

**PAKISTAN WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT:**  
**Government Policy and Foreign Assistance**

**April 1992**

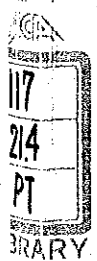
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## パキスタンの” 婦人と開発 (W I D) ” (政府の施策と外国援助)

はじめに

地球的課題として先進国と開発途上国が協調し、早急に解決を目指さねばならないものとして「貧困と人口」「婦人と開発(W I D)」「環境とエネルギー」等が挙げられます。これらの課題については、国際協力事業団は分野別援助研究会等も設定し、援助のあり方について活発な議論を重ね、数多くの具体的プロジェクトが進んでいます。

当パキスタン事務所としまして、これらの課題に積極的に取り組み、質の高い援助の実現へ向けて、パキスタン国政府並びに他援助機関との意見交換を踏まえ一層の優良案件を形成することが重要であることから、人口問題・W I D・環境・エネルギーの4課題についてセクターレビュー的調査を実施しました。特に、「婦人と開発(W I D)」については、国連人間開発指標が世界120位であること等、当国の社会セクターの低開発水準からの脱却のための最大の鍵を握ると考えられることから、婦人教育や母子保健をはじめ、今後一層の具体的協力・支援を進めることが肝要と考えます。

本報告書はパキスタン事務所が事業団内外の関係者の協力を得て、在外専門調整員制度を活用しW I D分野の基本情報についてとりまとめたものであり、別冊のパキスタンに於ける地球的課題報告書3種(人口・環境・エネルギー)並びに社会セクター報告書2種(プライマリー・ヘルスケア分野及び初等教育分野報告書)とともに、内外の援助関係者に広く有効利用されることが望まれます。

1992年4月

国際協力事業団  
パキスタン事務所  
所長 御手洗 章弘



## PAKISTAN WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

### FOREWORD

As is widely known, the present-day world is confronted with numerous environmental issues, such as atmospheric pollution, soil erosion and flooding, salinity and waterlogging, air, water and marine pollution, sewerage, drainage and industrial effluent by uncontrolled discharge of toxic and harmful solid, liquid and gaseous waste substances into the environment, rapid population growth, and noise and vibration hazards. In order to check further deterioration in the global environment, the nations of the Earth, whether developed or developing, must make concerted efforts to solve the issues despite developmental and financial constraints. In this regard the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established a number of Study Groups, viz. "Poverty and Population", "Women's Role in Development Issues" and "Environment and Energy", etc. A series of discussions on the global issues took place to explore the ways and means for their solution. In fact JICA has made a lot of efforts towards this end and implemented quite a number of projects in these fields.

Women's role in the development campaign is particularly considered of supreme importance and has been recognized as most significant in bringing about a massive awareness of tackling the environmental problems. There is a dire need to enhance their role in the social sector development process in Pakistan. In this field their lack of participation and poor ranking at the 120th position has been indicated in the United Nations Human Development Index. We, therefore, consider it most essential that an effective action plan on the women's awareness and education, mother and child health, etc., should forthwith be taken in hand by the Government of Pakistan, and if necessary, in collaboration with foreign aid donors.

This report was compiled on the basis of the fundamental information on "Pakistan Women in Development Issues", by JICA Pakistan Office. I am confident that this report together with other three reports on the issues relating to Population, Environment and Energy, and two reports on Social Sector comprising Primary Education and Primary Health Care, will prove to be of great benefit to all concerned with these activities in particular and to the people of Pakistan in general.

April 1992

Mr. Akihiro MITARAI  
Representative of JICA  
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## List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
AIDAB	Australian International Development Assistance Bureau
AIOU	Allama Iqbal Open University
APPEAL	Asia Pacific Programme of Education for All
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
EEC	European Economic Community
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPAP	Family Planning Association of Pakistan
FVDB	Fruits & Vegetables Development Board, NWFP
GoAJK	Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir
GoBaloch	Government of Balochistan
GoNWFP	Government of North West Frontier Province
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GoPunjab	Government of Punjab
GoSindh	Government of Sindh
GTZ	German Agency for Bilateral Development Aid
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labor Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MOLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOF&A	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Industries
MOL	Ministry of Labour and Manpower
MOP&D	Ministry of Planning and Development
MOPW	Ministry of Population Welfare
MOSE&SW	Ministry of Special Education and Social Welfare
MOWD/MWD	Ministry of Women's Development

