

**Study on Development Assistance
for
Women in Development**

February 1991

Study Group on Development Assistance for Women in Development

Japan International Cooperation Agency



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This report is based on the discussion and findings of the Study Group on Development Assistance for Women in Development organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The views expressed in the report are those of the members of the Study Group and do not necessarily reflect those of JICA.

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FOREWORD

The concept of "Women in Development" (WID) gained international recognition at the occasion of the International Year for Women (1975) and the United Nations Decade for Women (1976 - 1985). The concept has as its basis the idea that the socioeconomic development efforts so far implemented have not always served to solve the problems in the developing countries. With regrets that the assistance has not well taken into account women's role in development activities, arguments have been raised among aid agencies that women should participate in the mainstream of development, and receive the benefit of development as well. As the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), comprised of donor countries, points out, the importance of the issue as one of the new priorities in development assistance for 1990s, "Women in Development" has now become one of the significant international concerns.

Japan, although it has become the world largest aid donor, had so far paid little attention to the issue of women in development. Nevertheless, there has been a growing awareness that WID perspectives should be integrated in Japan's Official Development Assistance, which resulted in the establishment of a study group for development assistance on the theme of women in development.

This Study Group was set up in February 1990 under the auspices of the President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Since then, the group has searched for basic principles and priority areas for Japan's future assistance by meeting seven times including a public discussion meeting, carrying out on-site visits in Asia, Africa and Oceania.

This report consolidates those surveys, studies, discussions and reports. We would like to take the opportunity to extend appreciation not only to the members of the Group for their contribution, but also to the staff of the appropriate sections of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for their participation, and to the task force members drawn mainly from the staff of JICA, for their solid support.

This report is the result of that joint effort. Given the importance of the issues of women in development, it is sincerely hoped that this report will contribute to dialogue and formulation of effective policies integrating women's concerns into Japan's development assistance.

On behalf of the Study Group, I also want to express deep appreciation to the late Nobuko Takahashi, the former ambassador to Denmark, with whose Chairpersonship this Study Group was inaugurated. Ms. Takahashi passed away suddenly in September 1990, when the draft of the report was nearly completed. The Group was greatly

encouraged by her expertise in the issues of women in development and her devoted efforts in guiding the members. This report has been thus completed in pursuance of her will and we all pray in sorrow for her eternal peace.

February 1991

Yoriko Meguro

Acting Chairperson

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I. Basic Overview of Women in Development (WID)

1. Women in Developing Countries

Out of the total world population of 5.3 billion, some 77 percent (or 4.1 billion) live in developing countries. This percentage continues to increase, and by the year 2025 is predicated to reach 84 percent. The populations of Africa and South Asia, in particular, are expected to continue to expand at high rates. Since women account for approximately half of the population living in developing countries, their role should be taken into consideration when any developmental issues are discussed.

While there is now greater worldwide interest in the role played by women in the development process, there has been criticism levied at the little improvement shown in the situations of women in developing countries. In 1985, the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women was held in Nairobi to discuss how the situations of women had improved around the world. Most of the reports presented to this Conference concluded that while the global awareness of women's issues had increased, there had been little change in the actual socioeconomic situations in which women find themselves.

Given their wide-ranging political, economic, social, cultural, and religious differences, it is hard to generalize about the situations of women in developing countries. Even within the same country, their situations and needs are different depending on social class, place of residence and form of employment. Part of the reason why there has been little improvement in the situations of women is that a full understanding and analysis of the diverse conditions women find themselves in has yet to be achieved. Furthermore, there has been a lack of awareness of the vital role that women play in development. Women have generally not been considered as beneficiaries and target groups of development programs and projects. At best, women have been a marginal factor in the development projects of the past; unlike men, they have not been thought to have a mainstream role. However, in recent years there has been a growing awareness that this has generated a negative impact, not only on women but also on society as a whole.

Participation of Women in Economic Activities

As of 1985 there were 676 million working women in the world. By the year 2000, their number is predicted to reach 870 million. The percentage of the work force accounted for by women is also increasing, and in 1988 stood at an average of 32.1 percent for developing countries and 41.4 percent for industrialized countries.

In 1985 to 1987, an average of 59 percent of all female labor in developing countries was based in the agricultural sector, with 13 percent in industry and 28 percent in services. This reflects a general trend where the agricultural sector share is diminishing and the industrial and services sector share is on the rise. There are, however, over 30 countries--most of them being the least-developed countries of Asia and Africa--in which 70 percent or more of all working women are engaged

in agriculture. In four countries, Burundi, Rwanda, Nepal, and Bhutan, this figure has reached over 90 percent.

Some 80 percent of the women in developing countries live in rural areas and are engaged both in household work and agricultural production. Recent outfluxes of men to urban areas and abroad have resulted in 20-30 percent of all households in rural areas-- and in some cases over 40 percent--being headed by women. Thus, in many areas, women are responsible for the majority of the household's income. In urban areas as well, women account for a large portion of the hired labor and the work force in the informal sector.

It is difficult, however, to quantitatively measure labor in the home, subsistence agriculture, and informal-sector labor since they are not accurately included in the GNP or other national statistics. In the past, therefore, they have been excluded from major development plans and programs. Given the additional lack of statistical data in developing countries and the often ambiguous definitions used, real employment rates of women is probably higher than the figures would suggest.

It has been noted elsewhere that: "Women perform two-thirds of all the world's work ... yet receive 10 percent of the world's income and own 1 percent of the world's property." The main reason for this is that women lack access to the means of production and decision-making processes. In most cases, they have only limited access to the financing needed to expand production or start-up a business. Their access to knowledge and information concerning improved productivity, management, and marketing is also restricted. One of the biggest problems faced, therefore, is the fact that women cannot easily acquire the means by which to engage in economic activities.

Women and Education

Education is a basic requirement for promoting the independence of women and the development of society as a whole. Unfortunately, 28 percent of the world's 3.2 billion people over the age of 15 (approximately 900 million people) are illiterate. Most live in developing countries, with 60 percent being women. In some of the lower-income countries, the female illiteracy rate is over 90 percent, and in some rural areas it reaches as high as 98%. In other words, almost all of the women living in rural communities in these countries can neither read nor write.

In recent years many developing countries have achieved high enrollment ratios for both boys and girls in elementary education programs. Still, there has been no solution to the problem of girls dropping out of elementary schools and their relatively low enrollment rates in secondary schools. The average secondary school enrollment rate in developing countries is 45 percent for boys, but only 33 percent for girls. The tertiary-level enrollment rate drops to 5.1 percent for girls in developing countries, far lower than the 33.1 percent average for girls in industrialized countries.

The statistics are even worse for the least-developed countries and Sub-Saharan Africa, where less than half of all girls go to elementary school. There are still many countries where there are two to three times more boys than girls in junior high school. The inability to read and write means women are often coerced into signing forms which allow their land to be taken away or commit them to paying usurious interest rates. They cannot even read the directions on medicine labels. Nor is it only day-to-day living that is affected. Lack of education affects women's wage levels, the range of jobs open to them, their participation in decision-making processes, family nutrition and welfare, education of children, family planning, and environmental conservation. It is virtually impossible for them to escape from poverty, causing untold damage to the development of the society.

Women and Health

Opening access for women in developing countries to health and medical services has a social and economic significance that extends beyond any direct benefits to the individual. It means better health for women who are the main wage earners in many households and who are responsible for bringing up the next generation.

When women are unable to receive the health and medical services they need, higher mortality rates for mothers, infants and children result. Currently only 42 percent of the women giving birth in developing countries are attended by trained health personnel. In the least-developed countries, one in four births are attended by untrained personnel and performed under improper health conditions. While the infant mortality rate in industrialized nations is 15 per 1000 live births, in developing countries it is 79, and in least-developed countries 124. There are three-times as many infants with low birth-weights born in developing countries as in industrialized countries.

The spread of family planning is another vital component in maintaining the health of women and children. The world's population continues to explode, and at these rates, is expected to hit 11 billion by the end of the 21st century. The average annual population growth rate between 1985 and 1990 was 0.53 percent in industrialized countries, and 2.1 percent in developing countries. The population explosion is particularly prominent in the poorest of developing countries, with profound social effects extending beyond the health-related problems caused by declining per capita food production; resources are drained and the environment destroyed, and populations concentrate in urban areas.

These population increases are, in part, due to high birthrates, which are the result both of poverty and a lack of information. Children are an indispensable source of labor for families in developing countries, and in countries without social security systems, children represent their parents' only hope of being cared for in their old age. With medical conditions at dismal levels, there is no guarantee that children will reach adulthood, so a large number of children are born as a form of insurance. In short, many children are born, many die, and the toll on a mother's

health is tremendous. One of the major reasons for this is that in many cases women are not given any information or access to family planning programs.

Women in developing countries find themselves in an extremely complex situation in which a multitude of factors are deeply entwined. It is essential that women be taken into account and participate in development programs, and that policies supporting these development efforts be formulated with a clear understanding of the socioeconomic situation of women.

2. The Basic Concept of Women in Development

When discussing women in development (WID), or the role of women in development processes, the word "development" does not only refer to the kind of growth which can be measured with economic indicators, but to the total social and economic development of the country in question. At the root of this definition is the idea that the foundation and ultimate goal of economic development should be a human-oriented social development which improves the quality of life.

The basic concept of WID is to see women not only as the beneficiaries of development, but as the people who make development happen. In the past, women have tended to be the subject of social welfare plans and programs. As the preceding overview of the status of women in developing countries should have indicated, however, women have a vital role to play in economy, education, health, and other fields. It is therefore indispensable for women to be included in all areas of development, not only as beneficiaries of programs, but as active agents. In order for women to take an active part in development it is necessary to improve their situations. Women need better educational opportunities, easier access to the training, information and means of production required to achieve economic independence, and greater participation in decision-making processes. These ideas have been expressed not only by developing countries themselves but also by the industrialized countries closely involved in development aid programs.

To summarize the basic concept underlying WID, the ultimate goals of development can only be reached by (1) having women actively participate in all fields and processes of development not merely as beneficiaries but as active agents, (2) improving the social and economic status of women and their situations in general, and (3) developing greater international understanding and cooperation on the part of both developing countries and industrialized countries.

These ideas emerged from the worldwide movement to improve the situations of women and the increasingly active efforts towards development among developing countries in the 1960s. Actual experience in implementing development programs has reaffirmed their importance. Many development programs and projects have had a negative impact on women when they did not take the socioeconomic role of women into full account. The end result was to reduce the overall development effect in the society. It was also found that programs were often aimed at the wrong target groups since they did not clearly define the gender roles in the society. These

experiences fostered a growing awareness that the success or failure of development programs rests on whether or not such programs emphasize women as their beneficiaries or active agents. There were, in addition, a number of successful cases seen in which the development effects for the society as a whole were increased by emphasizing the role of women and having them participate in development activities.

Recent increases in the amount of the development assistance provided by Japan have led to calls for better quality programs and projects with wider socioeconomic impact. It is vital, if we are to meet those demands, that we develop a full understanding of the role of women in development, and that we make an active attempt to expand the role played by women in Japanese development assistance programs. By doing so, we will be able to contribute to the development of developing countries and ensure the effectiveness of the aid provided by Japan.

3. Overview of United Nations Actions and Programs on Women in Development

Enhancing the role of women in development has been an important issue in the United Nations and other forums for international development cooperation over the past twenty years and forms the basis of many of their activities. However, it has yet to be sufficiently accepted in Japan. We would therefore like to review the history of the concept, including such background factors as United Nations' efforts to improve the situations of women, and the United Nations Development Decade which have been in operation since the 1960s.

3.1 United Nations Activities for the Advancement of Women

The United Nations provides member countries with a forum in which to discuss and offer advice on a wide variety of international issues. Japan has been an active participant in the organization since it joined in 1956.

Since its inception, the United Nations has put priority on assuring the rights of women and eliminating sexual discrimination through reforming the legal systems of its members. In 1947, the United Nations formulated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and began to advocate the banning of discrimination on the basis of sex. Over the following years it adopted a number of conventions for the advancement of women. Included among the issues addressed were equal remuneration for men and women (proposed by the International Labor Organization), female suffrage, the recognition of women's nationality in international marriages, consent to marriage, minimum marrying age, and the recording of marriages. These conventions culminated in the 1967 announcement of the Manifesto on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which was adopted in 1979 as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Japan ratified this convention in June 1985.

The United Nations has also emphasized advocacy activities in its efforts to boost international concern with the advancement of women and the promotion of

national policies to that end. The declaration of 1975 as International Women's Year marked a turning-point in which United Nations activities for women became broader in scope and more integrated in their outlook. Following the successful World Conference on Women held in Mexico that year, the 30th General Assembly of the United Nations (1975) declared 1976-85 the United Nations Decade for Women. The decision had been made to improve the standing of women on a global scale.

From the very beginning, the United Nations Decade for Women emphasized the themes "equality", "development" and "peace". The World Plan of Action was adopted in Mexico, stated: "To stimulate national and international action to solve the problems of underdevelopment and of the socioeconomic structure which places women in an inferior position, in order to achieve the goals of International Women's Year... The primary objective of development being to bring about sustained improvement in the well-being of the individual and of society and to bestow benefits on all, development should be seen not only as a desirable goal in itself but also as the most important means of furthering equality of the sexes and the maintenance of peace." (Paragraph 15)

The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which were adopted by representatives of 157 member countries, including Japan, at the World Conference on Women held in Nairobi in 1985, also point to the role of WID: "The role of women in development is directly related to the goal of comprehensive social and economic development and is fundamental to the development of all societies. Development means total development, including development in the political, economic, social, cultural, and other aspects of life, development in the area of economics and other material resources, and the physical, moral, intellectual, and cultural growth of human beings." (Paragraph 12)

The initial United Nations movement to improve the status of women focused on equal rights for men and women and, largely as a result of the United Nations Decade for Women, the world also began to emphasize the issue of WID.

The Government of Japan has made a great effort to improve the status of women during the Decade in response to these world movements. For example, it was active in participating in women's conferences and meetings all through the Decade and as a participant in the drafting of the action plans and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies. As earlier mentioned, it has also ratified the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and reformed national laws accordingly.

3.2 United Nations Development Strategies

Since its inception, the United Nations has considered one of its most important tasks to be providing support to the development efforts of developing countries. In 1961 the United Nations launched its first Decade for Development, asking for international cooperation for aid programs. This continued on into a second and

third United Nations Decade for Development, and the further expansion of its development cooperation activities.

As these efforts progressed, attention began to focus on the role of women in development processes. Women were seen to play an indispensable part in the development of rural areas, the increase in food production, the control of the population explosion, and the improvement of health and sanitary conditions. There was a growing awareness of the need to tap the latent abilities of women and to ensure their involvement in the development processes if development was to be carried out more effectively. From this emerged the concept of WID. The international strategy for the third United Nations Decade of Development includes special provisions for the participation of women in development programs.

