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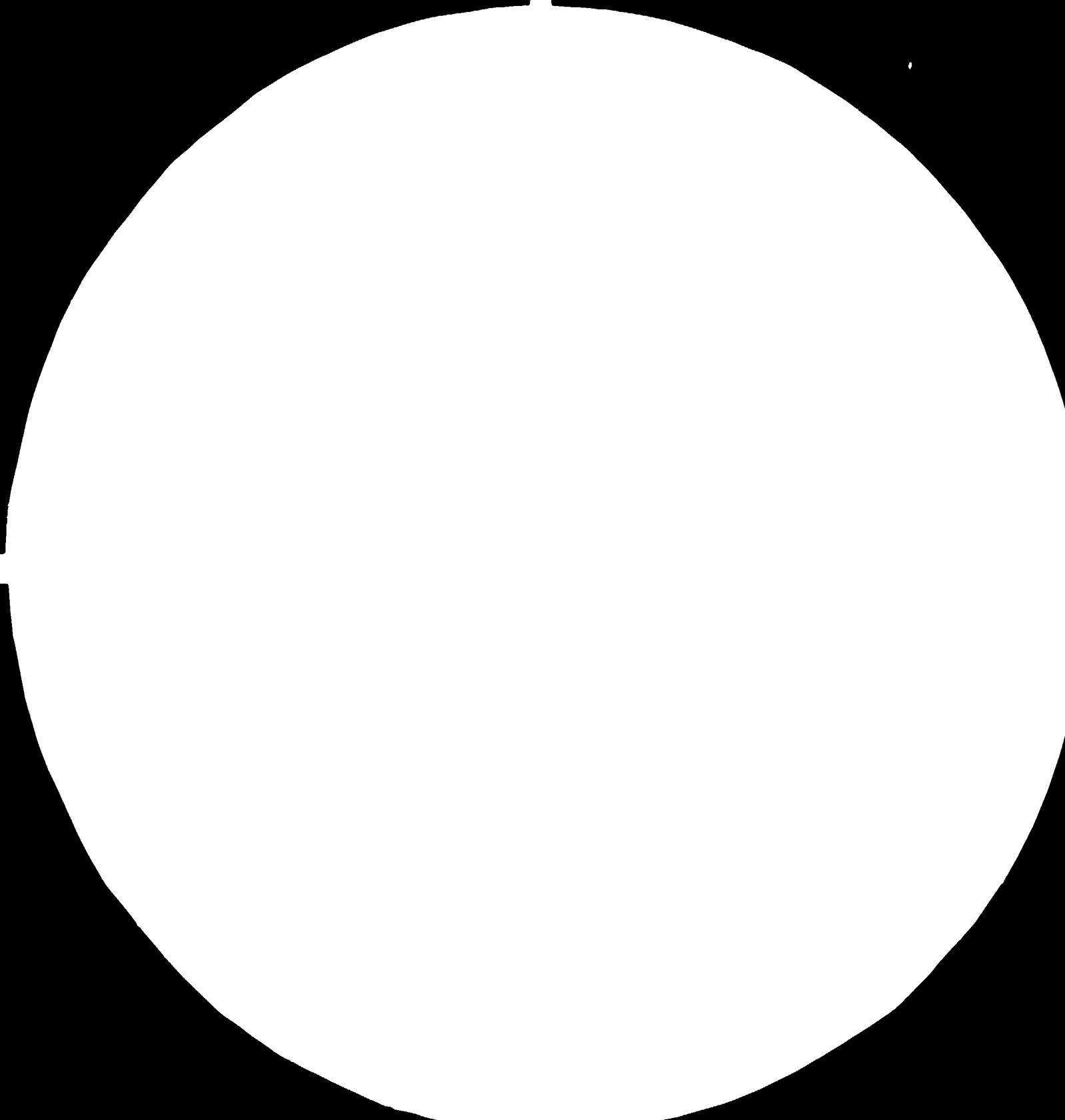
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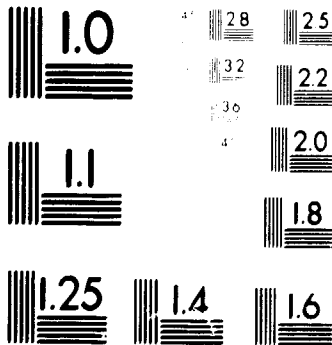
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INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:

INSTRAW/UNIDO Study on the Integration of Women

in Small Scale/Rural Industries

AR/INT/82/002

Report #

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INTRODUCTION

The "Checklist on the Integration of Women in Industrialization, Particularly in Small-Scale Industries" is intended to be an instrument that can be used to evaluate ongoing projects with respect to their relevance for the integration of women in industrialization and to identify and plan possible future projects for integrating women in development as components of larger industrialization programmes. But it is also more than this. Checklists of this sort have a dual purpose - not only to gather information, but also to disseminate information. While they can serve as questionnaires for collecting data, they should also serve as guidelines on women and development, summarizing the most important points to be considered.

Checklists can help supply information which is needed to re-orient programmes to benefit women. They can direct attention to the content and methods necessary for developing such projects in various technical fields. They can also be used with ongoing projects: official generalized project objectives can be developed into more specific sub-objectives with a lasting positive impact on women and pre-conceived structural designs and implementation procedures can be modified in practice. Even after project completion, a careful appraisal can yield valuable insights that can be used in further planning. By examining the positive and negative effects that a project has had on women, one can make suggestions for improvements or alternative designs in similarly planned projects.

This checklist was designed with the following goals in mind:

- (a) to contribute to manpower development by involving women in the industrialization process,
- (b) to increase awareness among headquarters and field staff of those factors that must be considered in planning industrialization programmes so as to involve women in a positive way,
- (c) to emphasize the importance of considering the potential impact on the entire population, including women, in all phases of planning for industrialization,
- (d) to help identify problems in programmes and projects to date that have led to negative effects on women.

It is perhaps important to point out what the checklist was not intended to be. It was not intended to provide an exhaustive technical or economic evaluation of a project per se but focus attention on those aspects that are relevant for women. Women in this context are not seen primarily in terms of their housework or childcare roles, but in terms of their contribution to a country's productive capacity: the production of food and other commodities both for consumption by their own household and for sale.

Furthermore, in asking for information from women's groups, governmental bodies, research institutions and grass-roots level organizations, it was intended to encourage further cooperation with these bodies and the establishment or expansion of an information network and the identification of national and local resources for manpower and expertise that can be further involved in development planning and implementation.

A. REPLIES TO CHECKLISTS

81 checklists were sent out to UN offices (UNIDO OR UNDP) in as many countries (see Annex 7). 49 (60.5%) of those addressed replied and 15 of these sent more than one reply. As parts of the Checklist were to be answered by national counterparts/government authorities and other parts were to be filled out in co-operation with women's organizations, the replies were not all returned together nor at the same time.

1. Breakdown by Response/Non-response (see Table I)

The replies can be broken down as follows:

- (a) 26 offices returned a total of 31 completed checklists as well as 10 additional sources of information in the form of reports, etc.
- (b) 3 offices returned reports or parts of reports instead of checklists.
- (c) 11 offices sent negative replies, indicating either that there were no projects with women's components in the respective countries or that they were unable to complete a checklist in English and would need a Spanish or French translation. These replies, nevertheless, included information as to current government policies towards women in industrialization or about future trends in this respect.
- (d) 11 offices sent replies indicating that completed checklists will still be sent. Various reasons were given to explain the delays.
- (e) 32 offices (39.5%) sent no reply at all.

2. Geographic Breakdown

The replies were grouped according to geographic regions, whereby certain patterns became evident. The response rate from offices in Asian countries was 100%. All 8 offices addressed replied, 6 (75%) returned completed checklists and 5 of these also sent either a second completed checklist or other information material. The response rate from Africa was 61%. 22 of 36 offices addressed replied, 11 (31%) returned completed

checklists, and 6 of these 11 also sent additional material or more than one checklist. The response rate from Latin America was 48%. 11 of 23 offices addressed replied, 6 (26%) returned completed checklists and 4 of these 6 also sent additional material. The response rate from the Middle East was 56%. 5 of 9 offices replied, 2 (22%) returned completed checklists. A completed checklist was received from one of the two offices addressed in Oceania. No checklist was received from either of the two offices addressed in Europe.