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIH	National Institute of Health
NIPS	National Institute of Population Studies
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for International Development
NTB	National Training Board
ODA	United Kingdom Overseas Development Agency
PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PCAT	Pakistan Council of Appropriate Technology
P&DD	Planning and Development Department
PILER	Pakistan Institute for Labour Education and Research
PNC	Pakistan Nursing Council
PNCB	Pakistan Narcotics Control Board
PWD	Population Welfare Department
RDF	Rural Development Fund
SAP	South Asia Partnership
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SDC	Swiss Development Corporation
UNCSDDHA	United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSO	Voluntary Services Organization
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	Women in Development



## Introduction and Background

In Pakistan, despite the formulation of a variety of policies during the last four decades, the status of women has experienced a somewhat modest improvement in absolute terms. Although the growth rate of the national product has witnessed considerable increases, yet it seems as if women, who comprise half of the country's population, have been left out from the benefits of this progress. The women in Pakistan continue to be denied accessibility to basic facilities and ignored in the context of civil and legal privileges.

Similar to those in other developing countries, Pakistani women also face problems of multi-dimensional nature: lack of education, ill-health, compounded by multiple births and malnutrition, lack of skill, and hence, lack of employment and low income-earning abilities. Due to the "invisible" nature of their contributions in the household and community, women are neglected and deprived of their rightful status in the society.

International comparison with a set of comparable countries shows the disadvantaged position of women in Pakistan (Table 1). Despite relatively higher income levels, Pakistani women not only reflect high fertility rates, more low birth weight babies and low educational enrollment rates, but also very high adult illiteracy and low economic participation rates.

Today, however, greater attention is being focussed on the development of human resources, especially as this is a crucial prerequisite for economic progress. In the event of failure to redress problems which confront her women, Pakistan will not be able to sustain the present level of development, leave alone achieve better levels of living and development. With an educated, healthy and more economically active

women labour force, the country has the potential of rapid economic progress.

Although the GOP emphasizes its commitment to the social sectors in general and to women issues in particular, yet the financial and other constraints due to other demanding commitments e.g., defence, energy, etc., have led to either the postponement or the under-implementation of the social/women programmes.

Therefore, in view of the government's commitment towards women in development, there appears a positive role for donor assistance, especially in terms of technical cooperation and the actual implementation of projects. However, care is required before projects are developed, as one needs to consider not only the physical and financial feasibility of projects but also their socio-cultural acceptability in a conservative environment as is the Pakistani society in general.

### **1.1 Objective of the Study**

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Pakistan Office, Islamabad has commissioned this study on Women in Development (WID) issues in Pakistan. The objective of this study is to outline the present profile of women in Pakistan, analyze the current GOP policy, review the past and on-going WID projects undertaken through foreign assistance and make recommendations for further assistance, especially within the framework of JICA's activities.



## **1.2 Methodology**

After the formulation of the major topics to be included in the study, the methodology adopted was based on three sequential steps:

- (i) the identification of the data requirements for each section;
- (ii) the acquisition of secondary (published) information required;
- (iii) to fill the remaining gaps, the collection of primary data, including personal interviews with concerned officials.

### **Step (i): Identification of Data Requirements:**

It was realized at the very outset of this study's preparation that there were considerable data requirements, both quantitative as well as qualitative. Some sections, especially those related to WID profile and projects' inventory relied heavily on quantitative data, whereas others e.g., GOP experience and views, donors' experience and NGOs' operations required more qualitative information.

### **Step (ii) : Secondary Data.**

Given the data needs, a selected bibliography on WID issues, with special emphasis on Pakistan, was compiled. This provided information on the various sources of published data, which were consulted for analysing the different issues included in the study.

This source of data was used extensively in the preparation of Sections 2, 3, 6 and 7.1.

Recent issues of government and other research publications e.g., Pakistan Economic

Survey, Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), Population Census, Labour Force Survey, Demographic and Health Survey, etc. were used to compile the comprehensive profile of Pakistani women in Section 2.

Texts of the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans, and the Approach paper to the Eighth Five-Year Plan were consulted to analyse government policies on WID issues in Section 3. This analysis was further strengthened by the reference to the recent Mid-Plan Review document for the Seventh Plan.

Secondary data sources also assisted in reviewing the experience of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), presented in Section 6 and provided information on their achievements and limitations. In addition, with the help of secondary data, an inventory of approximately 200 donor-assisted projects was prepared in Section 7.1.

However, except for Section 2, no other section is based wholly on secondary data, and therefore primary data sources were also tapped.

#### Step (iii): Primary Data:

With information gaps to be filled, Sections 4, 5 and 7.2 relied heavily on primary data, including personal interviews.

For Section 4, two highly-placed officials of the Ministry of Women Development and one researcher in the government research institute, PIDE, were interviewed to obtain views on the crucial WID issues and the nature of assistance sought by GOP.