The Commission on the Status of Women was launched by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1946. With the participation of greater numbers of members from developing countries in the Commission, more emphasis has been placed on the issue of women and development. An awareness has formed that, in addition to tackling such problems as female suffrage and discrimination, there is a need for development programs to alleviate poverty and improve both the economic and social aspects of life. At the same time, the Commission has become aware of the fact that women are often excluded from the development activities of the United Nations and industrialized countries, which not only prevents them from enjoying the benefits of such programs, but often causes them to be victimized by development. The integration of women in development processes first became an expressed goal of the Commission in 1966, and in the intervening years the theme has expanded into the more active participation of women in all phases of development. The idea that women should participate on an equal basis with men in all areas and phases of the development processes, both as beneficiaries and as agents, has now taken root.

This then explains how the initial movements to improve the status of women became integrated with development cooperation programs and evolved into the idea of WID, through the United Nations system.

3.3 Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women and Other United Nations Strategies

Among the more concrete and innovative achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women and other United Nations development strategies were the establishment of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).

Since 1978, UNIFEM has actively provided direct support to WID projects administered by governments and NGOs in developing countries. It has also drafted regional development strategies and provided support to WID programs administered

by United Nations regional commissions like the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), as well as those administered by other agencies like the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). INSTRAW, established in 1976, has worked to find solutions to problems of women and development through research, training, and information activities.

All of these United Nations organizations have implemented within their mandates and systems the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women. All have developed strategies, action plans and programs related to WID, and have established departments and units dealing with WID-related issues. A United Nations Inter-Agency Meeting on WID has also been organized in order to avoid duplication of programs and to strengthen cooperative relationships among the various agencies. This mutual cooperation has been further strengthened by the drafting of the System-wide Medium-term Plan for Women in Development (1990-95), based upon the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

4. The OECD Activities on Women in Development

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is composed of the world's eighteen industrialized countries and the European Community. Its Development Assistance Committee (DAC) plays an extremely important role in development issues. DAC member countries provide cooperation to the United Nations and to other international organizations, and are also donor countries of bilateral aid. DAC, previously known as the Development Assistance Group (DAG), was established in 1960 at the same time as the OECD. The Committee promotes and coordinates aid to developing countries, and over 90 percent of all official development aid funds provided to these countries emanates from DAC members.

Spurred on by the United Nations Decade for Women, the DAC held its first expert meeting on WID in 1975. In 1977 an informal meeting on WID was held with funding from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), which recommended that the theme be formally taken up at DAC meetings. This resulted in an informal meeting on the role of women in the development process in March 1978. Between 1978 and 1983, other meetings were sponsored by countries such as the United States, Sweden, and Belgium, resulting in the establishment of the DAC Expert Group on Women in Development. Thus, an awareness was established on the importance of advancing the role of women as decision-makers, producers, and beneficiaries in development aid programs.

In 1983, a high-level DAC meeting adopted the document "Guiding Principles to Aid Agencies for Supporting the Role of Women in Development." This provides DAC member countries with guidelines on integrating women's concerns in their development assistance programs. With the 1985 adoption of the Nairobi Forward-

looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the DAC drafted a document entitled "From Nairobi to the Year 2000: Actions Proposed for DAC Member Countries to Fulfill Their Commitments to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies", and in 1989 revised its Guiding Principles to conform with this. As a DAC member country, the basic stance of Japan has continuously been to support the Principles.

The Principles are intended to "assist aid agencies in the promotion of a full and active participation of women in the development process for the benefit of the whole society". In order to achieve the goal of sustained development, the Principles state that the needs and benefits of both men and women must be taken into account in the planning and implementation stages of programs and projects, and that women must be given equal access to resources, services, education, and training. The DAC high-level meeting went even further; encouraging member countries to reform their administrative systems on aid so as to be able to implement its suggestions, and providing for a periodic review of the Principles by the Expert Group on WID.

5. Activities of Non-Governmental Organizations and Research Institutions on Women in Development

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the industrialized countries of Europe and the United States have been interested in WID, and have engaged in WID activities either on their own or in cooperation with their governments. Since they work at the grass-roots level in developing countries, NGOs know from experience how vital the participation of women is to a project's success. Most of their human resources and financial assistance, therefore, is directed not only towards general development projects, but also to projects directly relating to women.

NGOs have held their own NGO global women's conferences in parallel with the World Conference on Women held every five years during the United Nations Decade for Women. These conferences have allowed NGOs in industrialized countries to develop better ties with NGOs in developing countries, and the many networks that have been created have led to a realization that the problems of women in developing countries should be tackled together with women in industrialized ones. In recent years, NGOs have established UNIFEM national committees in several countries, and have been active in providing financial support to UNIFEM.

Many universities in Europe and the United States have established "schools of development", and most of them are involved in WID research. In 1983, the Association for Women in Development, an international scholarly group, was established in the United States and continued to be active. In October 1990, it held its fourth conference in Washington D.C. under the theme, "The Challenge for Development in the 1990s: The Global Empowerment of Women". The conference attracted some 800 researchers, political decision-makers, and practitioners, who gathered to discuss the empowerment of women from the perspectives of politics, economics, culture, and education.

6. Present Status of Japanese Assistance to Women in Development

6.1 Basic Principles of Japan's Official Development Assistance

The basic principles underlying Japan's official development assistance (ODA) policies and programs are "recognition of interdependence" and "humanitarian consideration". On June 22 1989, the plenary session of the House of Councillors adopted a resolution concerning international development cooperation, which included the phrase: "... place priority on overcoming poverty and improving basic living conditions, paying particular attention to the needs of women and children..." Aid to women is thus regarded as one of the basic principles of Japanese international development cooperation.

In response to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the Government of Japan published a document called "Towards the Year 2000: A New National Plan of Action" in 1987. One of the goals of this Plan is "to contribute to international cooperation and peace", under which the Plan advocates cooperation for all United Nations activities, the promotion of technical cooperation for women in developing countries, and contributions to peace for women through international cooperation.

6.2 Overall Activities and Programs on Women in Development

Japan has continued to expand its ODA through a series of medium-term plans since 1977. The total ODA provided by Japan reached \$8,965 million on a net expenditure basis by the end of the 1989 calendar year, surpassing the United States, and making Japan the world's largest aid donor. However, unlike other DAC member countries, Japan has had no comprehensive action plan or programs for WID. Nor has Japan drafted its own principles in response to the Guiding Principles adopted by DAC in 1983. This situation is extremely regrettable given Japanese promises for global assistance. Japan has finally, however, expressed some interest in WID in recent years. Its task now is to live up to its responsibilities as the world's largest donor country and declare its interest in WID through clear, unequivocal actions.

6.2.1 WID programs under bilateral aid programs

There are some examples of bilateral Japanese aid programs and projects where the main focus is on women, or which directly relate to their living and working conditions. There are, however, very few examples where women are seen as the agent of development or where the direct goal of the program is to actively expand the role of women in society.

Women are generally the main focus of technical cooperation programs in fields like maternal and child health, family planning, nursing education, and government administration. This usually takes the form of training courses in Japan, the dispatch of Japanese experts, or project-type technical cooperation. Development studies on

rural infrastructure, drinking water supplies, and other topics related to the improvement of living environments and labor conditions sometimes take into account the need to reduce time-consuming tasks done by women. Approximately one-third of all Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) are women, and they are active in a wide variety of fields. All JOCV volunteers, regardless of sex, are actively engaged in regional development and improving the incomes of women in rural areas.

Financial assistance programs also take women's issues into account. Grant aid is provided for the construction of nursing schools, elementary and junior high schools, and rural drinking water facilities. Loan aid, meanwhile, is provided for water and sewer projects, small irrigation systems, and two-step loans to small farmers.

Projects carried out by women's organizations in developing countries are supported through the Small -Scale Grant Assistance and the NGO Project Subsidy System, both of which were recently established in 1989.

Disregarding a few projects clearly oriented towards women in professional positions or the mid-levels of government, it is rare that the role and participation of women are expressed targets of programs, or that a conscious effort is being made to analyze, consider, or evaluate projects in these terms. There is also a deficiency of records showing what kinds of checks were made, considerations given, and recognition of effects on the participation of women at different phases of the planning and implementation of aid projects.

6.2.2 WID programs under multilateral aid programs

Japan has been supporting WID projects by providing financial assistance and personnel to the United Nations and intergovernmental organizations. Some of the WID projects for which Japan has provided direct financial assistance include the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP).

6.2.3 Activities of local governments and NGOs

Recently, local governments of Japan have begun to focus on cooperation with developing countries as part of their "local internationalization" programs, and are actively implementing such programs as student exchanges, friendship visits and seminars. There are, however, few activities which concentrate on development assistance. It is hoped that as understanding and interest in international cooperation grows, the idea of WID can be effectively introduced to local governments and integrated into a wide variety of their activities.

The NGOs concerned with women's issues are also aware of the importance of women's role in international cooperation. In response to the government's program for women's advancement, "Towards the Year 2000: A New National Plan of Action," those NGOs have developed their own "Towards the Year 2000: A Plan

of Action for the NGOs." This has resulted in increased activity for NGOs dealing with women's issues, though there are still many NGOs which are more concerned with women's advancement and sexual equality within Japan and which have not been able to expand their interests to include development cooperation or development education.

In addition to NGOs dealing with women's issues, there is an increasing number of NGOs concentrating on development cooperation in general. While there is much to be desired in terms of the scale of their activities, funding, technology, personnel, and inter-NGO relations, these organizations are active in developing countries at the grass-roots level, and are gaining valuable experience and results. Though there are still few organizations with clear perspectives on WID, some NGOs have carried out programs to provide agricultural training to or improve the living conditions of women in conjunction with UNDP and other organizations, so it is expected that WID will gain more understanding and become a more prominent feature of NGO activities in the future.

II. Recommendations for the Integration of Women's Concerns into Japanese Official Development Assistance

The members of the Study Group believe that socioeconomic development should be based upon a "participatory approach", meaning development should be achieved through the participation of all members of a society, both men and women. However, in order for men and women to become active agents for development, which would include their participation in the decision-making processes of development, basic conditions like education, employment and health must be improved. The Group is fully aware of both the need for people in developing countries to fight poverty and to work on their own to achieve economic and social independence, and of the need for development aid to support these efforts. In order to achieve sustainable development, high priority should be given to dealing with such problems as the ever greater population of the poor, stagnating food production and worsening environmental conditions. As these problems take a particularly hard toll on the lives of women in developing countries, it is necessary for women to participate actively in their solution.

Unfortunately, Japan has not been sufficiently taking into account WID perspectives in its aid policies and programs. It has been undeniably slow to come to grips with the issue in comparison to governments of other industrialized countries, many of whom had formulated their guidelines for WID by the mid-1980s. In order to improve this situation, to avoid negative impacts on women through its development programs, and to provide further support to the efforts being made to integrate women's concerns in development processes, the Group recommends that Japan should expand its development assistance to include a wider range of women-related activities.

In order to pursue WID-oriented assistance, however, Japan must first identify the basic policies and strategies it will be taking. It should then consider which areas be given high priorities in order to support full participation of women in development processes. It is also vital that Japan improve its aid system so that more effective and equitable development occurs through assistance; assistance in which the issue of WID is regularly dealt with under a consistent set of guidelines.

Approaches towards WID: Japan should make clear aid policies and strategies outlining its intention to actively support the cause of WID. It should look at the issue from a perspective which focuses on the relations between different sectors, and should consider the perspectives of women at all phases of development aid — planning, implementation, and evaluation — giving due consideration to the differing characteristics of women in different societies.

Priority areas of Japan's development assistance: Emphasis should be placed on promoting women's economic participation, education, health, and environmental management and protection. This should be accomplished through women's better access to and control of training opportunities and appropriate technology. In addition, support should be given for information activities, the enhancement of national machinery

and non-governmental organizations concerned with women's issues in developing countries.

Improvement of the Japanese system for administering aid: It is most urgently needed to establish and strengthen WID units in organizations administering aid, train the personnel concerned, develop WID experts, and make WID manuals and checklists. It is also important to cooperate with NGOs and other institutions to improve development education, thus obtaining wider understanding and support for assistance to WID programs within Japan.

1. Basic Approaches towards WID

The future implementation of Japan's development assistance should take into account of the aforementioned basic concept of WID and be underpinned by an awareness of the need to actively enhance women's role in the development processes. Ultimately, Japan's aid must promote the self-reliant and sustainable development of all developing countries.

Accordingly, the Study Group recommends that the following four basic approaches should be taken towards promoting Japan's assistance in regard to WID.

1.1 Statement of Political Commitment to WID Issues

Japan should first articulate its intentions through aid policies that women-related issues will be given high consideration. Such aid policies should be expressed at higher political levels and elucidated in aid policy dialogue with developing countries.

One of the cornerstones of Japan's aid is respect for the formal request for assistance independently made by the recipient governments. However, the participation of women in the process of formulating development plans and programs is largely restricted in developing countries, due to the fact that women are often found at the periphery of political and social decision-making processes, being denied access to information, education and social services. The perspectives of women are consequently seldom reflected in development policies, plans and programs at the national level. Japan should fully take into account these restrictions when discussing aid policies and programs with developing countries. Japan should articulate its aid policy, and prepare and distribute publicity materials that clearly show Japan's position, including specific examples of WID-related projects to be supported.

1.2 Socioeconomically Differentiated Approach to WID

The situations of women in developing countries differ significantly according to their political, economic, social, cultural, and religious conditions. A great variety of values and needs are also found depending on the social class, employment status, location, and family situation of the women in question. Women in developing countries tend to be viewed as a largely homogeneous and uniformed group, but development aid must be based on a differentiated approach that gives consideration to the special characteristics of women in their specific communities.

In this process, consideration must not be limited to the social roles of men and women or the division of labor. Rather, means should be devised whereby women can participate more directly in the development process, while at the same time paying attention to the social and traditional factors that hamper their involvement. Furthermore, care must be taken that the rush to modernize does not bring with it the destruction of the culture and values of women. It is important, in this respect, to develop methods to foster development while at the same time preserving respect for women within their local communities.

1.3 Cross-sectoral Approach through Integrated Regional Development Processes

Women in developing countries find themselves in a complex socioeconomic situation which, in general, cannot be sufficiently improved under a conventional sector-by-sector approach. It is necessary, therefore, to take an integrated approach to women-related issues. In order to promote women's involvement in economic activities, for example, it is important to provide them with better access to technology, funding, and other sources of production, as well as to a wider range of information, education, and training services. Health and medical services must also be provided if health, a fundamental condition for sustained socioeconomic activity, is to be maintained. As another example, it is obvious that projects promoting family planning cannot succeed if women's health and education are undermined. Administrators need to be aware that the economic power of women could often be a deciding factor for obtaining the means of family planning.