3. Response rate analysis

The 100% response rate from Asia correlates with the often-mentioned important role played by women in the industrial development of countries in this region. Furthermore, the replies from these offices were particularly detailed and extensive. The second highest response rate was from Africa, where women have traditionally played an important role in the economy and where recently great interest has been shown in women's role in agricultural production.

The lower response rate and fewer checklists returned from the Middle East and Latin American correlate with the smaller number of projects including components for women and the lower emphasis placed on the integration of women in development in many of the countries of these regions.

4. Attitudes of field offices as expressed in covering letters or telexes

The analysis of the response rate above indicated an apparent correlation between the importance placed on the integration of women in industrialization in the various geographical regions and the co-operation shown by the UN offices in these regions in responding to the request for information on this subject.

This impression was strengthened by the contents of the covering letters and telexes received from the UN offices addressed. Here again the offices in Asian countries showed great initiative in contacting government agencies, NGO's, women's groups, research centres, etc. for information and assistance in completing the checklists. Furthermore, their responses indicated an overall positive attitude toward the integration of women in industrial development, the wish for further information, willingness to co-operate on this issue and interest in possible follow-up activities to this project. There were no negative responses from this region.

The second most positive reaction was from Africa, which correlates with the response rate from this region. Here only one office expressed a thoroughly negative attitude towards the question of the integration of women in industrial development and towards the attempt by the UNIDO/INSTRAW project to focus attention on the issue. The attitudes expressed by the other offices in this region can be characterized as positive to neutral. Several took great pains to provide extensive answers and information - one office even sent 3 completed checklists covering different projects - and here again interest was expressed by some offices in follow-up activities to this project.

The letters from those offices in Latin America that replied can be characterized as generally neutral, with the exception of three that showed interest in the subject and were very co-operative in sending material. Three of the five replies received from offices in the Middle East were positive in terms of interest shown by the respective office.

It is difficult to tell in many cases whether negative responses or apparently uncooperative attitudes of the UN offices addressed are primarily due to the position of the government of the country toward the integration of women in industrial development or whether they can be attributed directly to the attitude of the UN office involved.

5. Reported direction of government policy

In the following overview it should be noted that the general tendency of government policy as reported by the UN office addressed is not necessarily reflected in specific policy measures and programmes. Furthermore, the statement that government policy is generally favourable to the integration of women in industrial development should not be taken as a judgement as to the effectiveness of programmes or projects in implementing government policy so as to benefit women. On the other hand, it appears that in those countries where the subject is accorded greater interest more critical standards are applied in evaluating programme effectiveness so that a report of "only partially successful" from one country may actually represent a much more successful effort toward the integration of women in development than a report of "very successful" from another country.

The information that can be derived from these statements is whether or not the integration of women in industrial development is a matter of concern to the government and whether suggestions for undertaking projects or including elements in projects that are of particular value to women are likely to be received favourably or not.

The attitudes reflected in government policy in the 8 Asian countries with regard to the integration of women in industrial development as reported by the UN offices were very positive or positive in 7 (88%) countries and neutral in one country. As pointed out in one of the letters received, the conclusion of the section on "Women and Development" in the government's 1982/83 Economic Report that women in that country are relatively better off than they were in the past can only be adequately evaluated as to whether or not it is correct when more concrete data and accurate figures on factors such as income and employment of the female population become available.

For the 22 African countries the attitudes reflected in government policy were described as positive in ten (45.5 %) countries, neutral in ten (45.5%) and negative in two (9 %) which points to a much lower awareness of the importance of the role that women can play in industrial development. The answers to the checklists received do not permit an analysis of the reasons for this. No consistent correlation could be seen between the pattern of responses and any single religious or cultural tradition in the region.

For the 11 Latin American countries the attitudes reflected in government policy were described as positive in 3 (27 %) countries, neutral in 3 and negative in 5 (45 %). Hypotheses as to why the governments of the countries of this continent are least positive toward the question of integrating women in industrial development would have to be based on further research. However, these attitudes impede the utilization of female labour to advance industrialization in this region. The potential human resource that would be available is reflected in the many reports that women here are particularly active and show great initiative in finding ways to earn income and provide for their family's needs.

For the 5 countries of the Middle East government attitudes were described as neutral in 4 (80 %) and negative in 1 (20 %) of the countries.

A comparison of the reported attitudes reflected in government policy with the list of countries that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which includes the elimination of discrimination in all fields of economic activity shows that having signed the convention is not necessarily reflected in a positive government attitude toward the integration of women in industrialization.

B. REPLIES TO CHECKLISTS -
ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL SECTIONS

1. Part I. Background information on the integration of women in development provided by national counterparts/government authorities (*)

(a) planning on the national and local level - involvement and representation of women and women's interests

- i. existence of a stated government policy on the integration of women in development in general and in industrialization in particular.

100 % of the six Asian countries for which checklists were returned had a stated government policy on the integration of women in development in general and for two of these countries on industrialization in particular. The industrial sectors mentioned for these two countries are typically female manufacturing branches, handicrafts, food processing, textiles, garments and the newer labour-intensive branches employing women - electronics and plastics.

Six of the 13 African countries (46 %) had a stated government policy on the integration of women in development in general and for two of these on industrialization. The sectors mentioned were handicrafts, agriculture, animal husbandry and food production, reflecting women's traditional important role in agriculture in Africa.

Three of the five Latin American countries for which checklists were returned were reported as having a stated government policy on the integration of women in development. No precise information was given on specific industries.

Two of the three countries of the Middle East for which checklists were returned had a stated government policy on the integration of women in development. Both mentioned handicrafts as the one specific sector involving women.

(*) The number of checklists given here correspond to the number of countries for which checklists were received. In those cases where more than one checklist was returned the further checklists merely described individual projects within the country.

ii. existing programmes including the integration of women in development as an objective

All Asian governmental counterparts reported the existence of one or more programmes in their countries. Besides such global objectives as the enhancement of women's role in development, particular importance is apparently given to family health, education, industrial and leadership training programmes, light industry, community development, agriculture, dairy and livestock programmes.

Seven of the 13 African countries returning the checklists reported the existence of programmes. Approximately half of these programmes have objectives such as family health, social welfare and education and the other half are for income-generating activities, industrial training, the promotion of credit institutions, participation in cooperatives or agriculture.

Four of the five Latin American countries reported that they had programmes. Three stated generally that these programmes were for the promotion of women's role in development, but one of these three mentioned specifically only a family planning programme. Two countries concentrated on rural development and agriculture while one mentioned education and light industry.

Two of the three Middle Eastern countries replying reported the existence of programmes. One mentioned only productive families and tailoring/sewing as projects while the other listed rural development, light industries, industrial training, child care and handicrafts.

While it is difficult to draw any final conclusions from the list of programmes given here, certain general patterns can be seen. With hardly any exceptions the programmes do not have as their objective preparing women to take an active part in the industrialization of a country. While women are supported in their reproductive role, helping them and their families to survive, there is no impetus to increase their role in production, thus increasing a country's productive capacity. Women may in some cases be counted as part of the potential labour force, but they do not appear to be seriously considered as having an innovative and entrepreneurial role to play. Only two countries mentioned leadership training projects; otherwise training for women is usually mentioned in connection with family welfare. Few programmes seem to be directed toward increasing women's abilities to

solve their own problems, thus enabling them to work toward solving their country's problems.

iii. existing machinery for implementing, monitoring and evaluating women's programmes

The replies to the question concerning the existence of machinery for implementing, monitoring and evaluating women's programmes will be of particular value to those at headquarters who are interested in designing and promoting projects that include a component or components for women. From the list compiled of the answers from countries replying affirmatively to this question contained in the Annex, it can be seen to which office communication in this regard should be addressed. It can be noted here that all 6 Asian countries report the existence of such machinery while only 6 of 13 (46 per cent) of African countries, 2 of 5 (40 per cent) of Latin American countries and 1 of 3 Middle Eastern countries have set up machinery to carry out these aims. While the mere fact of the existence of this machinery in no way guarantees the successful implementation of women's programmes, it is an indication that women's issues are considered important enough to merit serious attention by the Government.

iv. Government departments or agencies dealing with areas of particular concern to women

Here again the replies of the individual countries are contained in the Annex for easy reference whenever a project in one of these areas is being undertaken. It must be emphasized that this list, based on replies to one questionnaire, cannot hope to be exhaustive.