Representatives of donor agencies were interviewed for opinions on matters related to donors' experience in WID in Pakistan, vital issues and solutions, liaison with counterpart government departments, coordination with NGOs, etc.. These assisted in the compilation of Section 5 and part of Section 6.

Finally, for summaries of selected donor projects, presented in Section 7.2, a variety of project documents for various donor agencies were consulted to obtain accurate information on the goals, components, funding and status of WID projects.

Table 1. Social Indicators of Selected Developing Countries.

	PAKISTAN		INDIA		BANGLADESH		SRI LANKA		INDONESIA		JORDAN	
	15 - 20 YEARS AGO	MOST RECENT	15 - 20 YEARS AGO	MOST RECENT	15 - 20 YEARS AGO	MOST RECENT	15 - 20 YEARS AGO	MOST RECENT	15 - 20 YEARS AGO	MOST RECENT	15 - 20 YEARS AGO	MOST RECENT
SEX RATIO - RURAL	89.00	92.00	86.00	89.00	94.00	97.00	96.00	98.00	10.30	101.00	10.30	101.00
"    URBAN	84.00	87.00	95.00	96.00	94.00	76.00	88.00	91.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
LIFE EXPECTANCY	50.20	55.30	50.40	58.50	46.00	51.20	66.00	70.80	51.20	61.10	59.30	66.60
FEMALE	49.20	55.30	49.80	58.70	45.30	50.90	67.50	72.90	52.80	62.90	61.10	68.40
BIRTH RATE	47.40	45.80	37.50	31.10	47.70	39.60	27.80	21.00	38.40	27.60	47.00	42.20
DEATH RATE	16.90	12.30	15.10	11.00	19.70	14.40	8.50	5.90	15.40	8.80	11.50	6.30
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	149.00	134.00	129.60	95.40	138.20	116.20	43.80	20.50	108.60	65.60	71.80	41.20
CHILD MORTALITY RATE	--	130.80	--	115.90	--	164.30	--	22.20	--	77.70	--	51.90
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES	--	25.00	--	30.00	--	31.00	--	28.00	--	14.00	--	7.00
FERTILITY RATE	7.00	6.53	5.35	4.09	6.59	5.37	3.90	2.48	5.01	3.33	7.54	6.32
USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES	11.00	11.00	19.00	35.00	8.00	25.00	33.00	62.00	11.00	45.00	--	26.00
DAILY CALORIE SUPPLY	2149	2200	1945	2104	1882	1925	2031	2319	2155	2670	2327	2907
CHILD PER WOMAN-RURAL	76.00	76.00	67.00	61.00	71.00	77.00	57.00	51.00	68.00	56.00	--	--
URBAN	69.00	71.00	58.00	48.00	69.00	73.00	49.00	40.00	62.00	46.00	--	--
ADULT ILLITERACY	--	70.40	--	56.50	--	66.90	--	12.90	--	39.50	--	25.00
Female	--	81.40	--	71.10	--	77.80	--	17.30	--	52.20	--	36.90
ENROLLMENT - PRIMARY	46.00	52.10	79.00	98.00	73.00	70.00	77.00	104.00	86.00	118.00	--	99.00
"    "    Female	28.00	35.10	62.00	81.00	51.00	64.00	74.00	102.00	78.00	115.00	--	99.00
ENROLLMENT - SECONDARY	15.00	19.00	26.00	39.00	26.00	18.00	48.00	66.00	20.00	46.00	--	79.00
"    "    Female	7.00	11.00	16.00	27.00	11.00	11.00	49.00	69.00	15.00	33.00	--	78.00
LABOUR FORCE	22.00	33.00	243.00	317.00	23.00	32.00	4.77	6.28	51.00	70.00	0.63	0.95
Agriculture	56.80	--	70.70	--	78.10	--	54.50	--	61.80	--	19.00	--
"    Female	9.80	12.30	28.50	25.40	5.00	5.80	25.60	26.80	30.80	31.20	7.10	10.10
GNP PER CAPITA	130.00	360.00	170.00	340.00	130.00	180.00	220.00	430.00	210.00	500.00	530.00	1730.00
POPULATION GROWTH RATE	3.10	3.40	2.30	2.10	2.70	2.50	1.60	1.20	2.30	1.90	2.30	3.50
Urban	4.30	4.80	3.90	3.90	6.10	5.10	1.70	1.40	4.70	4.40	4.00	4.60

Source: Social Indicators of Development 1990, A World Bank Publication  
World Development Report, World Bank 1990.