Furthermore, projects must be approached from the vantage point of comprehensive regional development if they are to accurately reflect the needs of women from their own perspectives. This approach attempts to integrate the politics, economics, and social structures of the community concerned, while in the process attempting to identify the role and needs of women and actively encouraging their direct participation in development. This is a fundamental approach for achieving effective and sustainable development of a local society as a whole.

1.4 Integration of Women's Issues in All Processes of Development Assistance

The WID perspective should be reflected in every process of development activities; planning, implementation and evaluation. WID perspectives see women not only as the beneficiaries of development programs but as main agents in their implementation. This basic idea should be reflected in every phases of aid programs, from the very beginning to the very end. Even though WID perspectives are included in the initial planning stages of a development project, for example, if they are not adopted in the actual implementation, the aid will have little effect on women's situations and on society. In addition, if WID perspectives are not considered in the initial stages, it will be impossible in the final evaluation process to assess the degree of impact on and participation by men and women, respectively.

Emphasis on WID perspective does not mean eliminating male perspectives from development assistance. Rather, it means bringing multi-dimensional views to programs. The conventional approaches have rarely viewed the beneficiaries and target groups in any detail, and so have tended to lack consideration for women, children and other socially disadvantaged groups. They have carried with them the danger that the benefits of development may favor a specific group and may not necessarily be available to a wider range of people. The inclusion of a gender-specific perspective enables the discovery of more finely-tuned needs and will, in the end, spur development efforts by the entire community, men and children included. This, in turn, promotes more equitable and sustainable development.

2. Priority Areas for Japan's Development Assistance for WID

The Study Group recommends four priority areas in Japan's WID programs: (1) promotion of economic participation, (2) promotion of education, (3) promotion of health, medicine and family planning, and (4) greater participation in environmental protection and management. In addition, the following are considered priority issues as they will ensure effective development in these areas: reformation of the systems in developing countries (enhancement of national machinery and NGOs), and enhanced access to information.

These areas are to be both intrinsic and high-priority needs based on Japan's aid policy, its past experiences with assistance, and the analyses of the status of women in developing countries conducted by this Study Group. In administering aid, it is important that an effort should be made to incorporate these priority areas into all four basic approaches towards WID outlined above. All of these areas are closely intertwined, and the long-term desirability of an integrated approach is an obvious fact.

2.1 Promotion of Economic Participation

In carrying out its assistance programs, Japan should give support to the economic activities of women through occupational and technical training programs which will lead to expanded employment opportunities and higher incomes. However, this must be done at the same time lessening the often excessive labor required of women both at home and work and avoiding any negative impact on women's health.

A large number of women are engaged in agricultural production in developing countries. It is considered that improving productivity in this sector and to give support for higher production and food security will eventually lead to increase the productivity of the entire community. It is important, therefore, to develop and disseminate appropriate time- and resource-saving technology for women, to have women participate in agricultural training, and to improve women's access to credit which would enable them to expand production activities or start-up new businesses. If support for organizing women's groups should be also given, all assistance programs would become even more effective.

Modernization processes have resulted in many women moving into urban industrial and service sectors. Improving women's situations in these sectors will therefore be an important component of aid programs. In many cases women work in poor environments, their employment opportunities are limited, and they are rarely able to advance to decision-making and managerial levels. Many women, in addition, work in the informal sector where wages are low and job security is poor. In order to diversify women's employment opportunities, priority should be given to supporting occupational training programs which include courses in marketing and management, the creation of better work environments, and the education of female workers on their rights and legal conditions.

With these considerations, then, it is important that Japan's development assistance programs value and support the following efforts being made by developing countries:

1. Develop and disseminate appropriate technology for women;
2. Implement occupational and technical training programs which will generate greater employment opportunities and higher incomes for women;
3. Enhance women's access to credit facilities and other production resources;
4. Improve labor conditions and work environments for women in the formal and informal sectors;
5. Promote women's organizations in the community and their participation in agricultural cooperatives, labor unions and other organizational activities.

2.2 Promotion of Education

Education is a necessary condition for sustainable development; it accelerates peoples's access to information and knowledge. However, women's educational levels are relatively low in many developing countries and it is difficult for women themselves to change this situation. In addition to improving literacy rates, and elementary school enrollment and completion rates, it is necessary to provide women with the opportunity to acquire basic knowledge about daily life activities.

The differences between male and female enrollment ratios in various countries, the sociocultural norms and customs that have slowed down female enrollment, and the reasons why female school drop-out rates are high should be taken into full account. It is even more important to provide assistance for the universal elementary education, being the most basic and vital issue of all. Japan's experiences in achieving widespread basic education could well be used as an example. Other effective forms of assistance would include the publication and dissemination of textbooks and educational materials which take into account socioeconomic factors and characteristics of the society, the training and education of female school teacher, and the provision of educational facilities which can be used by women. In view of the fact that literacy rates are relatively low for women over the age of fifteen in many developing countries, assistance should be extended not only to basic literacy, but also other practical and functional literacy programs including job-related skills, sanitation, health and nutrition, family planning, and resource and environmental conservation. It is necessary, however, to provide education that is relevant to people in rural communities, thereby avoiding exacerbating the massive migration to urban areas and abroad. Educational opportunities must be provided in a balanced way so as not to widen the gaps between the rich and poor groups of the society.

With these considerations, then, it is important that Japan's development assistance programs value and support the following efforts being made by developing countries:

1. Promote elementary education, especially for women;
2. Improve the quality of education through the training of female teachers and the creation and dissemination of textbooks and teaching materials suited to local social needs and conditions;
3. Establish educational and training facilities which can be used by women;
4. Promote education and training opportunities in order to improve literacy rates among adult women, and allow women to acquire basic knowledge and information about daily life activities.

2.3 Promotion of Health, Medicine, and Family Planning

Traditionally, the issue of women and health has been viewed within the framework of maternal and child health, and population and family planning. However, women's

health does not just concern the mothers who will produce and raise the next generation; it is in fact a more comprehensive and complex issue. Women have the role of promoting health not only at home, but also in local communities. In areas where medical facilities are scarce, or where women's participation is restricted due to religious or cultural reasons, female medical workers and volunteers play an absolutely vital role. We should also not forget the fact that women have traditionally provided health and medical services as nurses, health workers, and mid-wives. In order to promote women's health, therefore, it is important to include sanitation and nutrition as a part of adult education, to provide assistance for programs that improve access to health services, to reduce the volume of household tasks like fetching water and fuel wood, and to expand the range of gender-specific health and medical data available.

Infant mortality rates continue to be high in developing countries, and this, in and of itself, is a reflection of the lack of knowledge and information about sanitation and nutrition, the lack of economic power among women, and the poor state of health of mothers. In addition, there has been a surge in the number of woman-headed households in recent years due to the sharply-accelerated urban population influx and the large numbers of men going to work overseas. This has in turn resulted in an increased workload for women.

It is necessary to create a firm base of primary health care oriented towards maternal and child health in order to then promote family planning programs which also encourage male's participation. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account demographic structures and population movements in each society.

With these considerations, then, it is important that Japan's development assistance programs value and support the following efforts being made by developing countries:

1. Enhance women's access to health and medical services and information, particularly local health services;
2. Promote primary health care programs oriented towards maternal and child health and family planning integrated into these programs;
3. Promote health education targeted at women;
4. Collect gender-based data regarding nutrition, health, medicine, and demography (static and dynamic).

2.4 Greater Participation in Environmental Protection and Management

One of the most important issues in today's global environmental crisis is how to achieve both socioeconomic development and environmental protection. Unless due consideration is given to environmental issues, sustainable development will not be possible.

Many women in developing countries are heavily dependent upon the natural environment in their daily lives. Some 80 percent of them live in rural areas where women have to find drinking water and fuel wood. Women are also responsible for collecting medical herbs from the forest, nutritional fruits and roots, feed for livestock, fibers with which to make rope and other implements, materials for building homes, and various materials necessary for daily life. Damage to the environment, therefore, has a direct influence on activities being undertaken by women. The destruction of the forests, which has been proceeding at alarming rates in recent years, threatens their living environments and forces women to travel farther to find what they need. Lack of fuel not only interferes with daily cooking, it also causes people to drink unboiled water; one reason why children die of diarrhea.

There are many cases in developing countries where actions designed to maintain life become a cause of environmental destruction, with the effect that the living conditions of the people are actually made worse. In order to break out of this vicious circle, it is necessary for women to better manage their resources and environment through acquiring necessary skills, training and funds.

There are several reasons why women have not been active participants in environmental protection up to now: they have lacked access to education and information; they have been overworked; they have not had land rights; they have not been able to participate in important decision-making processes; and they have not been well organized. It is therefore important to support the active involvement of women in environmental protection and management by promoting the dissemination of environmental information and knowledge, taking into account the characteristics of individual societies.

With these considerations, then, it is important that Japan's development assistance programs value and support the following efforts being made by developing countries:

1. Promote active participation of women in environmental protection and management programs and projects;
2. Study the impact of environmental destruction on the social and economic position of women;
3. Promote schemes to supply necessary safe drinking water and energy;
4. Promote environmental education in formal and non-formal education programs.

2.5 Strengthen the Internal Systems of Developing Countries

Many developing countries have national machinery, consisting of ministries of women's affairs, women's affairs bureaus in social welfare ministries, women's affairs divisions in the prime ministers' offices and others. As a result of the United Nations Decade for Women, they were launched in an attempt to view women's issues

in a multi-dimensional fashion. These organizations are responsible for advocating policies relating to women, promoting and coordinating the activities of governmental institutions and NGOs as they relate to women, campaigning to sensitize the public about crucial issues on women, carrying out development education, and exchanging information on an international level.

The national machinery plays a leading role for the advancement of women in the Philippines, for example. It formulated the National Development Plan for Women (1989-92) which conforms to the existing national development plans and coordinates the women-related activities of government agencies and NGOs. However, not all of the programs planned are yet fully carried out. Many developing countries show a lack of ability to formulate such plans and manage programs. It is therefore urgent that support be given to strengthen their organizations, systems, functions, program implementation and human resources.

Women's NGOs and grass-root NGOs are also found in many developing countries, engaging in activities related to women in development. These NGOs are versed in local social systems and work closely with local communities. Assistance administered through supporting NGOs should result in wide-spread, effective development. However, many of the grass-root NGOs in developing countries lack the ability to effectively plan, formulate, manage and carry out programs. It is therefore vital that support be given to the strengthening these NGOs, thereby boosting the effectiveness of assistance, and supporting community-led, sustained development through an extensive bottom-up approach.

Many NGOs from industrialized countries are also active in assisting developing countries. Japan needs to expand its support not only for those Japanese NGOs providing development assistance to developing countries, but also to NGOs from other industrialized countries when it is felt that the goals requested of Japan's assistance can be more effectively achieved through cooperation with them.

With these considerations, then, it is important that Japan's development assistance programs value and support the following efforts being made by developing countries:

1. Strengthen the capabilities of national machinery in its organization, functions, human resources, technology, and program implementation; establish and strengthen women-related centers for research, information and training; and promotion of information networking within and outside of a country;
2. Promote formulation and implementation of national development plans and programs which take into account the needs of women;
3. Promote WID-related projects carried out by local and international NGOs active in developing countries.

2.6 Expanded Access to Information

Women, in general, have limited access to information and knowledge, especially if they are living in rural areas with no electricity and poor transportation and communication systems. In some cases religious and traditional customs and norms restrict the range of women's activity and keep them alienated from certain types of information. There is, of course, much information which women need: information on ways to improve productivity, technology, marketing and management, sanitation, health, nutrition, medicine, family planning, environment, laws related to the family and land ownership, and other social services. By supporting efforts to make this information more easily available, Japan's assistance could improve the economic and social situations of women and promote their participation in development. As women learn for themselves how to collect, analyze and monitor important information, improvements not just for women, but for the quality of life in the entire community, will result. It is important, therefore, to promote greater social opportunities for women through these sorts of "participatory information collection and monitoring" activities, thereby promoting the empowerment of women and assisting the autonomous development of a community as a whole.

In order to have an accurate grasp of the socioeconomic situations of women and to incorporate these realities in the mainstream of development policies and plans, it is necessary to include gender-specific data in all regularly conducted national censuses and population and household surveys. At the same time, a new set of gender-based indicators and statistics should be developed, and where necessary, sample surveys should be carried out. As Japan has some of the world's best experience and knowledge about statistical collection and analysis, it could make great contributions to developing countries by placing priority in its aid programs on the collection, analysis, and dissemination of gender-specific data, and on the training of personnel to implement these programs.

Although each developing country conducts research and studies on women, it is difficult to locate necessary information and to have easy access to it as this information is not being stored in a centralized manner. With the recent emphasis on providing more information regarding women, however, countries have built women's information centers and networks which handle not only socioeconomic indicators and statistics, but also bibliographic information on laws, technology, and cases of successful projects. Under the leadership of local and central governments, Japan has established a number of women's centers, but it is vital that these centers be also provided with assistance so that information exchanges and networking with developing countries and international institutions be further promoted. There is a particularly strong requirement for gender-based information on the part of ASEAN and SAARC countries, and it is hoped that in the future Japan will be able to respond quickly to their requests for cooperation.

With these considerations, then, it is important that Japan's development assistance programs value and support the following efforts being made by developing

countries:

1. Enhance women's access to information, and promote information systems able to organize the data needed and provide it in a comprehensive form; in particular, to disseminate information and knowledge to women in rural communities and outlying islands;
2. Promote "participatory information collection and monitoring" in which women will be able, on their own, to improve their lives;
3. Promote education, training, and technical cooperation related to national census, population and household surveys which will provide gender-based data on developing countries; promote gender-based sample surveys as needed;
4. Promote networking among governments, local and international NGOs in regard to women-related issues.

3. Promoting WID-related Assistance

In order to promote development assistance related to WID, the aid-implementation system must be improved in line with all the priority areas and approaches as recommended above. Work related to organizations, including the establishment of WID units, organization of personnel training courses, and the cultivating of experts, are matters that should be attended to immediately. Matters that must be addressed from medium- and long-term perspectives are the expansion of WID-related assistance, more thorough monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects, and the promotion of research.

Aiming to cooperate with all organizations at home and abroad, and to obtain the understanding and support with regard to WID (not only of organizations implementing development assistance but also of a broad range of citizens), networks should be created and development education promoted.

3.1 Organizational Consolidation

It is to be hoped that the following procedures will be adopted by organizations implementing development assistance, so that WID-related assistance is promoted in an organized manner. In order to consolidate organizations, it is necessary to secure sufficient numbers of staff appreciably in aid-executing organizations. It is vital that increases in the number of development-aid staff and the consolidation of organizations takes place at the same time.