The only consistent pattern that can be observed in the answers to this question is that in the Asian countries surveyed the interests of women are apparently represented in many different bodies and integrated into a wide range of government departments rather than being confined to only one or a few offices. This can be taken as an indication that there is a greater probability of women's interests being effectively put forward and less chance of these considerations being ignored.

In many of the countries in the other continents it appears that women's interests are either not specifically considered at all in some areas or that they are the province of only one or two offices rather than being integrated into the general fabric of government agencies.

- v. the involvement of government bodies dealing with areas of concern to women in national development planning

In response to the question as to whether those government bodies that deal with areas of particular concern to women such as employment, legal rights, training and education and health are directly or indirectly involved in national development planning, specifically in planning industrialization, and, if they are involved, whether they represent women's interests effectively, only 3 of the 6 Asian countries responding (50 %), 3 of the 13 African countries (23 %), 1 of the 5 Latin American countries (20 %) and 1 of the 3 Middle Eastern countries replied in the affirmative.

From the much lower number of positive responses to this question it appears that even in many countries reporting the existence of machinery for the implementation and evaluation of women's programmes, women's interests are not being effectively represented at the planning stage, which would be essential in order to improve the integration of women in development.

The question as to how these government bodies could be involved in planning so as to represent women's interests more effectively, elicited the following suggestions:

- increased familiarization with women's issues;
- more consultation of responsible authorities with women;
- establishing a stated government policy on the integration of women in development in the Planning Ministry and other ministries;
- establishing or increasing the competence of a government women's office or national council of women to coordinate planning for the integration of women in development.

- vi. the involvement of national or local women's organizations in development planning

As can be seen from the list contained in Annex 3 , all 6 of the Asian countries have national or local women's organizations involved in development planning, as do 5 of the 13 African countries (38 %), 1 of the 5 Latin American countries (20 %) and 2 of the 3 Middle Eastern countries.

vii. other non-governmental organizations of relevance
to women that are or could be involved in
development planning

While the range of goals addressed by different NGOs listed is wide, the large majority can be classified under the headings family and social welfare, health and family planning and training and education. The reported activities of these organizations are potentially very useful; however, only isolated ones are involved in the promotion of greater female productivity or advancing the integration of women in production. Most of these were in the 6 Asian countries surveyed.

The Asian countries all reported that these NGOs had branches at the national and regional level and 4 of the 6 reported that they had branches at the community level. Only 3 of the African countries, 1 Latin American country and 1 Middle Eastern country reported the existence of branches at community, regional and national levels.

(b) information as a basis for planning for the integration of women in the industrial sector with special emphasis on small-scale industry

Persistent myths and biases in relation to women's work can only begin to be overcome through appropriate information as to the nature and amount of work performed by women and the real economic value of this work to society.

One of these biases is that activities which are not remunerated because they are outside the modern monetary economy are not considered "work" and therefore not reflected in national statistics. To a great extent this unremunerated work is performed by women and includes a wide range of activities such as subsistence agriculture, supplying energy and water, particularly in rural areas, home production for own use and/or trade, food preparation and preservation, and so-called welfare activities - caring for the dependent population, providing an informal social security system for workers in the modern sector, thus subsidizing industrial wages.

Further biases are that unremunerated and non-productive work are seen as the only appropriate spheres of activity for women and that women's work is considered to be auxiliary to that of men so that when women are employed in the modern sector their work is valued lower than

men's and they are paid correspondingly lower wages.

The myth that a women's income is only supplementary to the family income which is primarily earned by the male head of household ignores the fact that world-wide 38 per cent of heads of households are women, a figure that reaches 50 per cent in some areas.^{1/}

Because a large proportion of women's economic activities in developing countries have traditionally been outside the formal sector, it is difficult to assign them a monetary value and to estimate the productivity of their labour. Even when they are employed in commercialized agriculture for example, frequently working for husbands or other male relatives, they are often not paid any wages and therefore registered as economically inactive or as unpaid family labour.

For these reasons national statistics are often of little validity in reflecting women's productivity in developing countries. The need for other forms of data, including disaggregated data which does not subsume women's work under the heading of "family labour" or "family income" has been recognized by development planners.^{2/} It is thus essential not only to identify and make use of other sources of data such as time budget studies of women's and men's working days and intensive studies at the community level, but also to emphasize the necessity of compiling national census data of economic activity disaggregated by sex in order to plan for industrialization and to study the impact of industrialization on the female labour force.

- i. institutions that could provide technical expertise in formulating policies and planning programmes for industrialization of specific value to women

Information in response to this question was provided by all 6 Asian countries, all but 2 responding African countries, all but 1 responding Latin American countries and 2 of the 3 responding Middle Eastern country. A list of these institutions in each country can be found in Annex 4.

^{1/} E. Boulding, Women: The Fifth World, Headline Series 248 (Washington, D.C., Foreign Policy Association, February 1980), p.13.

^{2/} "The Role of Women in Development", OECD Observer, No. 109 (March 1981), p.15.

- ii. the availability of relevant census data disaggregated by sex.

All 6 Asian countries reported that relevant census data disaggregated by sex was available, though 1 reported only "some" and another reported "not in a usable form". 7 of 13 (54 per cent) African countries reported that this data was available as did 4 of 6 Latin American countries and 2 of 3 Middle Eastern countries. Thus, although the vital necessity of disaggregated census data for planning for the integration of women in industrial development has been recognized, it is still not available in many countries, making the utilization of other data sources even more important.

- iii. availability to planners of other appropriate research data or information on women related to to industry or other aspects relevant to development, including micro level data in the form of intensive community studies and the utilization of this data in planning and policy formulation.

The replies to this question reveal that there is tremendous room for improvement in terms of considering relevant research data in planning for the integration of women in industrialization. While all 6 Asian countries reported that other appropriate research data was available, only 4 reported that this data was adequately taken into account and 1 of these 4 said to a "very limited" extent. 6 of 13 (46 per cent) of African countries reported that other research data was available but only 1 of these replied that it was adequately taken into account and a second said "in theory". For Latin America, 3 of the 6 countries reported that such data was available and 2 of these said that it was taken into account. 1 of 3 Middle Eastern countries reported that other research data was available and was taken into account in planning. A compilation of the replies to this question including the description of data available in the responding countries is contained in Annex 5.

- iv. availability of data on the current employment situation of women in the country

All 6 Asian countries reported that data on female employment was available. Such data is available in only 4 of 13 (31 per cent) of African countries, in 4 of 6 Latin American countries and in all 3 Middle Eastern countries, though only 2 of them gave further information. The answers concerning observable trends such as displacement from one sector or increasing opportunities in another sector are very detailed for a few of the responding countries and can be consulted on the original checklists when such information is needed. For the other countries either no information was available, as noted above, or only a very brief reply was given.

- v. the briefing of consultants and experts hired to participate in planning and preparatory work for industrialization on the integration of women in industrial development.

In contrast to the replies to other questions, only 3 of the 6 Asian countries replied affirmatively to this question while a fourth gave an ambiguous reply. 6 of 13 (46 per cent) of African countries replied affirmatively. 4 of 6 Latin American countries replied affirmatively, though 1 of these 4 replies was ambiguous. 2 of the 3 Middle Eastern countries gave affirmative replies.

As has been seen above, the replies to Part I of the Checklist, covering background information, for which it was requested that it be filled in by a national counterpart/government authority, provided a wealth of information, both in terms of which countries replied and which did not as well as the detailed information contained in the replies which are included in the Annex. This information should be of value in identifying areas of interest for designing projects for the integration of women in industrialization as well as in identifying Government agencies and other organizations that can be approached in connection with such projects.

Replies to question I.A.3: What is the existing machinery for implementing, monitoring and evaluating women's programmes ?

ASIA AND OCEANIA

Indonesia

no precise information.

Malaysia

NACIWID - advisory, monitoring and evaluating.

Implementing agencies - implementation, e.g. the Ministry of Social Welfare, Community Development, Legal Aid Bureau, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, etc.

Pakistan

Planning and Development Division

Women's Division, Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Local Government and Rural Development, Education, Industrial Social Welfare and Health, Agriculture, Communication, Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Ministry of Sciences and Technology, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Papua New Guinea

The Women's Project Section has the responsibility to do this.

Philippines

The National Commission for the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) responsible for identifying, formulating, implementing and monitoring women projects.

Sri Lanka

Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka.