## Women in Development. A Profile

Pakistan, at an average annual population growth rate of over 3%, has one of the most rapidly growing populations of the world. According to recent estimated statistics<sup>1</sup>, the country has a population of 113.78 million, of which 47.5% are females. This population explosion poses severe threats to the prosperity and the future development of the country. In the absence of adequate basic facilities e.g., education, training, health, etc., perpetuating poverty, and a set of socio-cultural practices which discriminate against females, women as a group have been worst hit. This is more acute in the rural areas where bulk of the country's population resides.

Problems which women face are multi-faceted: illiteracy, poor health, multiple and ill-spaced pregnancies, lack of income-earning skills and opportunities, no decision-making power, and a generally low status in the community and society. The following sections present some basic details of the many aspects of women role and status in Pakistan.

### 2.1 Demographic Profile

According to the Population Census of 1981<sup>2</sup>, the population of Pakistan was 84.35 million, of which the female population constituted 40.02 million i.e., 47.5%. As such, the sex-ratio is computed as 1.105, and appears fairly uniform across all the four provinces of the country (Table 2).

<sup>1</sup> Pakistan Economic Survey, 1990/91.

<sup>2</sup> This is the most recent population census; the 1991 Census has been postponed mid-way.

Table 2. Population in Pakistan by provinces and sex.

	Population in 1981 (million)			Sex Ratio (male/female)
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
PAKISTAN	84.25	44.23	40.02	1.105
Punjab	47.29	24.86	22.23	1.108
Sindh	19.03	10.00	9.03	1.107
NWFP	11.06	5.76	5.30	1.087
Balochistan	4.33	2.28	2.05	1.112

The relatively smaller number of females is an indicator of the following attitudes:

(i) due to conservatism, households tend to under-report (to survey enumerators) the number of female family members, especially daughters of marriageable age;

(ii) there is a marked preference for male offsprings, and given the low income levels, female children get neglected in terms of diet, nutrition, health care, etc. thus lowering their well-being and survival rates.

An analysis of locational variations in population-mix reveals that in neither urban nor rural areas, the sex ratio (males/female) is less than one (Table 3).

Table 3. Population in Pakistan by provinces and urban/rural location.

	Population in 1981 (million)						
	TOTAL	U R B A N			R U R A L		
		Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
PAKISTAN	84.25	12.76	11.07	1.152	31.47	28.95	1.087
Punjab	47.29	6.95	6.10	1.139	17.91	16.33	1.097
Sindh	19.03	4.43	3.81	1.162	5.57	5.22	1.067
NWFP	11.06	0.90	0.77	1.169	4.86	4.53	1.073
Balochistan	4.33	0.37	0.31	1.194	1.91	1.74	1.098

Marriage for women, especially over 30 year of age, appears universal (Table 4). The practice of polygyny appears uncommon in Pakistan as only 5% women report that their husband has another wife. More than half of the women are married to their first cousin, and approximately another 12% are married to a relative. This cultural feature has grave genetical implications upon the general health standards of the next generation.

Table 4. Marriage Patterns in Pakistan.

Age	% ever married	% currently married in polygy. union	% of ever-married women who married:			
			Any Relative	First Cousin	Second Cousin	Other Relat.
15-19	18.9	3.5	69.7	56.3	11.5	1.9
20-24	60.4	3.7	65.6	56.5	8.1	1.0
25-29	87.9	4.7	62.4	50.9	10.6	0.9
30-34	96.2	4.1	63.8	49.1	13.6	1.1
35-39	97.9	4.6	58.8	47.1	10.0	1.7
40-44	97.6	4.0	62.0	48.1	11.2	2.7
45-49	98.0	8.7	59.0	46.7	10.5	1.8
Total 15-49	70.0	4.6	62.7	50.5	10.8	1.5

Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 1991.

## 2.2 The Socio-cultural, Religious and Legal Status of Women

In the context of the Pakistani society, it is important to realize that a large number of problems related to the status of women can be traced to the historical interaction of a series of socio-cultural values, which have evolved over centuries. In addition, the Islamic religion, at times wrongly interpreted, has often been cited as constraining women emancipation. Also, some unjust laws and certain discriminatory regulations as practiced in Pakistan have further reduced women status in the community.

In the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, Hinduism and Buddhism can be termed as defining the indigenous cultures, although later Islam and Christianity were also

introduced and widely practised. Starting from the Vedic era upto 300 B.C., women enjoyed a respectable place in the family and community. The birth of a female child was welcome and she was given the same education as that for the male child. A girl was given full right to choose her marriage partner. There was no segregation of sexes, women enjoyed complete freedom in movement and action and took part in public life.