3.1.1 Establishment of WID units and the reinforcement of planning and co-ordination of aid-executing agencies

WID is essentially a matter of concern that traverses all fields of social and economic development. Women's issues are not sectoral issues. All sectors of development programs should come to grips with WID. Development assistance should be promoted in a way that incorporates the women's concerns in all fields and forms of development assistance.

Projects and programs of Japan's development assistance have not fully attended to or tackled the problems of women, which in nature are cross-cutting and interrelated. This is due to the fact that projects have been divided into sectoral administrative divisions and the perspective for integral solutions for women's problems have not been well incorporated into the respective projects. In order to improve project implementation, plans and designs for development assistance must be drawn up in a unified manner (an integrated approach) that looks beyond individual sectors or forms of development assistance. Planning and coordinating functions must be expanded following this approach.

Advice on programs in each category and sector of development assistance should be given to ensure that unified planning and coordination as a whole takes place. This is best accomplished by establishing WID units in aid-executing organizations as one measure to strengthen planning and coordination functions, and for consistently tackling with WID issues. The OECF appointed a person responsible for WID in 1987 and has subsequently gathered information conducted research relating to WID. These efforts should be further strengthened.

It is hoped that WID will be promoted by program category, sector and region while maintaining close contact with WID units. For this purpose, it is desired that WID-liaison officers will be appointed in each department of aid-executing agencies to monitor the situation with regard to implementation.

3.1.2 Reinforcement of overseas offices and appointment of WID officers

Overseas offices administering assistance must collect information concerning the women's situations in the respective country and region where the office is located. They should also discuss possible aid measures and programs regarding WID with the government of the recipient country. In addition, the offices must participate in mutual information exchanges among the local offices of donor countries in order to promote Japan's WID assistance. Adequate personnel must be appointed to be responsible for collecting information and monitoring projects related to WID. The consolidation of the functions of local offices and the expansion of their staff are important prerequisites for the promotion of WID-related assistance. The strengthening of local offices enables the formation of plans suited to local needs and permits quick responses.

Dispatching experts responsible for WID project formation for an extended period will help support the activities of overseas offices in identifying and developing effective and WID-related projects. In the case of projects that should have WID components incorporated into them, experts responsible for WID should be included in survey teams so that project plans account for the local situations of women.

3.2 Improving Awareness through Staff Training and Establishing Implementation Methodology

In order to promote WID-related assistance, organizations must be consolidated, aid implementators' awareness and understanding of WID must be raised, and practical knowledge and skills must be developed that enable women in the areas concerned to participate in and benefit from development assistance. Work should begin on systematic training and the fostering of personnel in Japan. This should include the reform of all curricula currently used in training of technical cooperation experts, administered chiefly by the Institute for International Cooperation, IICA, and the establishment of new WID-related training courses in it.

3.2.1 Implementation of training for aid personnel

Personnel involved in development assistance programs require an increased awareness of the present situations of women in developing countries as well as crucial issues for women. They must also give due consideration to issues regarding development planning and programming. There is a need for training to incorporate WID in all operations. Training should be given to staff and experts directly involved in development assistance in the ODA executing agencies but also to private consultants and NGO staff.

Raising awareness on women's issues and understanding among senior-level personnel responsible for determining aid directions and policies is vital to the promotion of WID-related assistance. Special attention should be given to training programs aimed at senior-level personnel.

Experiences of development aid agencies in other countries are instructive. When development aid personnel take part in WID training courses, those who used to view women only from the perspectives of social welfare begin to view their role more as economic producers. Women's issues thus become more integrated into aid planning and implementation processes. In addition to raising awareness, Japan's WID-related assistance would become even more effective if training programs, incorporating practical methodology, are developed regarding project planning, implementation and evaluation.

3.2.2 Fostering and utilizing WID experts

As defined by the DAC, WID expertise is: "The ability to recognize the operation of structural and cultural factors which either restrain or stimulate women in their access to economic, political, and social resources, and which limit or enlarge their opportunities for self-reliance and self-respect. Ability to apply this recognition in theory and practice.' A WID expert is someone who has learned how to analyze the relationships between these factors and incorporate them into aid planning and project implementation. For example, the Asian Development Bank has requested a WID expert to join a survey team on rural development planning. The person would be responsible for basic research and would put forward proposals relating to activities that would help increase women's income (such as fish farming, chicken farming, cultivation, sales promotion, formation of cooperatives, etc.)

The use of WID experts as survey team members and coordinators will support the development of planning that incorporates the role of women in every field. Furthermore, this will promote the identification, formulation, and implementation of both WID-specific aid projects (aimed principally at women) and WID-integrated aid projects (incorporating components concerning, or giving consideration to, the participation of women).

Unfortunately, there are few such experts who can fulfill such a role in Japan. There is therefore an urgent need to cultivate experts who have knowledge and skills regarding both the issues of development and women. It is to be hoped that appropriate candidates will be recruited and trained, irrespective of gender, from among the ranks of development experts in all fields, ex-JOCV volunteers, and researchers in related fields.

3.2.3 Development of manuals and checklists

Another method of ensuring that consideration to WID is given in the work of experts, staff and volunteers in aid-executing organization is to supply them with WID checklists and manuals. Such materials can then be used in project planning, management, monitoring and evaluation. Checklists must be developed which include items to examine in the course of each aid procedure and which contain indicators and other items needed to be surveyed and reported. Manuals are needed which contain practical procedures and methods that are to be expected by aid-agency personnel. If these materials are utilized, it should become easier for women in developing countries to participate in aid programs and easier for such programs to reflect the needs of women. The development of such manuals and checklists should take place in close collaboration with research and aid evaluation activities, should incorporate feedback from information and experiences gained in the field, and should be continuously updated.

3.3 Expansion of Relevant Assistance, Monitoring and Evaluation for WID

In order to incorporate women's concerns in development assistance programs as a whole and to expand the benefits to, and participation of, women in current aid programs, it will be essential to expand WID-specific and WID-integrated projects in all sectors and for all forms of development assistance. In addition to the expansion of evaluation activities for each project, continuous monitoring of how far WID-issues are being incorporated into development assistance, in general, should be undertaken to bring about quantitative and qualitative improvements.

3.3.1 Monitoring the implementation of WID-related assistance

DAC is asking its member countries that their reporting of development aid statistics specify the disbursements for WID-oriented assistance. With the introduction of such statistical reporting, it will become possible to quantitatively monitor WID-oriented efforts within the framework of development assistance as a whole. WID Experts Group in DAC are urging to strengthen WID aspects in the Aid Reviews of member countries. Japan, as a DAC member, should consider the establishment of a system for carrying out such monitoring.

Projects should not only be evaluated separately but the degree to which WID has been integrated into development assistance as a whole must be qualitatively reviewed. The state of Japan's progress with regard to WID-related assistance should be examined and included in annual reports of aid-executing agencies.

3.3.2 Expansion of direct participatory assistance

Japan has so far implemented little development assistance that has a clear target group in mind and which involves the direct participation of the people of developing countries. Development assistance which is aimed directly at institution-building that focuses on establishment of effective social organization and system has also seldom been implemented. This goes beyond the kind of assistance for simple technology transfer in the narrow sense, or establishment of single facility. As part of the promotion of WID-related assistance, plans should be drawn up for improvements in these areas.

One of the issues raised to promote participation of women in development is the need to improve women's access to and control of social services and training. Not only must women instructors and experts be fostered and women-oriented facilities (such as schools) set up, but human and material resources must be made available, useful and relevant to truly reach local women. Consideration must be given to making them serve a useful purpose, and they must be supported. One method of promoting this kind of open access for women is to study and to develop appropriate management system of public services, such as technological extension, education, health, and

credit schemes that do not exclude women. Technical support and administrative supervision must be improved. It would also be effective to promote such activities not only among middle-level technicians but also directly among people. This kind of plan involving direct people's participation is vital for the purpose of supporting institution building as a whole. It would not limit simply to the transfer of narrowly defined technology or the provision of equipment. Support for such intangible activities as training and education costs will prove indispensable.

3.3.3 Small-Scale Grant Assistance and NGO Project Subsidy System

Small-Scale Grant Assistance and NGO Project Subsidy System, established as new channels for Japan's ODA in fiscal 1989, support the activities of local governments and grass-roots organizations in the developing countries as well as projects of Japanese NGOs. It is hoped that this kind of support will continue to be increased. Implementation and recruitment guidelines, however, should be established for each program, and a vigorous publicity campaign launched so that this kind of assistance should be extended to WID-related projects being implemented, including those by women's groups in developing countries. Possible projects include income-generation, technical training, legal advice and so on, as well as programs that are mainly aimed at women, such as literacy education and small-scale credit scheme. It is also hoped that the application process and other administrative procedures will be further simplified, making them easier for NGOs to carry out. As all aid must be made to reflect the WID point of view, all projects should therefore be evaluated, not only according to other criteria, but also according to whether women are participating in and benefiting from them.

3.3.4 Supporting women's organizations in developing countries

There is a need to develop aid policies to promote WID-related activities that are difficult to support within the existing aid schemes. Possible activities include financial support of the activities of women's groups in developing countries, financial assistance to enable women from developing countries to participate in international conferences hosted by the third country and international NGOs, and financial support for women's information networks. Although the channels for this kind of financial aid are limited in Japan, it is expected that Japan should respond quickly to these needs even if the amounts of money involved are small.

Continuous support based on multi-year plans, even if limited in scale, would be most effective in establishing systems that guarantee the participation of women and in strengthening organizations that address women's issues. Consideration must therefore be given to the development of measures that will make this kind of sustained support possible.

The Netherlands and Scandinavian nations have set up special budgets and are flexibly disbursing funds to provide support for women's information networks

and women's organizations, items not easily dealt with in normal government development assistance framework. Japan should consider the possibilities of flexible funding methods in disbursing aid and work towards the creation of such systems.

3.4 Promotion of WID-related Research

WID is a relatively new issue as far as Japan's development assistance is concerned. There is consequently a lack of experience and knowledge regarding development planning and methods of incorporating WID. A need therefore exists for increased research into the issue of women in development in order to overcome this lack of experience and knowledge and to ensure that development assistance addresses the current condition of women in developing countries. The results of such research should then be reflected in the aid implementation process. Furthermore, research efforts should be strengthened as a means of supporting the effective implementation of aid. At the same time, support within the framework of assistance must also be given to research activities that will build the capacity of developing countries themselves to conduct research and draw development planning.

3.4.1 Promotion of basic research and information gathering

There is a need for the sustained collection and dissemination of basic information for use in planning and implementing assistance, and for obtaining a firm understanding of the situation of women in recipient countries. The problems facing women in developing countries, while having certain aspects in common, differ according to local political and cultural factors, women's social and economic standing, their age, and the generation to which they belong. Measures that take such differences into account must therefore be developed when implementing aid.

Awareness of the needs of women in different counties and regions is the cornerstone for developing aid plans tailored to such needs. The effective implementation of WID-related assistance will require avoiding the inefficiency of starting surveys from scratch with each project and ensuring the proper coordination of projects. It is hoped that the country studies for development assistance conducted by the Institute for International Cooperation, JICA, will include an analysis of women's participation in each sector, and of the situation of women in recipient countries. Holding international symposia in Japan to exchange information will be useful in developing practical strategies regarding priority issues and fields. Such gatherings would also introduce the Japanese participants to other donors' aid activities.

Besides their use in the undertakings of aid organizations, the statistics, information, and research results mentioned above should be considered for widespread dissemination among other organizations and concerned citizens. In the long term, consideration should be given to the regular collection of domestic and foreign materials

and data relating to WID, the establishment of an information clearing house for the supply of WID information, and networking with other information centers like universities and the National Women's Education Center.

3.4.2 Research and development of WID-related strategies and methodology

A recent DAC Chairperson report highlights "participatory development" as one of the themes for priority attention in development assistance in the 1990s. One of the means for realizing this idea is the establishment of aid planning methodology that adequately includes the needs and the situation of the people living in the target area. WID is also an important element of participatory development. Touching on the situation of women is a prerequisite in cases where women are to be the direct target of assistance. Even when women are not directly involved in a project, a full understanding of development effects on women is necessary so that measures can be taken that would avoid negative effects beforehand.

There is consequently an urgent need to develop practical methods for aid personnel to collect and analyze relevant gender-based information in developing and evaluating aid projects. Current development surveys and planning methodology of programs and projects put importance on the technical and engineering aspects. WID research, however, should be positioned with socioeconomic studies, indicating the importance of employing anthropological and sociological methodology.

There is as yet insufficient empirical research regarding the differences between aid projects giving and not giving consideration to WID in terms of the inputs and outcomes of projects and in terms of the kind and degree of effect such projects have on women's lives. In-depth case studies to establish a basis for effective aid implementation and the further strengthening and consolidation of impact evaluation research is desired.

3.4.3 Promotion of joint research

Researchers in developing countries are a valuable source of information regarding implementation of Japan's assistance. They should therefore be included in the process of Japan's assistance as local consultants so that such assistance better reflects the opinions and aspirations of local women, and research into the effectiveness of Japan's assistance can be conducted.

Research on WID-related themes conducted jointly by Japanese and developing country researchers within the framework of development assistance will provide for the accumulation of knowledge about WID in Japan, increase developing countries' capacity to conduct independent research, and contribute enormously to the establishment of national and regional development strategies by men and women

in developing countries. Such joint research should become a part of policies aimed at promoting the participation of recipient nations in development assistance. Priority should be placed on the joint research that leads to development plans and programs.

3.5 Building WID Networks

In order to promote assistance that incorporates WID, it is vital for Japan to promote mutual cooperation among organizations implementing development assistance. Encouraging cooperation between organizations for development assistance and organizations working for advancement of the status of women is also essential. Information exchange and cooperation should be further promoted, not only among government agencies, but among groups sharing common concerns, such as local governments, NGOs, and academic associations. Such efforts will increase the effectiveness of Japan's assistance.

3.5.1 Mutual cooperation among government aid organizations

In order to promote the establishment of WID under a consistent principle throughout all government organizations that implement Japan's development assistance, cooperation is needed among aid-executing organizations such as the OECF and JICA.

This applies not only to bilateral assistance. Japan must also promote WID in its multilateral aid programs including contributions to United Nations organizations and investments in international financial organizations. As a way of promoting WID in multilateral development assistance, contributions to specialized organizations concerned with WID such as UNIFEM and INSTRAW should be increased. Voluntary contributions to WID projects implemented by specialized organizations such as the FAO and the ILO, and regional economic and social committees such as ESCAP should be expanded. Japan, as a member country, should also make an active intellectual contribution to these international organizations by monitoring their commitment to WID and offering counsel.