Thailand

Department of Labour, Ministry of Interior
Department of Community Development, Ministry of Interior
Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Interior
Department of Industrial Promotion, Ministry of Industry
Department of Agricultural Promotion, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Department of Vocational Education, Ministry of Education.

A F R I C A

Botswana

The newly established women's unit in the Ministry of Home Affairs will take over these functions when fully operational.

<u>The Gambia</u>	---
<u>Lesotho</u>	The Bureau of Women's Affairs which operates through the national machinery of the Lesotho Women in Self Help
<u>Liberia</u>	---
<u>Mali</u>	Services techniques concernés (v. pt 4) en collaboration avec l'Union Nationale des Femmes du Mali (UNFM)
<u>Niger</u>	---
<u>Senegal</u>	1) l'exécution des projets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- groupement de promotion féminine (400) et nombre de participantes 50.000- coopératives- agents et cadres du ministère de la Promotion Humaine- organisations non-gouvernementales 2) le suivi et l'évaluation du programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Séminaires annuels: "La quinzaine nationale de la femme" La Commission du suivi composée des représentants de la Promotion Humaine, Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération, des Finances.
<u>Sierra Leone</u>	---
<u>Sudan</u>	National Council for Social Development and Welfare
<u>Swaziland</u>	Ministry of Home Affairs
<u>Tanzania</u>	no information
<u>Tunisia</u>	Ministère des affaires sociales with UNFT
<u>Upper Volta</u>	Ministry of Social Affairs and Women's Affairs
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>	
<u>Colombia</u>	Officina dirigida a la integración de la mujer al desarrollo, en la Presidencia (evaluation only in; algunas experiencias pilotas)
<u>Costa Rica</u>	No general evaluation mechanism

Cuba The "Federación de Mujeres Cubanas" (FMC) - Federation of Cuban Women; this is the mass organization designed to look after the interests of women in Cuban society.

Dominican Republic PROFAMILIA regular monthly reports on the development of the project, as well as a report every six months to financing agency.

Mexico PRONAM (Programme for the Integration of Women in Development)

Panama No such machinery.

MIDDLE EAST / EUROPE

Bahrain Social Development Section - Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Cyprus Appropriate government departments.

Turkey ---

Replies to question I.A.4:

What Government departments or agencies are there which deal with the following areas of particular concern to women:

- (a) employment
- (b) legal rights (including labour legislation)
- (c) training and education
- (d) health (including family planning)

ASIA AND OCEANIA

INDONESIA

- (a) Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
- (b) - do -
- (c) - do -
- (d) - do -

MALAYSIA

- (a) Employment office; Ministry of Labour
Public Services Department
- (b) Legal Aid Bureau
- (c) Ministry of Youth and Sport (Youth Division)
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Trade and Industry (NPC)
Ministry of National and Rural Dev. (MARA,
Kraftangan, KEMAS)
- (d) Ministry of Health
National Family Planning Board

- others:

Party System. Women organizations have a powerful position in political parties, e.g. head of the women organizations is ex-officio one of the 4 vice presidents of the major party (UMNO) - (third position after the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister in the party).

PAKISTAN

- (a) Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Communication, Women's Division,
Establishment Division
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- (b) Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Women's Div.
Ministry of Labour, Local Government and Rural
Development
Ministry of Religious Affairs, Science and Technology
Division.
- (c) Ministry of Education, Women's Division
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development,
Establishment Division
- (d) Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Population
Welfare Division

- others: UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, ILO, UNIDO

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

- (a) Department of Labour and Employment
- (b) Department of Commerce (Women's Section)
- (c) Department of Commerce (Women's Section)
- (d) General

PHILIPPINES

- (a) The Ministry of Labour and Employment
- (b) University of the Philippines' Law Center
- (c) National Manpower and Youth Council, Ministry of Education and Culture Division of Non-Formal and National Cottage Industries Development Authority (NACIDA)
- (d) Ministry of Health and Population Commission
 - others: Ministry of Human Settlements
 - Philippine Business for Social Progress
 - Rural Management Training Centre

SRI LANKA

- (a) Ministry of Labour
 - Ministry of Youth Affairs and Employment, Women's Bureau
 - and National Youth Services Council
- (b) Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Justice
- (c) Ministry of Education and 4(a) above.
- (d) Ministry of Health
 - Ministry of Family Health (Family Bureau)
 - Women's Bureau

THAILAND

- (a) Department of Labour
 - Department of Community Development
 - Department of Vocational Education
- (b) Department of Labour
 - The Women Lawyer Association
 - Labour Court
- (c) Department of Labour
 - Department of Community Development
 - Department of Vocational Education
 - Private Agencies
 - The National Council of Women of Thailand
 - Ministry of University Affairs
- (d) Department of Public Health, Ministry of Health
 - Family Planning Association
 - others: The National Council of Women of Thailand
 - Council of Social Welfare of Thailand

AFRICA

BOTSWANA

- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (b) Attorney General
- (c) Ministry of Education
- (d) --
 - others: Women's unit in the Ministry of Home Affairs
 - Women's Extension unit in the Ministry of Agriculture

THE GAMBIA

LESOTHO

- (a) Rural Development, Roads Department, Soil Conservation, Women's Bureau
- (b) Women's Bureau
- (c) Women's Bureau, Rural Development, Roads
- (d) Health Education Section
- others: Handicrafts - Cooperatives and Commerce

LIBERIA

- (a) none
- (b) none
- (c) none
- (d) The Family Planning Association of Liberia provides some assistance, but it is not a Government agency

MALI

- (a) Ministère du Travail et de la Fonction publique
- (b) - do -
- (c) Ministère de l'Education Nationale
- (d) Ministère de la Santé

NIGER

- (a) Ministère de la Fonction Publique et du Travail
- (b) Ministères de la Justice et de la Fonction Publique et du Travail
- (c) Ministères Education Nationale, de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche, de la Fonction Publique et du Travail
- (d) Ministère de la Santé Publique et des Affaires Sociales
- others: Ministères du Plan, du Commerce et Transports, de la Jeunesse, des Sports et de la Culture, et l'Association des Femmes du Niger

SENEGAL

- (a) Ministère de la Fonction Publique de l'Emploi et du Travail
- (b) Ministère de l'Emploi
- (c) Ministères: Action Sociale, Education et Promotion Humaine
- (d) Ministères: Promotion Humaine, Action Sociale
- others: également des ministères techniques pour les actions spécifiques tels que ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat pour l'Artisan et développement industriel, ministère de l'Hydraulique pour l'hydraulique villageoise, etc.

SIERRA LEONE

no information

SUDAN

SWAZILAND

- (a) Deputy Prime Minister's Office (Labour Office)
- (b) Ministry of Justice
- (c) Ministry of Education and Department of Economic Planning (Establishment and Training Department)
- (d) Ministry of Health

TANZANIA

no information

TUNISIA

- (a) Ministère des affaires sociales
- (b) U G T T
- (c) Ministère de l'éducation nationale
- (d) Ministère de la santé
- others: U N F T

UPPER VOLTA

- (a) Office National d'Emploi (ONPE);not particular women.
- (b) Labour unions " " "
- (c) none
- (d) Ministère de la santé " " "

LATIN AMERICA

COLOMBIA

- (a) El IPC (*) en el Programa de Producción y Empleo y de Servicios Sociales a través de los Comités de Mejoramiento de hogar, los Grupos Asociativos y Cooperativas impulsan la asociación de mujeres y hombres del sector informal.

Dentro del Programa PAN a través de la promoción de parcelas de "Pancoger" se integra a la campesina a la producción de cultivos agrícolas necesarios a su dieta alimenticia.

- (b) Existe también un capítulo de la legislación laboral dirigido a la protección de la mujer por maternidad y prohibiciones especiales, como el trabajo nocturno.

(*) Integración de Servicios y Participación Comunitaria dependiente de la Secretaría de Integración de la Presidencia de la Republica SIP

- (c) and (d) El SENA a través de los Programas de Capacitación Técnica y los cursos del Programa Móvil y Rural ofrece mejores niveles de educación que permiten una efectiva vinculación de la mujer a la industria o a grupos asociativos de tipo informal.

El Ministerio de Salud. Con los Programas de Educación y Atención Infantil colaboran con un mejoramiento de condiciones de vida de mujeres.

El ICBF ha promovido la Atención Integral al Preescolar en donde la mayoría de los niños son hijos de madres trabajadoras, facilitando su incorporación a la industria.

