects of environmental degradation on women and their role in advocating environmentally sustainable development. The book contains a glossary of terms, a guide to education and action and a list of organisations.

Rogers, Barbara, The Domestication of Women - Discrimination in Developing Societies, (London: Kogan Page Ltd, 1980; reprinted London: Routledge, 1989).

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. The second part analyses the planning process itself. 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.

Sen, Gita and Caren Grown, Development Crises, and Alternative Visions, (New York: Monthly Review Press, 1987).

A book written for the project Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN) which looks at economic, political and cultural policies and politics towards women over the past thirty years. It then examines the impact of the present global crises - environment, debt, fundamentalism and militarization - on women. The book concludes with an analysis of poor women's efforts to help themselves through mobilization and organisation.

Sontheimer, Sally (ed.), Women and the Environment: A Reader, (London: Earthscan Publications LTD, 1991) (originally an AIDoS publication in Italian: Terra Donna).

An anthology of essays on women, the environment and sustainable development which examines four major themes. The first three themes look at women's use and management of life-sustaining systems including land, forest and water and the final theme looks at women's initiatives to find more sustainable uses of natural resources. (Published in the United States by Monthly Review Press.)

Tinker, Irene, Persistent Inequalities. Women and World Development, (New York; Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990).

An anthology offering an introduction to the area of women and development looking at past and present thinking in the area. Articles written by a variety of authors from both developed and developing countries address three main areas: the politics of women in development, intrahousehold distribution and control and the gender division of labour.

United Nations, The Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, As adopted by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, Kenya, 15-26 July 1985.

A list of strategies adopted by the World Conference in Nairobi in 1985.”to overcome the obstacles to the Decade’s goals and objectives for the advancement of women.” The Strategies are divided into five chapters and include an introduction; chapters on the themes of the Decade, equality, development and peace, outlining obstacles, basic strategies and measures for the implementation of the basic strategies at the national level; a chapter covering areas of special concern ; and a chapter on international and regional co-operation.

United Nations, “Review and Appraisal 1990,” Women 2000, Division for the Advancement of Women, Vienna International Centre, No. 2, 1990.

The issue of Women 2000 gives a synopsis of the thirty-fourth session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in February and March 1990 and its recommendations relating to the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. The world economic situation is reviewed as is the progress in implementing the strategies made at the national level. Obstacles to implementation are also identified.

United Nations, Review and Appraisal of progress achieved and obstacles encountered at the national level in the realization of the goals and objectives of women. Report of the Secretary-General. A/CONF.116/5.

United Nations, 1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, UN Office at Vienna, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, 1989.

A survey on the role of women in development, updating the statistical information contained in the 1984 Survey, and centering this time on the more complex issues of how women play their role, the factors that enhance or impede them and the kind of issues that must be addressed in order to secure women’s full and equal participation in the economy. The Survey includes information and analysis on women and debt; women, food systems and agriculture; women in industrial development; women and services; women in the informal sector; women and technology; women’s participation in the economy and the policy response to the creation of equal opportunities in the world of work.

United Nations, The World's Women 1970-1990. Trends and Statistics, Social Statistics and Indicators, Series K, No. 8, (New York: United Nations, 1991).

A collaborative effort of many UN bodies to compile statistics on women to examine whether conditions for women are changing and how. The book is divided into six chapters looking at women, families and household; public life and leadership; education and training; health and child-bearing; housing, human settlements and the environment; and women's work and the economy. In addition to statistical information, the book also offers a written analysis in each of the main subject areas focusing on the main trends and findings.

United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General, Preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, UN Economic and Social Council; E/CN.6/1992/3, January 7, 1992.

A draft report whose purpose is to serve as a working document for the elaboration of the programme of action to be considered by the 1995 Conference. The report suggests preparatory activities that might be organized at the national, regional and inter-regional levels; the role of NGOs in preparing for the conference and the amount of resources allocated. The report also discusses the "platform for action," the final document of the Conference, and the concepts which are to be included.

Vickers, Jeanne, Women and the World Economic Crisis, Women and World Development Series, (London and New Jersey: Zed Books Ltd., 1991).

A book looking at the effects of the world economic crisis on women including two chapters examining the crisis itself; three chapters looking at the policy responses of governments and intergovernmental organisations, NGOs and grassroots organisations; five chapters of case studies; and a concluding chapter focusing on actions by local groups and individuals to spread information, increase feelings of solidarity between communities in the North and South and pressure governments at the national and international levels to adopt alternative policies.

Wallace, Tina and Candida March (eds), Changing Perceptions. Writings on Gender and Development, (Oxford: Oxfam, 1991).

A collection of articles dealing with gender and development. The book is divided into five parts looking at the impact of the global crises on women, the barriers to women's development, and gender aware project planing. The book also provides a variety of case studies and a section on gender debates.

Young, Kate (ed.), Women and Economic Development. Local, Regional and National Planning Strategies, (Oxford, New York and Hamburg: Berg/Unesco, 1988).

The book looks at the debate surrounding the integration of women into development planning. Five case studies of countries at different stages of development are presented looking at the degree to which individual national policies allow women's concerns to be integrated into national decision making. The concluding chapter describes a potential methodology for incorporating women's concerns into development.

Bibliographies

FAO, FAO Documentation - Women in Agriculture and Rural Development, 1980-1989, (Rome: FAO, 1989).

A bibliography of all documents on the status and role of women in agriculture and rural development entered in the documentation data base of FAO from January 1980 through December 1989. The text includes indexes by author, project, theme and geographical area.

Radcliffe, Sarah A. and Janet Townsend, Gender in the Third World. A Geographical Bibliography of Recent Work, (Sussex: Institute of Development Studies, 1988).

A bibliography of recent (1983-1987) publication on women, development and gender. The first part is made up of general publications which treat the Third World and which have women and development as a principle theme. The next part of the book is divided geographically and subdivided within each geographical section according to general texts, bibliographies, and texts dealing with agricultural production, rural change, migration, urban and rural employment, the family and demographic data, services, culture, political movements and the status of women, feminist theory, and politics and development.

Townsend, Janet, Women in Developing Countries. A Select Annotated Bibliography for Development Organisations, (Sussex: Institute of Development Studies, 1988).

A bibliography on women in developing countries which catalogues recent practical documents, excluding theoretical books, available in the UK and in English. The bibliography is organised by country grouped by continent.

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