3.5.2 Cooperation with international organizations and other donor countries

DAC's WID Experts Group represents a major forum for examining policies for promoting WID and for exchanging information and experiences. Japan should continue its active participation and intellectual contribution to this type of forum. Japan has much to learn and adopt from the aid experience and the approach to such matters as staff training methods of Canada and Scandinavian countries where WID-related assistance is more advanced. Mutual cooperation with the local offices of these donor countries and international organizations should also be promoted

for the purposes of coordinating WID-related aid programs and exchanging information through local consultative meetings held in the recipient countries.

United Nations agencies have compiled various statistics relating to women, which could be used by Japan as basic data for aid purposes. Attention should be given to women's aid projects currently being implemented by organizations such as UNIFEM, and policies that promote cooperation with regard to aid implementation. The United Kingdom and Norway, for example, have dispatched experts at their own cost to the sections of the United Nations and the World Bank responsible for WID in an effort to strengthen WID-related programs in these institutions. Japan should not only contribute financially to WID projects in United Nations organizations, but also support in other ways through dispatching experts and providing cooperative assistance.

3.5.3 Cooperation to promote the New National Plan of Action

In line with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategy of 1985, and based on the report of the Advisory Council to the president of the Headquarters for the Planning and Promotion of Policies Relating to Women, the Headquarters for the Planning and Promotion of Policies Relating to Women (headed by the Prime Minister), formulated a National Plan of Action in 1977 and a New National Plan of Action in 1987. These plans raised the issue of international cooperation as an important element in Japan's policies towards women's issues. In the 1990-revised plan of action, international cooperation is further promoted. Attention is also given to the formulation of a comprehensive action plan that further stresses WID. It is hoped that this kind of domestic effort, along with communication and information exchanges with organizations that implement government development assistance, will be pursued more closely and contribute to the promotion of mutual activities in the future.

3.5.4 Strengthening cooperation with NGOs and local government bodies

Apart from government development assistance, independent international exchange activities and international cooperation activities on the part of local government bodies and domestic NGOs have been vigorously implemented in recent years.

In particular, women's groups that until now have concerned themselves only with problems faced by women at home, have become more concerned with development problems. There has also been an increase in the number of these groups that are providing financial and personnel assistance to women's groups in developing countries.

In the future, consideration should be given to possibilities to ensure increased effectiveness and efficiency in the promotion of WID-related aid. Among them are included promoting the exchange of information, cooperation using the know-how of NGOs and local government bodies in official technical cooperation programs such as the participants' training and youth invitation programs, the participation of these groups in JICA expert training programs as lecturers and trainees, and, jointly sponsored international conference related to WID.

3.6 Promotion of Development Education

Despite the fact the United Nations Decade for Women was represented with the themes "equality," "development," and "peace," it seems that Japanese citizens were more taken up by the theme of equality rather than concerns relating to development and the issues of women and development. Securing widespread understanding and support in the community for WID-related development assistance is an intrinsic element of the promotion of WID-oriented aid. In order to deepen the level of understanding held by staff and experts participating directly in development assistance, and also among citizens, the promotion of development education is vital.

To promote awareness and support for improving the standard of living of people and societies in developing countries through development education, it is not sufficient to present these countries as targets for development assistance and with little relevance to our own lives. Calls are being made for a perspective that values and encourages the efforts being made by the men and women in developing countries themselves and Japan's role as a member of the global community. In the same way, rather than simply drawing attention to the tragic situation of women in developing countries, developing an understanding of WID issues is imperative. This concerns the importance of women's roles in socioeconomic development and the importance of development to achieve a better position for women in developing countries.

In order to promote development education that conveys the importance of women's participation, it is necessary to publicize the problems and roles of women in developing countries with regard to development, to strengthen support for citizen's groups and local governing bodies' international exchange activities, and to promote activities aimed at deepening international understanding in schools and in the society in general. Plans should be laid for the training of development education personnel over the long-term. Other possible measures include the supply of information and documentation learned through aid activities, cooperation in producing materials for use in development education, and cooperation with training of personnel who are active in development education.

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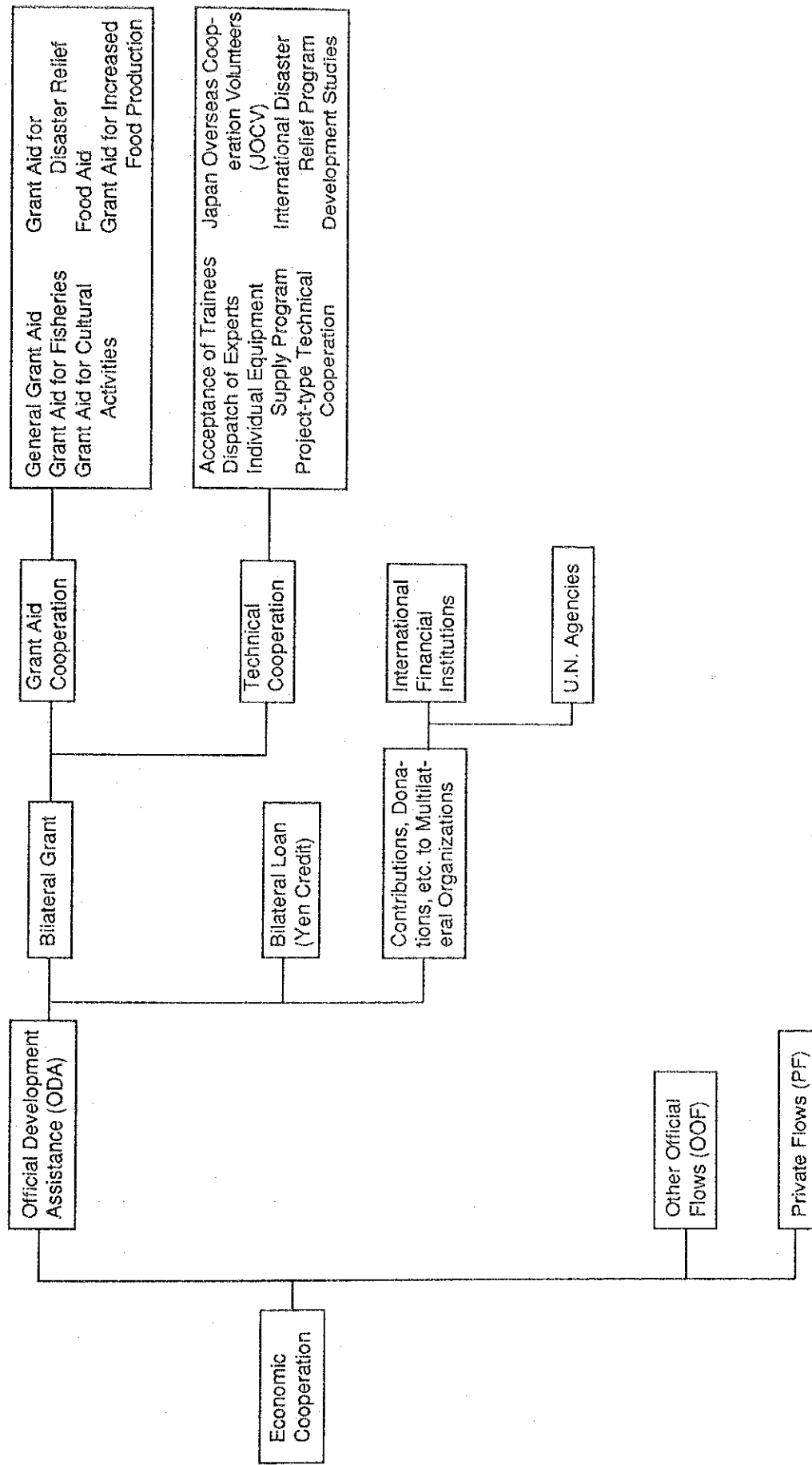
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(1) Forms of Japan's ODA



(2) Geographical Allocation of Trainees Accepted (FY 1989)

Country \ Category	Group Training	Individual Training	Private Sector Counterparts	Eastern Europe Support Program	Total
Total	3,063 (605)	2,154 (361)	23	100 (9)	5,340 (975)
Asia	1,373 (313)	1,393 (283)	23		2,789 (596)
Bangladesh	66 (4)	41 (1)			107 (5)
Butan	4	3			7
Myanmar	1	3 (1)			4 (1)
China	65 (9)	234 (55)			299 (64)
India	58 (6)	30 (1)			88 (7)
Indonesia	206 (31)	235 (41)	8		449 (72)
Korea	52 (4)	134 (5)			186 (9)
Laos	7	8			15
Malaysia	145 (24)	212 (40)			357 (64)
Maldives	6 (2)	3			9 (2)
Mongolia	7 (1)	2 (1)			9 (2)
Nepal	52 (4)	39 (8)			91 (12)
Pakistan	56 (2)	19 (3)	3		78 (5)
Philippines	226 (94)	115 (37)			341 (131)
Singapore	48 (12)	34 (7)			82 (19)
Sri Lanka	71 (15)	42 (11)	12		125 (26)
Thailand	260 (98)	209 (61)			469 (159)
Viet Nam	2 (1)	7 (6)			9 (7)
Brunei	13 (1)	7 (1)			20 (2)
Hong Kong	22 (5)	12 (3)			34 (8)
Macao		1			1
Cambodia	6	3 (1)			9 (1)

(Note) Figures in parentheses indicate the number of women.

Category Country	Group Training	Individual Training	Private Sector Counterparts	Eastern Europe Support Program	Total
Middle East	444 (53)	193 (16)			637 (69)
Algeria	11	10			21
Bahrain	4	5			9
Egypt	118 (18)	48 (7)			166 (25)
Iran	31	14			45
Iraq	48 (10)	7			55 (10)
Jordan	19 (3)	27 (2)			46 (5)
Kuwait	10				10
Lebanon	2				2
Libya					
Morocco	10	16			26
Oman	6	3			9
Qatar	4	1			5
Saudi Arabia	44	7			51
Sudan	33 (6)	7 (1)			40 (7)
Syria	13 (2)	6 (1)			19 (3)
Tunisia	13	1			14
Turkey	61 (14)	32 (5)			93 (19)
Yemen	13	4			17
Yemen, Democratic	3	4			7
United Arab Emirates	1	1			2
Africa	407 (43)	202 (12)			609 (55)
Benin	5	2			7
Botswana	3				3

(Note) Figures in parentheses indicate the number of women.

Country \ Category	Group Training	Individual Training	Private Sector Counterparts	Eastern Europe Support Program	Total
Burundi	5	3			8
Cameroon	6	1			7
Cape Verde	1				1
Central African Rep.	5 (1)	4			9 (1)
Chad	1				1
Comoros	2				2
Congo	2				2
Equatorial Guinea	1				1
Ethiopia	21 (2)	2			23 (2)
Gabon	3				3
Gambia	4				4
Ghana	35 (3)	10			45 (3)
Guinea	7	5			12
Guinea-Bissau	2	1			3
Ivory Coast	11 (1)	7			18 (1)
Kenya	67 (5)	52 (8)			119 (13)
Lesotho					
Liberia	13 (2)	4			17 (2)
Madagascar	8 (2)	3			11 (2)
Malawi	13 (1)	3			16 (1)
Mali	4	3			7
Mauritania	1				1
Mautitius	3	3			6
Mozambique		1			1
Niger	8	6 (1)			14 (1)

(Note) Figures in parentheses indicate the number of women.

Category Country	Group Training	Individual Training	Private Sector Counterparts	Eastern Europe Support Program	Total
Nigeria	26 (3)	6			32 (3)
Rwanda	6	11 (1)			17 (1)
Sao Tome & Principe	2				2
Senegal	5 (1)	13			18 (1)
Seychelles	3 (1)	2 (1)			5 (2)
Sierra Leone	8 (1)	2			10 (1)
Somalia	6				6
Swaziland	4 (1)				4 (1)
Tanzania	62 (9)	19 (1)			81 (10)
Togo	2	2			4
Uganda	8 (5)	2			10 (5)
Burkina Faso	2	1			3
Zaire	13	6			19
Zambia	19 (3)	20			39 (3)
Zimbabwe	8 (2)	5			13 (2)
Djibouti	2	3			5
Central and South America	724 (182)	338 (47)			1,062 (229)
Argentina	62 (19)	30 (7)			92 (26)
Bahamas	1 (1)				1 (1)
Barbados	1 (1)				1 (1)
Bolivia	28 (1)	19 (1)			47 (2)
Brazil	157 (47)	59 (7)			216 (54)
Chille	49 (11)	26 (6)			75 (17)
Colombia	42 (16)	18 (6)			60 (22)

(Note) Figures in parentheses indicate the number of women.

Country \ Category	Group Training	Individual Training	Private Sector Counterparts	Eastern Europe Support Program	Total
Costa Rica	13 (3)	11			24 (3)
Cuba	5 (1)	5			10 (1)
Dominica	13 (2)	9 (2)			22 (4)
Ecuador	17	8			25
El Salvador	3	1			4
Grenada	1				1
Guatemala	20 (2)	4			24 (2)
Guyana	3				3
Haiti	7 (1)				7 (1)
Honduras	20 (4)	11 (2)			31 (6)
Jamaica	5 (3)	1 (1)			6 (4)
Mexico	77 (20)	54 (2)			131 (22)
Nicaragua	11 (1)				11 (1)
Panama	17 (5)	3 (1)			20 (6)
Paraguay	42 (12)	23 (4)			65 (16)
Peru	85 (16)	28 (4)			113 (20)
St. Christopher & Nevis	2				2
Saint Lucia	1				1
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	2				2
Trinidad & Tobago	5 (2)	3 (1)			8 (3)
Uruguay	13 (7)	16 (2)			29 (9)
Venezuela	20 (7)	8 (1)			28 (8)
Belize	1	1			2
Oceania	99 (11)	25 (1)			124 (12)
Fiji	30 (1)	6			36 (1)

(Note) Figures in parentheses indicate the number of women.

Country \ Category	Group Training	Individual Training	Private Sector Counterparts	Eastern Europe Support Program	Total
Cook Is.	1 (1)	1			2 (1)
Papua New Guinea	38 (5)	4			42 (5)
Tonga	4 (1)	2 (1)			6 (2)
Western Samoa	8 (1)	2			10 (1)
Kiribati	5	1			6
Tuvalu		2			2
Solomon Is.	3	4			7
Micronesia	5 (1)				5 (1)
Vanuatu	1 (1)	1			2 (1)
Marshall Is.	3				3
Palau	1	2			3
Europe	16 (3)	3 (2)		100 (9)	119 (14)
Cyprus	3 (1)				3 (1)
Greece	3 (1)	2 (1)			5 (2)
Yugoslavia	6 (1)	1 (1)			7 (2)
Portugal	1				1
Hungary				50 (3)	50 (3)
Malta	3				3
Poland				50 (6)	50 (6)

(Note) Figures in parentheses indicate the number of women.