COSTA RICA

- (a) Ministry of Labour
(b) - do -
(c) Instituto Nacional de Aprendizaje
(d) Ministry of Health

CUBA

- (a) CETSS (State Committee for Labour and Social Security)
(b) CETSS and the Ministry of Justice
(c) MINED (Ministry of Education) and MES (Ministry of Higher Education)
(d) MINSAP (Ministry of Public Health) and the National Group for Sexual Education

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- (a - d) Oficina para la promoción de la mujer.

MEXICO

- (a) Ministry of Employment
(b) none
(c) Ministry of Education
(d) Ministry of Health. They have an extensive family planning project

PANAMA

- (a) none
(b) El Derecho Civil contempla a la mujer en primer plano en relación al hombre
El Código de Trabajo contempla a la mujer con los mismos derechos que el hombre.
(c) Ministerio de Educación
Ministerio de Trabajo y Bienestar Social
Servicio Nacional de Formación Profesional
Dirección del Niño y la Familia
Ministerio de Gobierno y Justicia
Dirección General para el Desarrollo de la Comunidad
(d) Ministerio de Salud; Asociación Panameña de Planificación Familiar.

MIDDLE EAST / EUROPE

BAHRAIN

- (a) Department of Labour-Ministry of Labour
and Social Affairs
- (b) Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Ministry of Justice
- (c) Directorate of Social Affairs
Directorate of Manpower Development
Ministry of Education
- (d) Ministry of Health
Directorate of Social Affairs

CYPRUS

- (a) Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance (in
particular the sections of Employment, Industrial
Training and Industrial Relations)
Planning Bureau
- (b) Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance
Ministry of Justice
- (c) Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance
Industrial Training Authority
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
- (d) Ministry of Health
Family Planning Association
- others: Employers' and Workers' Representative
Organizations
Department of Statistics and Research (Ministry
of Finance)
Family Planning Association

TURKEY

no information

Replies to question I.A.6: Are there national or local women's organizations involved in development planning ?

ASIA AND OCEANIA

INDONESIA Kowani, Perwari, Dharma Wanita, Dharma Pertiwi, etc.

MALAYSIA National Council of Women's Organization
(participates in the yearly pre-budget meeting at the Ministry of Finance)

PAKISTAN

Punjab

BAHAWALPUR:

1. All Pakistan Women Association, Bikanari Gate, Bahawalpur
2. Baitul Falah-a-Niswan, Station Road, Bahawalpur

DERA GHAZI KHAN

1. All Pakistan Women Association, Industrial School, Block No. 1., Dera Ghazi Khan

FAISALABAD

1. Anjuman-a-Khawateen, Gujar Basti, Faisalabad
2. Anjuman Khawateen-a-Islam, 3-B, Peoples Colony, Faisalabad
3. Anjuman Taraqi-a-Niswan, Sangla Hill, Faisalabad
4. Darul Taskeen, APWA Branch, Faisalabad, Near MC office Faisalabad
5. Ladies Social Welfare Club, Samandri, Khanewal Road, District Faisalabad
6. Tanzeem-a-Sehat-o-Samaji Behbood, 4-Malik Road, Faisalabad
7. Zeenat Welfare Society, 341/B. Peoples Colony, Faisalabad

GUJRAT

1. Qaser-a-Istaqbal Cooperative Social Welfare Society, 1/37, Chadda Building, Court Road, Gujrat

JHANG

1. Fazil Industrial School for Women, Mohallah Sultanwala, Jhang Sadar, Jhang
2. Ladies 'Club, Jhang

JEHLUM

1. Anjuman Falah-a-Khawateen, Islamia High School Road, Mohallah Chistian, Jehlum
2. Anjuman Falah-a-Khawateen, Bhatti Mansion Islamia High School, Jehlum
3. All Pakistan Women Association, APWA Building, Jehlum, Near Girls Degree College, Jehlum

LAHORE

1. Anjuman Behbood-a-Khawateen-o-Bachgan, Lahore
2. All Pakistan Women Association, Gulberg, Lahore
3. Anjuman-a-Niswan Pakistan, 45-Ahmad Park, P.O. Model Town Lahore
4. Adara Behbood-a-Khawateen, 18-Lodge Road, Lahore
5. Anjuman Darul Khawateen, Poonch Road, Samanabad, Lahore

6. Anjuman Behbood-a-Khawateen-o-Talibat, Havali Raja Dhian Singh, Said Mitha Bazar, House No.1185,A, Lahore
7. Anjuman Falah-a-Niswan, 11850/B, Moochi Gate, Lahore
8. Anjuman Behbood-a-Niswan, Government Park Standard Girls High School, Shad Bagh, Lahore
9. Anjuman Darul Khawateen, Dastkary School, 186/A, Muslim Town, Lahore
10. A.G.H.S. Law Associate, Hall Road, Lahore
11. Anjuman Behbood-a-Khawateen, 85/D, Gulberg-II, Lahore
12. Anjuman Darul Khawateen, Dastkary School, 846/N, Samanabad, Lahore
13. Anjuman Ummah-a-Niswan Pakistan, 188-Shah Jamal, Lahore
14. Bazma Niswan Cooperatives Welfare, Akram Park, Shad Bagh, Lahore
15. Begum Wazir Ahmad Industrial Home, 49-Sanda Road, Lahore
16. Darul Banat, 150-Ravi Road, Lahore
17. Family Welfare Cooperative Society, Habibia Road, Kirshan Nagar, Lahore
18. Fatima Jinnah Cooperative Industrial Thrift and Credit Society, Mewa Mandi, Lahore
19. Knitting Moghalpura Cooperative Industrial Society, Kamal Street No. 9, 11, 13, Moghalpura, Lahore
20. Khawateen-a-Pakistan, 30-Grain Market, Kirshan Nagar, Lahore
21. Khawateen Social Welfare Society, Bahawalpur House, Lahore
22. Model Industrial Home (Ladies Club) 139-F, Model Town, Lahore
23. Pakistan Girl Guides Association, 5-Habidullah Road, Lahore
24. Pakistan Women's Institute, Kinniard College, Lahore
25. Pakistan Housewives Association, 9-Fane Road, Lahore
26. Shireen Musarat Industrial Cooperative Thrift Credit Society Ltd., 920, Samanabad, Lahore
27. Sanati Markaz Baria Khawateen, 6-Canal Road, Lahore
28. The Sherazi Women Welfare Society, Ramgarth, Moghalpura, Lahore
29. Tanzeem-a-Falah-a-Khawateen, Wasanpura, Lahore
30. Tehrikul Muslimat (Regd.), 184-Anar Kali, Lahore
31. Women Social Services Organization, 75-Abu Bakar Block, Sadiq Street, Opposite Gaddafi Stadium, New Garden Town, Lahore
32. Women Welfare Society, 2-Hari Lodge, Street (Hari Lodge Building), Kirshan Nagar, Lahore
33. Women Social Welfare Organization, 21-Mcleod Road, Lahore
34. Women's Voluntary Services Organization, 42-WAPDA Colony, Upper Mall, Lahore
35. Young Women Christian Association, Lahore

MULTAN

1. All Pakistan Women Association, Multan
2. Anjuman-a-Khawateen, Railway Road, Shujabad, District Multan
3. Pakistan Girl Guides Association, Girl Guides House, Bagh Langay Khan, Multan
4. Rifah-a-Anjuman (Women Centre) Bahadurpur, Jalalpur, Tehsil Shujabad, District Multan

RAWALPINDI

1. All Pakistan Women Association, Rawalpindi
2. Al-Tazkia-ul-Darul Niswan, M/1504, Amarpura Mohallah, Rawalpindi
3. Anjuman Behbood-a-Khawateen, Arya Mohallah, Rawalpindi
4. All Pakistan Girl Guides Association, Rawalpindi Branch Asghar Mall Road, Rawalpindi
5. Behbood Association, NE-2-D/1, Tipu Road, Rawalpindi
6. Social Welfare Executive Women Committee, House No. 43, College Road, Rawalpindi
7. Ladies and Children Welfare Association, Firdous Street, Tench Bhatta, Rawalpindi
8. Pakistan Airforce Women Association, c/o Base Commander, Chaklala, Rawalpindi
9. Pakistan Social Association, 2968-B, Police Station Road, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi
10. Women Social Association, 2-Chamba Road, Wah Cantt. Rawalpindi
11. Welfare Society, Dehri Hasanabad, H. NO.385-B, CDO Road, Dehri Hasanabad, Rawalpindi
12. Women Work Centre, c/o Lloyd Bank, Rawalpindi