(3) Sector Allocation of Trainees Accepted (FY1989)

Program		Category	Bilateral Program	Multilateral Program	Total	% of women in each sector
Total			5,172 (930)	168 (45)	5,340 (975)	18%
Planning & Administration	Development Planning		99 (14)	0	99 (14)	14%
	Public Administration		652 (148)	2 (1)	654 (149)	23%
Public Works & Utilities	Public Works		90 (10)	40 (11)	130 (21)	16%
	Transportation		391 (29)	0	391 (29)	7%
	Social Infrastructure		301 (31)	1	302 (31)	10%
	Telecommunications & Broadcasting		374 (37)	14 (3)	388 (40)	10%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	Agriculture		591 (89)	5 (1)	596 (90)	15%
	Livestock Farming		100 (20)	1 (1)	101 (21)	20%
	Forestry		85 (10)	12 (4)	97 (14)	14%
	Fisheries		191 (25)	2	193 (25)	13%
Mining & Industry	Mining		108 (8)	0	108 (8)	7%
	Manufacturing		718 (121)	13 (1)	731 (122)	17%
Energy			166 (16)	21 (2)	187 (18)	10%
Commerce & Tourism	Commerce & Trade		228 (39)	0	228 (39)	17%
	Tourism		43 (21)	0	43 (21)	49%
Human Resources Development	Human Resources		312 (48)	16 (12)	328 (50)	15%
	Science & Culture		57 (24)	0	57 (24)	42%
Public Health & Medicine			561 (188)	40 (18)	601 (206)	34%
Social Welfare			105 (52)	1 (1)	106 (53)	50%
Others			0	0	0	0

(Note) Figures in parentheses indicate the number of women.

(4) WID-related Training Courses

1. SEMINAR FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS ON WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

Rationale

The International Women's Year (1975) and the subsequent U.N. Decade for Women (1976 — 1985) generated vigorous campaigns worldwide for promotion of women's status in line with the objectives of "Equality, Development, and Peace."

Many countries have taken various steps to promote the utilization of women's abilities and their wider participation in all fields. However, there still exist manifold problems, old and new, in women's work and employment, family responsibilities and child-care, etc., many of which are of common concern to developing countries. These problems urgently require effective counter-measures on the side of government administration.

Therefore, it is very important to have qualified women administration officers who are able to examine the problems closely, to formulate plans and programmes, and to coordinate and promote them successfully.

Aims

The purpose of the seminar is to provide participants with knowledge of Japan's public administration system dealing with women's problems, especially working women's problems.

The seminar aims to examine problems in the areas of employment, education & training, family life & child-care, social participation, etc., and to study how women's administration can help to solve them.

It will have observation visits and group discussions for exchange of ideas and experiences, thus contributing to the mutual understanding and enlargement of one's perspective on women's problems.

Objectives

By the end of the training period, the participants are expected to be able to:

- 1) develop a wider view of women's affairs from a global perspective.
- 2) make correct judgements in identifying problems and determining their priority.
- 3) formulate plans and programmes in cooperation with staff.
- 4) coordinate short-term and long-term targets harmoniously.
- 5) give appropriate instructions and guidance to women's groups and to staff members.
- 6) prepare follow-up reports and assessments.

2. SEMINAR ON WOMEN'S ISSUES IN NATIONAL MACHINERIES

Rationale

The United Nations recognizes the importance of the implementation of the "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" and the "Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women" by respective countries. It calls for the establishment or improvement of a national machinery acting as an agency in charge of comprehensive measures related to women in each country.

Japan, one of the Asian member countries of the UN Committee on the Status of Women has been strongly promoting policy measures relating to women at national and international level.

Japan has decided to hold a seminar for senior officers of the national machineries regarding women's issues in the Asian Region in order to discuss the current situation and common issues to be coped with by each country. There will be an exchange of views and information on various problems which participating countries presently confront at national, regional and international level. This seminar will be undertaken with the hope that it may contribute to the advancement of women in each of the participating countries.

Aims

The aims of the Seminar can be summarized as follows:

- (1) To study the system of national machinery regarding women's issues in Japan, its activities and measures now being taken for the advancement of women,
- (2) To exchange views and information on women's issues among participating countries,
- (3) To obtain knowledge required for establishing or improving national machinery and promoting its activities, and
- (4) To obtain knowledge required for establishing a National Plan of Action.

In addition to the above, a special theme regarding women's issues is to be selected as a specific subject each year. The special theme for this year is the enforcement of the "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women."

The Division for the Advancement of Women, United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs will kindly cooperate with the seminar in preparation of the reports to be submitted to the UN in accordance with the Convention, as well as in a case study on the situation of the participating countries in order to contribute to the effective implementation of the Convention in participating countries.

Objectives

By the end of the Seminar participants are expected to obtain:

- (1) The knowledge required for establishing or improving a national machinery and for promoting its activities,
- (2) The knowledge required for establishing a National Plan of Action and for promoting it,
- (3) The knowledge required for measures to accelerate the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,
- (4) The knowledge about the way that the reports to the United Nations should be written according to the "General Guidelines regarding the form and contents of reports received from States Parties under article 18 of the Convention,"
- (5) The ability to provide appropriate guidance to women's groups, the authorities concerned and their staff members in connection with the fields mentioned in (4) above.

3. TRAINING COURSE IN CLINICAL NURSING

Rationale

With the diversification of the social structure and the advancement of medical technology, the improvement of clinical nursing techniques are becoming a growing need. It is also necessary to deepen the understanding of clinical nursing through various aspects in order to contribute to the effective maintenance and promotion of the citizen's health.

Above all, in the aspect of emergency treatment, the nurses should have up to date knowledge concerning the appropriate emergency techniques and also skills to efficiently utilize the medical equipment.

Aims

The purpose of this course is to expose the nurses of the developing countries to various techniques with an emphasis on advanced clinical nursing techniques imparted through lectures, practice and observation tours.

Selection of Specialized Field for Training

This course is categorized into four (4) sub-courses. Applicants are therefore, requested to select one sub-course among the four sub-courses stated and put the choice on the front page of A2-3 Form.

- (1) Emergency Nursing Training
- (2) Maternal and Child Nursing Training
- (3) Internal Medicine Nursing Training
- (4) Surgical Nursing Training

Objectives

By the end of the training period, the participants are expected to:

- (1) understand causes, pathophysiology, symptoms, treatments and pre/post operative examinations in the various departments.
- (2) understand the psychological aspects of patients and families.
- (3) practice emergency nursing.
- (4) become familiar with the usage of the medical equipment and instruments used in the various departments.
- (5) attain proper understanding of the ward management in the various departments.
- (6) provide proper guidance for health and daily activities.
- (7) understand the relation between the hospitals and related organizations.

4. GROUP TRAINING COURSE IN SPECIALIZED NURSING

Rationale

The recent rapid change of society and remarkable progress in technology have led to an expansion of the role and function of medicine and nursing, respectively.

Under such circumstances, however, nursing education programmes are not relevant enough to cope with the needs of society, and therefore the necessity of continuing education has been emphasized to upgrade the competency of nurses.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency thus initiated a group training course in two specific nursing fields, namely, the ICU/CCU Course, one of the most highly specialized fields in the clinical area, and the Public Health Nursing Course, which plays an important role in community development.

Aims

The purpose of the course is to enhance the participant competency in selected fields through lectures and practice so as to contribute to quality nursing care in respective countries.

Objectives

By the end of the training period, the participants are expected to be able to:

1. (for the Common Course)
 - 1) ensure the fundamental knowledge and technology necessary for general nursing, and to recognise aspects of public health and medicine in the selected specialized nursing fields so as to learn the whole process of nursing.
 - 2) understand the psychological aspects of patients and their families and to apply the knowledge for effective nursing.
2. (for ICU/CCU Course)
 - 1) obtain further knowledge of diseases, their causes, symptoms, pathophysiology and relevant treatment and nursing care.
 - 2) upgrade ability in patients' management including the rehabilitative aspect.
 - 3) understand and to manipulate specific medical equipment and instruments.
 - 4) understand the significance and process of related clinical examinations.
 - 5) develop competency for coping with emergency situations.
3. (for Public Health Nursing Course)
 - 1) understand the importance of primary health care and to ensure the role of nurses in the community.
 - 2) comprehend the process of planning, implementation and evaluation of public health care service to be applied to the respective level of the community (school, workplaces and households) and target group (adults, mothers and children).

5. GROUP TRAINING COURSE IN NURSING ADMINISTRATION

Rationale

It is a recent world trend that the role of nurses has been expanding remarkably in order to meet the increasing health needs of the society. In this connection it is essential to develop competencies of nurse leaders who are capable to pursue an effective nursing services within the health service team.

To take into consideration these conditions, this training course is designed as a refresh course providing an opportunity to the nurses who were graduated from technical training course in Japan in the past.

This course, started in 1980 on the biennial basis, is aiming at the enhancement of their leadership ability and role in the field of nursing of respective countries. Up to the present a total of 40 participants from 8 countries have participated in this course.

Aims

The purpose of the course is to give promising nurses an educational opportunity to be well-equipped administrators who will be able to upgrade the quality of nursing services in developing countries through the study of theory and practice on nursing administration.

Objectives

By the end of the training period, the participants are expected to be able to:

- 1) apply the principles and the techniques of administration learnt through attending lectures to their nursing administration.
- 2) develop their leadership ability to assume responsibility of administrative services either as vice-director, supervisor or head nurse.
- 3) comprehend the principles and conditions for strengthening nursing department introducing the knowledge and ideas gained through the course.
- 4) administrate respective ward and evaluate the nursing services and personnel.
- 5) realize the significance of in-service education of the staff and to be able to plan, operate and evaluate the programmes.
- 6) guide nursing personnel in realizing the extended role in connection with the community.
- 7) assume responsibility as nurse leaders to implement primary health care.

6. SEMINAR ON FAMILY PLANNING ADMINISTRATION FOR SENIOR OFFICERS

Rationale

Family planning is widely accepted in many countries with integration of socio-economic development and maternal & child health care. However, there are still some factors to be considered and studied for promoting both of the quality and quantity of family planning services at the central and local level in the respective countries. Therefore it is important to have mutual understanding of the international situation regarding population and family planning while gathering experience and ideas in respective countries.

Aims

The aims of the course are mutual exchange of information, experience and ideas on family planning among participating countries for better administration of the programme using human and other social resources.

Japanese experience in family planning, in maternal & child health care and in the demographic transition over 40 years after World War II are to be introduced to the participants for their case studies.

Basic attitudes and various approaches acceptable to community people for family planning are to be discussed through lectures and field observations.

Objectives

By the end of the training period, the participants are expected to be able to:

- 1) carry out effective and efficient administration of family planning programme at central and local government offices,
- 2) conduct better planning and implementation of a family planning programme which is more easily acceptable to community people,
- 3) promote further coordination among organizations and personnel concerned with family planning,
- 4) promote further institutionalization of the organizations for family planning,
- 5) utilize more effective human and social resources at the central, local and field levels,

7. GROUP TRAINING COURSE IN SEMINAR ON COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY PLANNING STRATEGY

Rationale

The importance of family planning has been recognized internationally, especially since the United Nations "International Conference on Population" held in Mexico in 1984, and "International Conference on Better Health for Women and Children through Family Planning" by seven major international agencies in Nairobi, Kenya in 1987.

Many developing countries have started making efforts in promoting family planning through maternal and child health. However, due to lack of information and awareness of the people added by lack of health facilities, personnel and services, family planning has not adequately been diffused among the people.

In this regard, the family planning through community participation is a major area of interest among government and non-governmental organizations in the Third World.

Aims

The post World War II Japanese effort in trying to improve maternal and child health in the community especially under the able leadership and extensive information, education and motivational (IE & M) activities by the public health nurses and midwives will bring new and innovative ideas to all key family planning personnels involved at the field-level.

This training course also brings the participants together to share their observations and expertise aiming at common goal of "Promotion of happily accepted and actively participated family planning among the community people".

Objectives

By the end of the training period, the participants are expected to be able to:

1. Understand family planning concept and strategies for better planning and implementation of family planning programme which is readily acceptable to community people
- 2-1. Carry out effective and efficient administration of family planning programmes at central and local government levels to strengthen community involvement
- 2-2. Promote further coordination among organizations and personnel concerned with family planning especially at community level
- 2-3. Promote further institutionalization of the organizations for family planning
- 2-4. Train and utilize more effective human and social resources in central, local and field level
3. Develop and utilize appropriate Information, Education and Motivation
4. Recognize and perceive recent issues of concern in the field of family planning
5. Share useful experience of community-based family planning strategies among participating countries

8. GROUP TRAINING COURSE IN FARM HOUSEHOLD DEVELOPMENT

Rationale

Since the International Women's Year (1975) and the United Nations Decade for Women (1976 to 1985) there has been a growing recognition of the need to improve the conditions under which women are placed throughout the world.

Furthermore, during the final year of the United Nations Decade for Women (1985) the "United Nations Decade for Women Nairobi World Congress" decided to continue making efforts, so that the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women could be achieved by the year 2000. This resolution further strengthened the need to improve the conditions for women.

The need for improving the conditions of women is especially true in developing countries which have, for the most part, economies based on agriculture. It is realized that, in order for these countries to develop, the abilities of women in rural areas must be developed, and they must be included in the development of rural areas because they are involved in both production and household affairs.

Based upon these circumstances, this course attempts to promote the development of agriculture and training for rural women in developing countries by providing scientific knowledge and technology in the field of rural agricultural promotion and improvement of rural life through participation of women, which have been accumulated in the home life improvement extension activities in Japan.

This course is a development of the "Home Living Improvement Extension Courses" conducted between 1980 to 1988 in which 73 participants from 14 countries participated. In 1989, 13 persons from 11 countries participated in this new course.

Aims

The aims of this program are to:

- (1) Provide knowledge and technology related to the improvement of farm household lifestyles, and also teach knowledge and technology necessary for rural women to develop their ability to utilize regional resources, such as agricultural products, etc.
- (2) Teach methods to train women leaders and develop practical organizations for the promotion of regional activities for rural women.
- (3) Contribute to activities of participants in their respective countries by making plans during the course period for regional development and human resources development through participation of women.

Objectives

By the end of the training period, the participants are expected to be able to:

- (1) To understand specialized technology, related knowledge, etc. for the planning and execution of instruction and training necessary for rural women in the various countries to develop the ability to utilize agricultural products etc.
- (2) To understand scientific technology and processing, storage, distribution and other techniques for the improvement of the standard of living of farm households; and to become able to apply these techniques to the training of rural women and development of rural areas in the participants' own countries.
- (3) To understand the importance of raising the level of rural life and training human resources which are the foundations for the promotion of social and economic development.

**(5) List of WID-related Projects
(Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation)**

1. Health and Medicine

COUNTRY	TYPE	NAME OF PROJECT	DURATION
Korea	P	Maternal & Child Health	84.8 — 90.7
China	G	Improvement of Teaching Equipment for Ningxia Nursing School	89
	P	Family Planning	82.1 — 87.11
Indonesia	P	Promotion of Health in North Sumatra	78.4 — 86.3
	P + G	Nursing Education	78.11 — 85.11 (79)
	P	Family Planning	69.10 — 85.3
	P	Family Planning and Maternal & Child Health	89.11 — 92.11
Philippine	P	Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning	74.7 — 89.3
Thailand	P + G	ASEAN Training Center for Primary Health Care	82.10 — 89.9 (82, 83)
	P	Maternal & Child Health and Family Planning	74.4 — 89.3
	P + G	Nursing Education	80.8 — 87.7 (80, 81)
Myanmar	G	Project for the Establishment of the Nurse Training Center	84
Nepal	P	Family Planning and Maternal & Child Health	85.10 — 90.10
	G	Project for the Construction of Nursing School	84
Pakistan	P + G	Project on Nursing Education	87.7 — 90.6 (85)
Bangladesh	P	Family Planning	76.10 — 85.3
Egypt	P + G	Project for the Construction of Cairo University Pediatric Hospital	83.7 — 90.6
	P	Family Planning and Maternal & Child Health	89.9 — 92.9
Turkey	P	The Project of Promotion of Population Education	88.11 — 92.11
Ghana	G	Maternal and Child Nutrition Improvement Program	84, 85, 86, 87, 88
Kenya	P	The Project of Promotion of Population Education	88.12 — 92.12
	P + G	The Kenya Medical Research Institute	85.5 — 90.4 (82, 83)
Liberia	G	The Construction Project of Maternity Hospital	80
Niger	G	Maternal and Child Nutrition Improvement Program	88, 89

P: Project-type Technical Cooperation

G: Grant Aid

*Grant aid are on the basis of signed E/N

COUNTRY	TYPE	NAME OF PROJECT	DURATION
Colombia	P	Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health	85.11 — 90.11
Honduras	G	Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment for the Mother & Infant Hospital, I.H.S.S. in Tegucigalpa	84
	P	Nursing Education	89.9 — 94.8
Peru	P	Family Planning and Maternal & Child Health Project	89.10 — 94.10
Fiji	G	Project for the Construction of the New Fiji Nursing School	84, 85

2. Agriculture and Industry

COUNTRY	TYPE	NAME OF PROJECT	DURATION
Philippines	G	Project for Improvement of Facilities of Vocational Training Center for Women	89
Nepal	P	Technical Cooperation on the Development of Cottage Industry	80.9 — 85.10
Bangladesh	G	The Establishment Project on the Agricultural Training Center for Women	85
Niger	G	Project for Construction of Storehouses for Cereals in the Rural Regions	86, 89

3. Water Supply and Sanitation

COUNTRY	TYPE	NAME OF PROJECT	DURATION
Philippines	G	The Pilot Rural Environmental Sanitation Project	84
Ghana	G	Rural Water Supply Project	86
Kenya	G	Groundwater Development Project	87
	G	Water Supply Project in Taveta-lumi	88
Niger	G	Project of Rural Water Supply	87, 88
Nigeria	G	Project for Guinea-Worm Eradication and Rural Potable Water Scheme	88, 89
Sudan	G	Equipment for Improvement of Rural Water Supply	89
Cameroon	G	Groundwater Exploitation Project	84, 88

P: Project-type Technical Cooperation G: Grant Aid *Grant aid are on the basis of signed E/N

COUNTRY	TYPE	NAME OF PROJECT	DURATION
Zaire	G	Kimpese Drinking Water Supply Project	87, 88, 89
	G	Groundwater Development Project Bas-Zaire Region	88, 89
	G	Drinking Water Supply in Boma City	89
Zambia	G	Improvement Project of Lusaka Water Supply	86, 87
Sierra Leone	G	Rural Water Supply Project	86, 87, 88
Zimbabwe	G	Rural Water Supply Project	84, 88
Senegal	G	Rural Water Supply Improvement Project	85, 87, 88
Central Africa	G	Project for the Development of the Under-ground Water in the Western Region	85
Somalia	G	Project for the Rehabilitation of the Magadishu Water Supply Facilities	85, 86, 89
	G	Groundwater Development Project in Lower Shabelli	85, 86, 87
Togo	G	Groundwater Exploitation Project	86
Benin	G	Groundwater Development Project	84
Madagascar	G	Groundwater Development in North-Western Region	87
Malawi	G	Groundwater Development Project	89
Rwanda	G	Groundwater Exploitation Project	86, 87
Peru	G	Project to improve Water Supply and Sewer System of Chosica City	86, 87

P: Project-type Technical Cooperation

G: Grant Aid

*Grant aid are on the basis of signed E/N

(6) List of WID-related Projects (Loan Aid)

Name of Project	Country	Date of L/A	Amount	Project Description	Impact on Women
Underground Water Resources Development Project	Ethiopia	May 1973	2,155	Construction of deep wells and water supply facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save time and lessen workload for obtaining water • Improve health and sanitary condition of women
Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives	Thailand	Oct. 1975 ~Feb. 1990	36,790 (Total)	Provision of small low-interest loans for farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase women's accessibility to credits
Small Scale Irrigation Program	Thailand	Mar. 1978 ~Oct. 1985	33,753 (Total)	Provision of water for stockbreeding, irrigation, fish farming and domestic consumption in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save time and lessen workload for obtaining water • Increase employment opportunities for women
Rural Water Supply Project	Philippines	Nov. 1978 ~May 1986	8,970 (Total)	Construction of deep wells, reservoirs and water supply facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health and sanitary condition of women • Save time and lessen workload for obtaining water
New Village Development Program I-II	Thailand	Jun. 1979 ~ Sep. 1981	14,000	Provision of social infrastructure and vocational training, and strengthening organization of rural community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase income opportunities for women
Family Planning Project	Indonesia	Apr. 1982	2,250	Construction of a condom manufacturing plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect health of women • Improve opportunities for responsible family planning • Increase opportunities for women in social activities
Lower Moshi Agricultural Development	Tanzania	Jun. 1982	3,300	Introduction of modern irrigated agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase income opportunities for women
Medical Facilities Expansion Project (Seoul University Children's Hospital)	Korea, Republic of	Oct. 1983	5,400	Construction of a children's hospital (the first of its kind in Korea) and provision of medical equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health care for mothers and children

(7) WID-related Projects (Small-Scale Grant Assistance)

In developing countries, not only foreign groups but also the local NGOs are involved in development activities, and, therefore, communication among groups must be improved in order to meet the diversified needs of those countries. Actually a tendency for both NGOs in developing countries and those in industrialized nations to seek coordination with Japan's ODA has recently appeared.

To respond to these requests, Japan introduced the "Small-Scale Grant Assistance" system in FY 1989. This system enables Japan's overseas diplomatic establishments to provide a rapid and appropriate response to requests for relatively small-scale projects prepared by local governments, research and medical care institutions, and NGOs in developing countries. Since such assistance was technically difficult to implement under the existing scheme of general grant assistance, this system is expected to do much to respond to the diversified needs of developing countries and to further contribute to direct support for activities at the grass-roots level.

The system also has the advantage of supplementing the functions of Japan's aid implementation systems. While utilizing the Small-Scale Grant Assistance system, further efforts are needed in seeking measures to promote cooperation with NGOs both in other developed nations and in developing countries in the future.

It is also important for Japan to support NGO activities by strengthening the liaison network among these organizations.

In FY 1989, funds totaling ¥294.03 million, have been allocated under this scheme for 95 projects implemented in 32 countries. Among them, there were twelve projects which have integrated WID components. Following are the outlines of those projects:

Name of the project: Improvement of facilities of a dental clinic for the poor
Country: India
Executing organization: Delhi Commonwealth Women's Association
(local women's organization)
WID related component: Activities by a women's organization
Japan's assistance: Provision of dental care facilities and equipments

Name of the project: Training program for women in fishery products processing
Country: Indonesia
Executing organization: a local NGO
WID related component: Provision of training courses to women in fishing villages
Japan's assistance: Provision of grinders and dryers for processing

Name of the project: Integrated project for parasite control, family planning and maternal and child health

Country: Indonesia

Executing organization: a local NGO

WID related component: Promotion of family planning and maternal and child health targeting at low-income families in urban areas

Japan's assistance: Provision of printing machine and vehicles for facility delivery

Name of the project: Program for self-reliance of the poor

Country: Bangladesh

Executing organization: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (local NGO)

WID related component: Poultry training for income-generation of poor women

Japan's assistance: Provision of necessary equipments such as incubators

Name of the project: Integrated maternal and child health program

Country: Bangladesh

Executing organization: An extra-departmental body under the Ministry of Health

WID related component: Promotion of maternal and child health and parasite control services

Japan's assistance: Provision of medicine and vehicles necessary for service delivery

Name of the project: Mobile training program for extension activities

Country: Laos

Executing organization: Japan International Volunteer Center (Japanese NGO)

WID related component: Extension services to rural women

Employment and training of women as agents of the program

Japan's assistance: Provision of funds for purchase of vehicles

Name of the project: Construction of free maternal clinic and installment of medical facilities

Country: Guinea

Executing organization: Local municipality

WID related component: Improvement of maternal and child health in a village without health facilities

Japan's assistance: Provision of funds for the purchase of construction materials and labor, and necessary facilities

Name of the project: Provision of sawing and knitting machines

Country: Zimbabwe

Executing organization: Rutowa Young Women's Club (local women's group)

WID related component: Income-generation activities by women's organization

Japan's assistance: Provision of sawing and knitting machines

Name of the project: Improvement of maternal and child health facilities and construction of small clinic

Country: Senegal

Executing organization: Local municipality

WID related component: Improvement of maternal and child health center

Japan's assistance: Provision of medicine and medical equipment

Name of the project: Improvement of medical facilities in maternal clinic

Country: Cote D'Ivoire

Executing organization: A village development cooperative

WID related component: Improvement of maternal and child health by construction of a new clinic

Japan's assistance: Provision of medical facilities

Name of the project: Improvement of power generator facilities of Ave Maria Maternal Clinic

Country: Madagascar

Executing organization: Ave Maria Maternal Clinic (hospital)

WID related component: Improvement of the capacity of maternal and child health clinic in the area where electricity services are not functioning well

Japan's assistance: Provision of power generator and sterilizer

Name of the project: Provision of sawing and knitting machines to a normal school for female teachers

Country: Yemen

Executing organization: Prime Minister's Office

WID related component: Enhancement of women's job opportunities and promotion of girls' education

Japan's assistance: Provision of sawing and knitting machines to the normal school

(8) WID-related Projects (NGO Project Subsidy System)

In recent years there has been a steady increase in requests by developing countries for assistance from Japanese NGOs. NGOs that are involved in development aid projects in developing countries have meanwhile been calling for a greater share of ODA. If ODA was used to provide financial support for NGO projects it would be possible to achieve a more effective approach to the implementation of aid in recipient countries. In addition, the personnel and effort that NGOs must now devote to fund-raising activities could be transferred to aid activities in developing countries, thereby raising the level of development projects. Another advantage would be the fact that it would be possible to support private sector aid activities in developing countries to which ODA cannot readily be provided.

It was factors such as these that led to the establishment of the new subsidies system for projects of NGOs in 1989.

This system, which assists organizations that have made a significant contribution through development projects in the developing countries, provides support for projects that contribute to economic development and the stabilization of living standards in developing countries. It targets small-scale projects based on humanitarian concerns that cannot be accommodated within the framework of government-level ODA. Specific areas targeted under the new system include the development of farming and fishing communities, human resource development (education), public health and hygiene, medical care, and the improvement of regional small industry.

Funds totaling ¥111.62 million have allocated to 23 projects under this system in FY 1989. Among them, there were four projects which have integrated WID components. Following are the outlines of those projects:

Name of the project: Construction of Rural Nursery

Executing NGO: Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee

Country: Thailand

Project Category: Human resource development in the rural areas

Project Synopsis: A nursery school with the capacity of 120 children is to be constructed, where nutrition and health services will be provided. By promoting such nursery services in rural areas, mothers are expected to spare time for handicraft or agricultural activities that generate income to rural women.

WID component: Labor reduction of rural women, especially mothers Income-generation for rural women

Name of the project: Medical Services by Mobile Clinic in Remote Areas

Executing NGO: Japan International Volunteer Center

Country: Cambodia

Project Category: Medical activity

Project Synopsis: Health and medical service activities are to be conducted mainly in rural areas. By providing mobile clinic services, the project aims to improve rural community's health conditions, especially maternal and child health.

WID component: Improvement of maternal and child health

Name of the project: Training Center for Extension Workers

Executing NGO: Japan International Volunteer Center

Country: Laos

Project Category: Living standard improvement

Project Synopsis: Problems in the rural life, such as food insufficiency, poor sanitation, which, along with the excessive work of mothers, result in high infant mortality rate. To improve those problems in rural areas in Laos, it is necessary to train female extension workers and provide services. Four training centers are to be constructed under the project.

WID component: Extension services to rural women
Employment of women as agents of the program

Name of the project: Construction of Village Wells

Executing NGO: Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society

Country: Indonesia

Project Category: Water supply and living environment development

Project Synopsis: In the project area, water security requires women and children lot of time and labor. The project is to construct village wells to ensure easy access to water, and to provide opportunities for vocational training and basic education, utilizing their time saved by the wells.

WID component: Labor reduction of rural women
Provision of training opportunities to women

REVISED GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Revised Guiding Principles on Women in Development, prepared by the Expert Group on Women in Development, were approved by the Development Assistance Committee at its meeting on 19th-20th September 1989.

Based on the original "Guiding Principles to Aid Agencies for Supporting the Role of Women in Development" adopted by the DAC at its High-Level Meeting in 1983. This revised version takes into account new developments in this field as well as progress made by Member countries.

(approved by the Council of the OECD in January 1990)

REVISED GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT, 1989

I. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

1. The overall objective of sustainable development is only attainable when needs and interests of both women and men are fully recognised in the planning and implementation of projects and programmes. Minimum requirements to achieve this are equal access to resources, services, education and training.

2. This was acknowledged by DAC Members when they adopted the Guiding Principles to Aid Agencies for Supporting the Role of Women in Development in November 1983. Members also acknowledged that all aspects of development -- social, economic, political, cultural and religious -- must be taken into account in the planning and implementation of projects and programmes and that special attention must be given to the situation of women in their respective societies as well as the role they play in their communities.