SAILKOT DISTRICT

1. All Pakistan Women Association, Sailkot
2. Anjuman Behbood-a-Niswan, Abbot Road, Sailkot
3. Star Club Social Welfare Centre, Pasrur District Sailkot

SARGODHA DISTRICT

1. All Pakistan Women Association (District Branch), Block No. 10, Sargodha
2. Pakistan Girl Guides Association, Sargodha

SAHIWAL

1. Anjuman Behbood-a-Khawateen, Sahiwal
2. Anjuman Behbood-a-Khawateen, Chichawatni, Sahiwal
3. Anjuman Behbood-a-Khawateen, Arifwala, District Sahiwal
4. All Pakistan Women Association, c/o APWA Industrial Home (Old Panglar), Sahiwal
5. Anjuman-a-Khawateen, Renala Khurd, Sahiwal

SHIEKHUPURA

1. Industrial Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society, Ladies Club, Shiekhupura
2. Peoples Zanana Industrial Home, Kali Sahab, More Khunda, Tehsil Nankana, District Shiekhupura

SIND

HYDERABAD

1. All Pakistan Women Association (Sind Branch), c/o Darul Aman Unit No. 4, Latifabad, Hyderabad
2. Women Social Services Corporation (Ladies), Hirabad, Hyderabad

KARACHI

1. All Pakistan Women Association, Garden Road, (Headquarters), Karachi
2. Anjuman-a-Khawateen, Firdous Colony, Old Lalukhet, Karachi
3. Anjuman Mufad-a-Niswan, Old Dispensary Building, Drigh Colony No. 3, Karachi
4. All Pakistan Women Association, Arab Road, Karachi
5. All Debating Women and Welfare Society, Ranchore Lines, Karachi
6. Bazme Amal Khawateen, Sheper House, Sidhwa Road, Karachi
7. Day Nursery of Business and Professional Women Club, I-E-3/2, Nazimabad, Karachi
8. Gule-Rana Nusrat Industrial Home, Clayton Road, Karachi
9. Housewives Association, 532/1, Business Recorder Road, Karachi
10. Ismailia Women Association, Karachi
11. Karachi Ladies Institute, 31-G, Mohammad Ali Housing Society, Drigh Road, Karachi
12. Khawateen Cooperative Credit Society, E-499, Khudadad Colony, Karachi
13. Karachi Ladies Association, 31-Clifton, Karachi
14. Ladies Cooperative Society, Iqbal Manzil, Clyton Road, Karachi
15. Maternity and Child Welfare Association, 12-Service Club Shop, Mare Weather Road, Karachi
16. Marie Adelaide Leprosy Association, Frere Road, Karachi
17. Pakistan Federation of Business and Professional Women Club, c/o National Museum, Burns Garden, Karachi
18. Pakistan Federation of University Women, Government College, Frere Road, Karachi
19. Pakistan Girl Guides Association (National Branch), Karachi
20. Pakistan Girl Guides Association (Sind Branch), Karachi
21. Pakistan Housewives Association, 107/C, Clifton, Karachi
22. The Ismailia Women Association, Revaz Garden, East Pepri Road, Karachi
23. Women Refugee Rehabilitation Association, Aziz Lodge, 618/D-4, Nazimabad, Karachi
24. Young Women Christian Association, M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi

KHAIRPUR

1. All Pakistan Women Association, Khairpur, c/o Principal, Khairpur College for Women, Khairpur

LARKANA

1. All Pakistan Women Association, Larkana

NAWABSHAH

1. All Pakistan Women Association, Nawabshah
2. Maternity and Child Welfare Association, Nawabshah

THARPARKAR

1. Khawateen League, Mirpurkhas, c/o Silver Heaven, Kari Quarters, Ibne-Rushd Colony, Mirpurkhas, District Tharparkar
2. Khawateen League, Tharparkar
3. Khawateen Social Welfare Anjuman, Kalu Bazar, Lal Para, Mirpurkhas, District Tharparkar

N.W.F.P.

BANNU

1. Marwat Social Welfare Council, Ghaze Khel, Bannu

CHITRAL

1. Anjuman-a-Khawateen, Chitral
2. Majlis-a-Samaji Behbood-a-Khawateen, Pasheen, Chitral

DEAR ISMAIL KHAN

1. All Pakistan Women Association, Dera Ismail Khan

HAZARA (DISTRICT)

1. Anjuman-a-Khawateen, Hazara
2. Anjuman Behbood-a-Khawateen, Haripur, District Hazara

PESHAWAR

1. Anjuman Behbood-a-Khawateen, Bana Mari, Peshawar
2. All Pakistan Women Association, Peshawar
3. Darul Itfal, Peshawar
4. Family Welfare Association, Peshawar

BALUCHISTAN

QUETTA

1. Anjuman-a-Khawateen, Baluchistan, Quetta
2. All Pakistan Women Association, Lyton Road, Quetta
3. Baluchistan Girl Guides Association, Pardah Club, Guide House, Quetta
4. Idara-a-Khawateen, Baluchi Street, Quetta
5. Helper Association, Anscomb Road, 54-Lyton Road, Quetta

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

National Council of Women

PHILIPPINES

The National Commission for the Role of Filipino Women

SRI LANKA

Women's Bureau
Sri Lanka Women's Conference (NGO)

THAILAND

1. The National Commission of Women's Affairs was dissolved in 1981 and the National Council of Women of Thailand is to carry out the unfinished task as envisaged by the Thai Government
2. Thai Red Cross Council

AFRICA

BOTSWANA Women in Development Planning Committee (WODPLAC)
Women's Extension Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture

THE GAMBIA

LESOTHO

LIBERIA None involved in planning

MALI UNFM - Cependant ne dispose pas de l'information
de base qui lui permettrait d'intervenir pratiquement

NIGER L'Association des Femmes du Niger (AFN)

SENEGAL Communautés rurales: ONG nationales et internationales
participent à l'élaboration du plan d'action, surtout
à l'échelon départemental et régional.

SIERRA LEONE no information

SUDAN Sudanese women's union

SWAZILAND None

TANZANIA No information

TUNISIA U N F T (National Women Organization)

UPPER VOLTA Not involved in planning

LATIN AMERICA

COLOMBIA No information

COSTA RICA None

CUBA FMC (Federation of Cuban Women)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC No information

MEXICO PRONAM (Programme for the Integration of Women
in Development)

PANAMA Asociación de Mujeres Universitarias
Federación Nacional de Mujeres Democráticas
Unión Nacional de Mujeres Panameñas
Asociación de Mujeres Profesionales de Panamá

MIDDLE EAST / EUROPE

BAHREIN

These organizations have an advisory role in planning:

Child and Motherhood Welfare Association

Awal Society for Women

Bahraini Doctors' Society

Bahrain Cultural Society

Bahrain Family Planning Association

Bahraini Young Ladies Association

Bahraini Sociologists Association

Bahrain Red Crescent Society

CYPRUS

National Committee for Women

TURKEY

No information

Replies to question I.B.1 : What institutions such as universities, technical schools, research institutes; scientific organizations, etc, exist in the country or in other countries (Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries) that could provide technical expertise in formulating policies and planning programmes of specific value to women ?

ASIA AND OCEANIA

INDONESIA	LIPI, various universities, Junior Ministry for Women's Role, UNIDO, I.W.C.
MALAYSIA	University of Technology, University of Agriculture, National Productivity Centre, Technical and Vocational Schools
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	SPATF (South Pacific Appropriate Technology Foundation) University of Technology, Lae University of PNG, Port Moresby.
PAKISTAN	ILO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNICO, RCD, Planning and Development Division, Women's Division, Education, Health and Social Welfare, Labour, Science and Technology, Agricultural Industry, Professional Colleges, Universities and Institutes. Consultants Research Centres, Planning Organizations, PARD, DIDE, S.S.R.C., PARCS, PCSIRS
SRI LANKA	Potential expertise is available at Universities, the Marga Institute, the Agricultural Research and Training Institute, etc. However, they will have to be mobilised for this purpose.
PHILIPPINES	Philippine Women's University, National Manpower and Youth Council, National Science and Technology Authority, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Labour and Employment and Technology Resource Center.
THAILAND	Department of Labour All universities; Ministry of Industry; The National Economic and Social Development Board; The Office of the National Research Council; The National Statistical Office.

AFRICA

BOTSWANA	University College of Botswana Botswana Agricultural College Botswana Polytechnic
THE GAMBIA	ATRCW of the ECA in Addis Ababa INSTRAW of the UN in New York Women's Department of the Commonwealth Secretariat National Vocational Training Directorate, Banjul.
LIBERIA	The Research Institute of the University of Liberia The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs All other Government Ministries
MALI	Il est possible de faire appel à tout service technique ou organisme mais aucun canal de communication n'est établi formellement.
NIGER	Université; Ecoles Normales; ENA (Ecole Nationale d'Administration); Centres de Formation (CFTI, CFCA); Ecole de la Santé Publique.
SENEGAL	SONEPI, Ecole Normale d'Enseignement Technique, SONED (Société Nationale d'Etude de Développement) ont développé et effectué des études sur la condition féminine, des activités de femmes, etc.
SIERRA LEONE	N.A.
SUDAN	The International Adult Education Bureau in Canada The out of school population education project The African Women Training Centre Ahjad (University College for Girls) Omdurman Islamic University plus other institutions and universities
SWAZILAND	The University of Swaziland, Faculty of Science (Kwaluseni Campus).
TANZANIA	N.A.
TUNISIA	CERES; Facultés; Bureau International du Travail; ISG
UPPER VOLTA	None

LATIN AMERICA

COLUMBIA

En Colombia existen múltiples institutos de investigación que han contribuido al conocimiento de la situación de la mujer, siendo útiles para fundamentar diagnósticos y políticas. Tales como: Centro de Estudios Económicos-UNIANDES. CEDE, Corporación Regional de Población, Departamento Nacional de Estadística DANE, Asociación Colombiana de Estudios de Población ACEP, Corporación Centro Regional de Población y otros.

COSTA RICA

Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres.

CUBA

CECE (The State Committee for Economic Cooperation) is the coordinating organisation for the Cuban Government with international or foreign institutions on questions of technical or economic cooperation.

Contact on these questions would almost certainly be routed to the FMC.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

In the country the private and state universities could institute special programmes on women studies. The professional organizations, such as the medical, psychology and sociology associations should create special services for women; technical associations such as INFOTEP should create special courses on areas which have traditionally been reserved to men.

MEXICO

No exact information

PANAMA

Organismos que pueden brindar asistencia y políticas y programas de Planificación para la Mujer:

Asociación Panameña de Ejecutivos de Empresas;
Dirección General de la Pequeña Empresa;
Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias;
Unión Nacional de Pequeñas Industrias;
Banco Nacional de Panamá
Programa sobre generación de empleo

MIDDLE EAST / EUROPE

BAHRAIN

Gulf Poly Technique; Bahrain University College;
College of Health Sciences.

CYPRUS

Social Research Institute, Department of Statistics
and Research, Industrial Training Authority,
Planning Bureau

TURKEY

N.A.

Replies to question I.B.3 : Is there other appropriate research data or information on women relating to industry or other relevant aspects available to planners, including micro data in the form of intensive community level studies ? If yes, what kind of information ?

ASIA AND OCEANIA

INDONESIA	Data from Central Statistics Bureau
MALAYSIA	-For intensive community level studies, the KANITA Project team in the University of Science, Penang, would be of help. -Research by the National University on migration of women factory workers. -Most data available in uncompiled form e.g. at the Ministry of Labour.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Data for Employment Data for School Enrolment
PAKISTAN	National
SRI LANKA	very limited
PHILIPPINES	Employment and education
THAILAND	Research, statistics, data collected by operational agencies at community-level
<u>AFRICA</u>	
BOTSWANA	N.A.
THE GAMBIA	-Women's Bureau situational reports on the development needs of women in the area of food production, appropriate technology, marketing of produce, training, etc. -Training workshop and seminar reports on women's activities
LESOTHO	N.A.
LIBERIA	"Profile of Liberian Women" (USAID research project report). "Women in the Fisheries Industry (ECA research report "Women in Managerial Positions" (unfinished Ph.D. dissertation
MALI	N.A.
NIGER	Quantitative

SENEGAL En 71 une étude approfondie au rôle et à la place de la femme sénégalaise dans le développement et à sa capacité contributive dans l'agriculture et l'industrie a été faite et, complétée en 75. Des études relatives à l'amélioration de la condition féminine dans la région de Louga et du Fleuve ont été confiées à la SONED et l'ORGATEC. Des enquêtes démographiques.

SIERRA LEONE -

SUDAN -

SWAZILAND -

TANZANIA -

TUNISIA

Etude de ménages

UPPER VOLTA -

LATIN AMERICA

COLOMBIA

Las Encuestas de Hogares del DANE; Encuesta Empleo y Pobreza del CEDE. En las encuestas se tratan las características demográficas y económicas de la mujer.

COSTA RICA

N.A.

CUBA

Statistical data in general available at the CEE (State Committee for Statistics) and the FMC

DOMINICAN REP.

There is a center in Santo Domingo called CIPAF which specializes on research on women. Right now this center is doing research on the application of a law for parental care.

MEXICO

N.A.

PANAMA

No information

MIDDLE EAST / EUROPE

BAHRAIN

N.A.

CYPRUS

Multi-round demographic survey (statistical information on demographic matters), survey of Employed Women (ILO/ UNFPA Project on Population Employment Planning and Labour Force Mobility); Survey of Idle Female Labour in certain rural areas

TABLE I. - RESPONSES TO CHECKLIST - NUMERICAL SUMMARY

	AFRICA	ASIA	CENTRALLY PLANNED ASIA	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA	MIDDLE EAST	OCEANIA	TOTAL
Number of checklists sent out	36	8	1	2	23	9	2	81
Number of completed checklists returned ^{a/}	11 (+2)	6 (+2)			6 (+1)	2	1	26 (+5)
Extra information material received in addition to completed checklists	(+4)	(+3)			(+3)			(+10)
Number of replies consisting of reports or parts of reports instead of checklists	2					1		3
Number of negative replies (no components for women in development programme or unable to answer checklist in English - translation requested)	2			1	4	1		8
Number of replies stating checklist to follow - checklist still outstanding	7	2			1	1		11
Total number of replies received ^{b/}	22 (+6)	8 (+5)		1	11 (+4)	5	1	48 (15)
No reply	14	-	1	1	12	4	1	33

^{a/} Numbers in brackets indicate that more than one completed checklist was returned from the same office.

^{b/} Numbers in brackets indicate the sum of extra checklists plus other extra information material sent by responding offices.

TABLE II : RESPONSES TO CHECKLIST
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESPONSES RECEIVED

II.A : ASIA AND OCEANIA

COUNTRIES	CHECKLIST				ADDITIONAL MATERIAL	REPORT OR PARTS OF REPORTS INSTEAD OF CHECKLIST
	P a r t s					
	I	II	III	IV		
FINAL REPLY RECEIVED						
INDONESIA	x	x	-	-		
MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE and BRUNEI	x	x	x	x	2	
PAKISTAN	x	-	-	-	1	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	x	x	x	x		
PHILIPPINES	x	x	x	x		
SRI LANKA and MALDIVES	x	-	-	x		
THAILAND	x	x	x	x		
FURTHER REPLY TO COME						
INDIA						
KOREA REP. OF						
NO REPLY						
FIJI						
MONGOLIA						

TABLE II : RESPONSES TO CHECKLIST
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESPONSES RECEIVED

II.B : AFRICA

COUNTRIES	CHECKLIST				ADDITIONAL MATERIAL	REPORT OR PARTS OF REPORTS INSTEAD OF CHECKLIST
	P a r t s					
	I	II	III	IV		
FINAL REPLY RECEIVED						
BOTSWANA	x	x	x	x		-
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	-	-	-	-		
THE GAMBIA	(x)	x	x	x		
LESOTHO	x	-	-	-		
LIBERIA	x	x	x	x		
MALI	x	x	x	x	2	
MAURITANIA	-	-	-	-		-
NIGER	x	x	x	x		
SENEGAL	x	x	x	x	1	
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	-	-		1
SUDAN	x	x	x	x		
		x	x	x		
SWAZILAND	x	x	x	x	2	
TANZANIA AND SEYCHELLES	-	-	-	-		1
TUNISIA	x	x	-	-		
UPPER VOLTA	x	x	-	-		
FURTHER REPLY TO COME						
CAMEROON						
GUINEA-BISSAU						
MADAGASCAR						
MALAWI						
TOGO						
ZAIRE						
ZAMBIA						