3. At the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women in 1985, "The Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women" (FLS) were adopted with the consensus of 157 governments. The consequences for DAC Members of their commitment to the FLS document were set forth in the report "From Nairobi to the Year 2000 -- Actions Proposed for DAC Member Countries to Fulfil their Commitment to the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies" adopted by the DAC Expert Group on Women in Development in 1986.

4. These Revised Guiding Principles are based on the original Guiding Principles, but their scope is expanded to take into account:

- New priorities established in the FLS document;
- Conclusions of two monitoring reports issued in 1985 and 1987 on the implementation by DAC Members of the DAC Guiding Principles underscoring progress achieved by Member Countries since 1983 but also revealing the need for intensified efforts;
- Results of evaluations carried out by some Members since 1986 incorporating women in development as a cross-cutting issue.

5. DAC Members will endeavour to implement these Revised Guiding Principles in their development co-operation programmes.

6. In implementing the Revised Guiding Principles due attention must be paid to the priorities of individual recipient countries, many of which have themselves made commitments to the rights of women as participants in the process of development in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. Donor countries are encouraged to raise the issue of the role of women in development in their policy dialogue with recipient countries.

II. MANDATES, POLICY GUIDELINES AND PLANS OF ACTION

7. All DAC Members now acknowledge the importance of involving women fully in the development process and have stated this in official aid policy documents concerning women in development.

8. These policies or mandates should now be strengthened with more precisely defined objectives. They must be action-oriented, showing recognition of women as a development resource and especially as active participants with full access to benefits, and they should pervade all the agencies' operations at the bilateral and multilateral levels. In some sectors of development assistance, women's major role is now understood. For other sectors and types of aid, DAC Members should further explore the gender implications of their assistance, for example in large scale infrastructure projects, programme aid and structural adjustment lending.

9. Guidelines and procedures relating to WID should be developed in agencies where they do not yet exist. Existing guidelines and procedures should be applied more vigorously and consistently and be regularly adapted to changes occurring in the economic and social environments.

10. It is recommended that specific guidelines should be used for work in each sector, especially those in which women play a major role.

11. Donor countries should make sure that their policies on women in development are taken into account in the development activities of multilateral organisations. Financial and technical support and multi-bilateral projects can be useful modalities.

12. DAC Members should encourage and strengthen the capacity of non-governmental organisations at all levels to reach women and women's groups.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

13. To ensure systematic implementation, monitoring and evaluation of donor policies related to women in development in the full range of agencies' programmes and activities, it is essential that a specific management system be put in place.

14. Most DAC Members have begun making adjustments within their administrations to facilitate this process. More comprehensive measures, however, should now be applied, since translating WID policies into practice is the responsibility both of the agency as a whole and of each individual staff member. Strong and visible commitment to integrate women in the development process should be demonstrated by the senior level management of donor agencies.

15. Working methods and mechanisms should be defined and their application ensured with the support of instruments such as special WID units, focal points or advisory groups. It is essential to ensure that WID responsibilities are taken up by operational staff throughout the agency, and that staff competence is developed.

16. DAC Members should be encouraged to develop internal monitoring systems to make certain that project and programme procedures on WID are followed and that appropriate measures are instituted to bring about compliance with overall policy guidelines. In conformity with the DAC Principles for Project Appraisal, full attention should be paid in the preparation and implementation of projects -- from initial identification stage through approval, proposal calls, contracting, plan of operation and through monitoring and evaluation -- to include the issue of women's benefits and participation, identifying obstacles and developing strategies to overcome them.

17. Sufficient resources should be allocated to carry out these administrative measures until such time as the individual agency is able to demonstrate that its programmes and activities routinely involve women on an equal basis with men.

18. When appointing staff at resident missions in recipient countries it should be ensured that WID expertise is available in order to monitor activities at all stages of each project, facilitate the dialogue with local authorities and feed back specific information leading to "fine tuning" of policies and project objectives.

19. Basic understanding of the importance of socio-cultural and gender relations is one of the prerequisite qualifications for agency staff members, especially decision-makers, in order to implement WID policies. DAC Members, therefore, should make sure that training programmes on WID issues and activities, at both bilateral and multilateral levels, are available to all staff members, including senior officers and those responsible for sectoral/technical details of projects. These should be introduced routinely for personnel, especially those appointed as WID-responsible in aid missions. The quality of these training programmes should reach the highest possible level.

20. Special attention should be given to make staff members capable of understanding the importance of analysing gender implications of macro-economic adjustment policies and their effects on the micro-economy including the household level. If sufficient expertise on WID issues is not available among the permanent staff, external consultants should be contracted.

21. Members should encourage the DAC Secretariat to strengthen its own capacity to understand and incorporate gender issues in the routine work of the Secretariat and to play in active part in ensuring that these issues are included inter alia in the preparation of terms of reference for consultants to the DAC. The Secretariat should organise a training programme to enable its staff and permanent delegations to understand the WID policies of the DAC Members.

22. Of great importance for the understanding of WID issues is the development of gender-differentiated data, which are still strikingly deficient. The suggested methodology for statistical reporting as established by the DAC Expert Group on WID may after appropriate testing be instrumental in this respect.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION⁽¹⁾

23. Long-term impact of WID policies depends on the efficiency of the means used to implement them. The measures and procedures that have so far proved effective should therefore be applied more systematically and consistently. Positive results should be disseminated to DAC countries and recipient countries. Innovative procedures are still needed and pilot projects which can serve to test appropriate methodologies for training and application of new technologies are recommended as preparation for project WID components.

Relevant Procedures for Projects/Programmes

24. If WID objectives are to be achieved, it is essential that both women and men of the target population are involved and that consultations take into account their constraints and ability to participate in development activities and to derive equitable benefits from such activities.

25. The equitable participation of the women of the target group should be reflected in the project design and in the monitoring system, with the objective of assessing how different groups of women are affected by project activities as compared to other groups of the target population.

26. Whenever necessary, every effort should be made to upgrade the skills and educational level of women to ensure their full participation throughout the project cycle. Barriers and opportunities for women to participate in and benefit from the project should be identified, and steps to reduce constraints and to maximise opportunities should be taken.

(1) Areas of special concern are described in the annex.

Appraisal and Implementation

27. The constraints and opportunities facing different groups of women must be carefully analysed at the appraisal stage of projects and programmes in order to assess their probable influence on the designated objectives.

28. DAC members should throughout the programming cycle take fully into account the gender composition of the project population as related to their financial, economic, political and socio-cultural situation. Central issues would be the different sub-groups' access to and use of productive resources and the distribution of rights and responsibilities. Professional cross-cutting competence should be included in project plans and budgets in order to collect and analyse data on inter- and intra-household activities relevant to these issues.

29. Agencies should ensure that their technical/sectoral experts have a basic understanding that socio-cultural, political and economic factors can influence positively or negatively women's participation in and benefits from projects. Programme officers should be responsible for assigning WID-competence to their projects as required.

Monitoring

30. Every phase of the project implementation should be systematically monitored through on-site procedures built into the project in order that changes in the social, political, economic and value systems can be continuously assessed. Such monitoring, combined with flexibility in project implementation, can support expected or unexpected positive consequences and avoid negative consequences before these could become irreversible.

31. Suitable indicators of progress and impact should be established in order to make such monitoring possible.

Evaluation

32. All evaluations concerned with effects on target groups should describe and analyse possible gender differences. This will require WID-competence on the teams.

Research

33. More emphasis must be placed on analyses of the relationships between the genders. Past research on women in society has tended to analyse women as a homogeneous group and has been fairly descriptive. Future research should focus on the dynamic aspects of gender relations in the socio-economic context. This would provide valuable insight to the applied aspects of development assistance.

34. Joint research initiatives should be undertaken by DAC Members and recipient countries in order to provide information that would facilitate the integration of women in the development process.

35. With the objective of avoiding research duplication and promoting increased exchange of information, Members are encouraged to provide the DAC Secretariat with annual bibliographies of major research activities on WID issues for distribution to all Members. They are also encouraged to share with other donors, NGOs and the host government relevant research material on WID in countries or sub-regions that would be of specific interest to them.

V. CO-ORDINATION, CONSULTATION AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

Co-ordination and Consultation

36. As expressed in the FLS document, "Regular consultations should be institutionalised in order to exchange information on programme activities and co-ordinate future planning and programming with a view to ensuring adequate resource allocation that would facilitate action and limit the unnecessary duplication of activities".

37. Information on WID policies, guidelines, checklists, evaluations and training efforts should be regularly exchanged between the following parties to development assistance: multilateral organisations, bilateral organisations, ministries and governments in recipient countries, NGOs in recipient and donor countries, and project personnel active in different recipient countries. Resources to facilitate this and the establishment of new women's NGOs should be made available. DAC Members are encouraged to make available to the Secretariat new sectoral guidelines and check-lists on WID for distribution to all Members.

38. Informal consultative mechanisms to co-ordinate activities at the field level should be created to facilitate regular exchange of experience on WID programmes between all interested parties in accordance with the DAC Principles for Aid Co-ordination with Developing Countries of 1986.

Development Education

39. DAC Members should, in their own countries, promote increasing knowledge and understanding of the socio-cultural systems and gender relations in the various countries of the Third World. Women should not only be portrayed as passive recipients, but also as active agents in development.

40. Members are encouraged to be attentive to the image of women as portrayed in the development information material of each Member country.

VI. REVIEW AND MONITORING OF REVISED GUIDING PRINCIPLES

41. DAC Members undertake to facilitate review of the application of these Revised Guiding Principles in the country memoranda to the DAC and by emphasizing this item in the Aid Review process for regular examination. Members also agree to monitor the application of the Revised Guiding Principles no later than the first half of 1990, as well as periodically thereafter.

Annex

AREAS OF CONCERN

Agricultural Production

1. Women represent the primary resource for agricultural production, especially food crops in the rural areas of developing countries. DAC Members are urged to focus on efforts that will enable farmers of either gender to gain access to resources such as knowledge, technology, natural resources including land, and credit and markets.
2. Extension and agricultural services should be directed towards women as well as men, and the approach and content should be adapted in order to make the services useful for women.
3. When cash-crop production is promoted, special analyses and monitoring are necessary in order to reduce possible negative consequences for women's access to fertile land and in order to avoid a possible increase in their workload without increasing their benefits.
4. DAC Members should be aware of and discuss with recipient governments the negative consequences that land reform and land registration might have on women's access to fertile land.
5. DAC Members are urged to allocate financial resources to research institutes engaged in the long-term improvement of land productivity and to support the efforts of multilateral organisations specialising in the agricultural sector, especially with a view to improving the situation of female small landholders.

Income and Employment

6. Projects should plan and support inclusion of women in other than low-level and traditionally female occupations. In the service and trade sectors, for example, there are expanding opportunities for employment and self-employment of women and in these and other non-traditional sectors, donors should co-operate with recipient governments to improve women's conditions of work and enhance their access to managerial positions.

The Informal Sector

7. In most recipient countries the formal economic sector is dominated by men, whereas women are more active in the small-scale, informal economic sector, which is characterised by a lack of services and legal protection. DAC Members should urge recipient governments to resolve these differences between the sectors and the genders, and to establish procedures that give women equal chances to benefit from both sector activities.

Time Allocation

8. Extensive research has documented that in most developing societies women's participation in development activities is seriously hampered by their daily tasks which pose excessive demands on their time and energy. Project planning should reflect these constraints and provide concrete ways and means to overcome or reduce them. Under no circumstances should projects entail increasing demands on women without increasing their measurable net benefits correspondingly.

Training and Education

9. In many recipient countries women's educational level is inferior to men's. The causes for this are partly socio-cultural and partly due to material constraints. DAC Members should be instrumental in:

- Increasing awareness, in donor and recipient countries, of the need to improve primary, secondary and vocational education and training of girls and women in order to upgrade their position in society.
- Promoting revisions of curricula and text books so that they portray the multiple roles of women and men.
- Providing training modules for women in skills needed to implement, maintain and manage relevant sector projects.

-- Promoting and supporting, when necessary, the institutional structures that are essential to protect and advise on women's interests.

-- Sustaining long-term support and monitoring of the above interventions.

10. DAC Members should increase the number of fellowships awarded to women from developing countries with the long-term goal of equal access and participation. Where appropriate, training should take place in the students' own countries or in the region. Agencies should undertake a process in all scholarship and training programmes to identify barriers to women's increased participation and to develop strategies to overcome these barriers.

Access to Credit and Banking Facilities

11. Women generally lack collateral to obtain bank loans and credit to start, maintain or expand income-generating activities. DAC Members should promote changes in the legal or social systems that constitute hindrances to women's economic activities. They should increase their co-operation with and support to agencies or institutions that aim at making women economically more independent through WID-specific or WID-integrated projects.

Environment

12. Women are primary users of natural resources and managers of the environment, with a holistic and long-term perspective. Sustainability will only be achieved with the knowledge and contribution of women. Their participation must therefore be recognised in the formulation of policies, programmes and projects. These should be designed to enable women to enhance their own capabilities, their access to resources and their contribution to environmental sustainability. Environmental concerns are cross-sectoral and also cross-spatial. Projects in the rural and urban contexts must be designed therefore with a focus on women's concerns and needs as key actors in environmental protection.

Health

13. Research on the situation of women in developing countries has demonstrated a clear relationship between:

- Women's educational level, number of children and children's school performances;
- Women's educational level and family health;
- Women's workload in the household and the family's nutritional status;
- Women's health and the number and spacing of children, and their age at the first and last pregnancies;

-- The roles and attitudes of men, and women's access to services and their ability to apply the health knowledge.

14. Primary health care should include family planning -- a human right -- given the high rate of maternal deaths during pregnancies and at birth and in order to give women reproductive choice. Family planning programmes should be developed in co-operation with the target group men and women and should take into account socio-cultural opportunities and constraints.

15. DAC Members should promote and support initiatives to improve general and institutional knowledge and practices regarding nutrition, hygiene and family planning. It should be noted that these initiatives concern both women and men.

16. In so far as governments in developing countries take steps to introduce non-public financing of health services, special attention must be given to ensure women's continued use of the services in spite of their lack of access to a cash economy. Research specially focused on women's needs should therefore be undertaken before devising new financing methods such as community financing, users' fees or mutual funds. Existing programmes should be carefully monitored and evaluated.

17. DAC Members should support the efforts of NGOs and international organisations with specific mandates in the health field and urge them to place more emphasis on the role of women as recipients of health care and as agents for improving the health of their families.

18. DAC Members should support efforts to prevent and combat gender-specific violence and traditional practices which constitute health hazards to women.

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