TABLE II : RESPONSES TO CHECKLIST
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESPONSES RECEIVED

II.B : AFRICA (continued)

COUNTRIES	CHECKLIST				ADDITIONAL MATERIAL	REPORT OR PARTS OF REPORTS INSTEAD OF CHECKLIST
	P a r t s					
	I	II	III	IV		
NO REPLY						
BENIN						
BURUNDI						
CAPE VERDE						
COMOROS						
CONGO						
ETHIOPIA						
GABON						
GHANA						
GUINEA						
KENYA						
NIGERIA						
RWANDA						
SÃO TOME AND PRINCIPE						
ZIMBABWE						

TABLE II : RESPONSES TO CHECKLIST
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESPONSES RECEIVED

II.C : LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRIES	CHECKLIST				ADDITIONAL MATERIAL	REPORT OR PARTS OF REPORTS INSTEAD OF CHECKLIST
	P a r t s					
	I	II	III	IV		
FINAL REPLY RECEIVED						
ARGENTINA	-	-	-	-		-
CHILE	-	-	-	-		-
COLOMBIA	x	x	-	-	1	
	x	x	x	x		
COSTA RICA	x	x	x	x		
CUBA	x	x	x	x		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	x	x	x	x		
MEXICO	x	-	-	-		
PANAMA	x	x	x	x	2	
PARAGUAY	-	-	-	-		-
PERU	-	-	-	-		-
FURTHER REPLY TO COME						
HONDURAS						
NO REPLY						
BARBADOS						
BOLIVIA						
BRAZIL						
ECUADOR						
EL SALVADOR						
GUATEMALA						
GUYANA						
HAITI						
JAMAICA						
NICARAGUA						
TRINIDAD						
VENEZUELA						

TABLE II : RESPONSES TO CHECKLIST
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESPONSES RECEIVED

II.D : MIDDLE EAST / EUROPE

COUNTRIES	CHECKLIST				ADDITIONAL MATERIAL	REPORT OR PARTS OF REPORTS INSTEAD OF CHECKLIST
	P a r t s					
	I	II	III	IV		
FINAL REPLY RECEIVED						
BAHRAIN	x	-	-	-		
CYPRUS	x	-	-	-		
IRAN	-	-	-	-		
TURKEY	(x	x	x	x)		in form of report
FURTHER REPLY TO COME						
GREECE						
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES						
NO REPLY						
EGYPT						
IRAQ						
SAUDI ARABIA						
YUGOSLAVIA						

TABLE III : RESPONSES TO CHECKLIST

INTEREST SHOWN BY RESPONDING OFFICE AND REPORTED DIRECTION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY.

III-A : ASIA AND OCEANIA

COUNTRIES	INTEREST SHOWN BY RESPONDING OFFICE	REPORTED DIRECTION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN INDUST'L DEVELOPMENT
FINAL REPLY RECEIVED		
Indonesia	very positive	very positive
Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei	very positive	very positive
Pakistan	positive	positive
Papua New Guinea	neutral	neutral
Philippines	positive	positive
Sri Lanka and Maldives	positive	positive
Thailand	positive	positive
FURTHER REPLY TO COME		
India	positive	very positive
Korea (Rep. of)	neutral	neutral
NO REPLY		
Fiji Mongolia		

TABLE III : RESPONSES TO CHECKLIST

INTEREST SHOWN BY RESPONDING OFFICE AND
REPORTED DIRECTION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

III-B : AFRICA

COUNTRIES	INTEREST SHOWN BY RESPONDING OFFICE	REPORTED DIRECTION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN INDUST'L DEVELOPMENT
FINAL REPLY RECEIVED		
Botswana	positive	positive
Central African Republic	neutral	(neutral)-positive
The Gambia	neutral	positive
Lesotho	neutral	neutral
Liberia	neutral	neutral
Mali	positive	positive
Mauritania	neutral	very negative
Niger	positive	positive
Senegal	very positive	positive
Sierra Leone	negative	negative
Sudan	positive	positive
Swaziland	positive	positive
Tanzania and Seychelles	positive	positive
Tunisia	neutral	neutral
Upper Volta	negative	neutral

cont'd

TABLE III : RESPONSES TO CHECKLIST

INTEREST SHOWN BY RESPONDING OFFICE AND
REPORTED DIRECTION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

III-B : AFRICA (continued)

COUNTRIES	INTEREST SHOWN BY RESPONDING OFFICE	REPORTED DIRECTION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN INDUST'L DEVELOPMENT
FURTHER REPLY TO COME		
Cameroon Buinea-Bissau Madagascar Malawi Togo Zaire Zambia	neutral neutral neutral neutral neutral positive neutral	neutral neutral neutral neutral neutral positive neutral
NO REPLY		
Benin Burundi Cape Verde Comoros Congo Ethiopia Gabon Ghana Guinea Kenya Nigeria Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Zimbabwe		

TABLE III : RESPONSES TO CHECKLIST
 INTEREST SHOWN BY RESPONDING OFFICE AND
 REPORTED DIRECTION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

III-C : LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRIES	INTEREST SHOWN BY RESPONDING OFFICE	REPORTED DIRECTION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
FINAL REPLY RECEIVED		
Argentina Chile Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominican Republic Mexico Panama Paraguay Peru	neutral neutral positive neutral neutral positive neutral positive neutral neutral	negative negative neutral neutral neutral positive positive positive negative negative
FURTHER REPLY TO COME		
Honduras	neutral	negative
NO REPLY		
Barbados Bolivia Brazil Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Haiti Jamaica Nicaragua Trinidad Venezuela		

TABLE III : RESPONSES TO CHECKLIST

INTEREST SHOWN BY RESPONDING OFFICE AND
REPORTED DIRECTION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

III-D : MIDDLE EAST / EUROPE

COUNTRIES	INTEREST SHOWN BY RESPONDING OFFICE	REPORTED DIRECTION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
FINAL REPLY RECEIVED		
Bahrain Cyprus Iran Turkey	positive neutral positive positive	neutral neutral negative neutral
FURTHER REPLY TO COME		
Greece United Arab Emirates	neutral neutral	neutral neutral
NO REPLY		
Egypt Iraq Saudi Arabia Yemen Arab Rep. Yugoslavia		

CHECKLIST FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRIALIZATION,
PARTICULARLY IN SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This part to be completed by national counterpart/
Government authority.

A. Planning bodies

1. Is there a stated Government policy on the integration of women in development in general and in industrialization in particular? YES/NO
- If YES: which industrial sectors are mentioned?

2. What programmes already exist that include the integration of women in development as an objective?

3. What is the existing machinery for implementing, monitoring and evaluating women's programmes?

4. What Government departments or agencies are there which deal with the following areas of particular concern to women:
 - (a) employment

 - (b) legal rights (including labour legislation)

 - (c) training and education

 - (d) health (including family planning)

 - others (please list)

LIST OF COUNTRIES TO WHICH CHECKLIST WAS SENT:

Argentina	India	Thailand
Bahrain	Indonesia	Togo
Barbados	Iran	Trinidad and Tobago
Benin	Iraq	Tunisia
Bolivia	Jamaica	Turkey
Botswana	Kenya	United Arab Emirates
Brazil	Lesotho	United Rep. Tanzania
Burundi	Liberia	Upper Volta
Cape Verde	Malawi	Venezuela
Central African Rep.	Malaysia	Yemen
Chad	Mali	Yugoslavia
Chile	Malta	Zaire
Colombia	Mauritania	Zambia
Comoros	Mauritius	Zimbabwe
Congo	Mexico	
Costa Rica	Mongolia	
Cuba	Nicaragua	
Cyprus	Niger	
Dominican Rep.	Nigeria :	
Ecuador	Pakistan	
Egypt	Panama	
El Salvador	Papua New Guinea	
Ethiopia	Paraguay	
Fiji	Peru	
Gabon	Philippines	
Gambia	Rep. of Korea	
Ghana	Rwanda	
Greece	Sao Tome and Principe	
Guatemala	Saudi Arabia	
Guinea	Senegal	
Guinea-Bissau	Sierra Leone	
Guyana	Sri Lanka	
Haiti	Sudan	
Honduras	Swaziland	