It was in 300 B.C. and later, that due to social, cultural and political factors that prevailed in the sub-continent, the status of the women began to decline. The change was initiated by the "Theory of the perpetual tutelage for women", formulated by Manu, the Hindu law giver. The new laws advocated that women must never be independent.

During the Muslim era, which was at its peak during the rule of the Mughal dynasty (15th-19th century), many Islamic rights were revived for the Indian women. According to the Islamic religion, piety determines the status of the individual, be it man or woman. Both will be judged on the same criteria, carry same moral responsibility and face similar accountability. There is no religious barrier on the acquisition of education by females or their employment for income. Women have a choice in marriage, right to divorce and re-marriage. There is no taboo on the re-marriage of widows or divorced women. Further, a woman also has a right to inherit property (at stipulated shares) from her father, husband, son, and even brother. However, there are certain well-defined restrictions on the free interaction between the sexes.

The Mughal rulers contributed immensely towards an improvement of the educational status for all, especially women. It was during the British rule in India that these educational institutions lost their royal patronage and as a result, the masses suffered. Due to the discouragement of the local crafts, many women also lost their employment and income, while the men turned to other jobs.



Therefore, the present status of women in Pakistan, is an outcome of several interactive forces: the repressive socio-cultural laws prescribed by the Hindu religion, the Islamic social norms, and perhaps, the failure of policy to provide opportunities for improvement.<sup>3</sup>

In Pakistan, the status of a woman is defined from her birth<sup>4</sup>. The very birth of a daughter is unwelcome, whereas the birth of a son is an occasion for celebration. Even the mother, despite being a woman herself, is ashamed of this event because she dreads the social and economic consequences of this birth.

The female infant is considered a burden, a fact which is repeatedly made known to her by relatives and friends. She represents the family honour, guarding of which is a major responsibility for the entire household till she gets married, when this responsibility is transferred to the husband. This not only makes her an emotional and psychological liability on the men of the family, but also leads to imposition of strict restrictions on her social interactions, both before and after her marriage.

In conservative families, there is no need felt to educate her beyond the very initial levels. Giving education to a daughter usually implies that she leaves the 'protection' of the home. Also, there is a fear of her getting influenced by the 'modern' thoughts that can be taught in schools and thus becoming 'rebellious' towards the social status quo. Finally, an educated daughter, being not allowed to work, becomes a liability as she may not fare too well in the marriage market, partly because she will require a more educated groom and partly because many future in-laws do not prefer educated daughters-in-law. Also, for the marriage of a daughter, it requires not only the arranging of a suitable husband but also the provision of an adequate dowry, a

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<sup>3</sup> Discussed in Section 3.

<sup>4</sup> This part draws on [56].

practice which has no support in religion.<sup>5</sup>

Under such circumstances, it is, therefore, not irrational for families, especially those with meager resources, to divert their investments in the education, diet and health of their male offsprings, who will earn the bread, take care of the parents in their old age and carries the family name. The daughter, on the other hand, grows up into a less educated and physically and emotionally weak individual, lacking the ability and capability to participate effectively in the social and economic spheres of life, even in any family decisions, whether at her parent's home or at her husband's. This gives credibility to the argument that femininity is an inferior gender and completing the vicious cycle of low status - low investment - low productivity - low status.

Also, due to her low status in the Pakistani society, a woman is usually deprived of her religious rights to choice in marriage, divorce and inheritance.

Further, as a result of their low status in society, certain strata of women in Pakistan are subjected to specific violations of their just rights :

- (i) in many feudal conflicts, men tend to use the enemy's womenfolk as targets of insult. Recent incidents report the public parade of naked women on the street;
- (ii) sale of women, particularly of migrant women from neighbouring countries, is another common social evil rampant in parts of the country;
- (iii) child marriage is also not uncommon in many areas;
- (iv) wife abuse and homicide;
- (v) political victimization of innocent women.

Although the above violations are common knowledge, there has hardly ever been a just trial on the above charges, leave alone conviction. This is mainly due not only to an inefficient and corrupt law-enforcement system but also to a legal system which

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<sup>5</sup> The custom of dowry, as practiced in Pakistan today, is derived from hindu culture in which a woman is given dowry by her parents at marriage because she has no inheritance rights in their property.

is discriminatory against women. The law most harmful to women is the Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) Ordinance 1979, brought in to punish adultery and fornication. However, as practiced, innocent rape victims have been punished for adultery only because they were not able to prove charges against the accused. Experts feel that the ordinary men and women of Pakistan were not declining towards promiscuousness and there was no immediate need for this law. Also that this law has led to adverse effects upon the status of women as revenge on their male members has led to public dishonouring of women.<sup>6</sup>

### **2.3 The Educational Status**

The literacy ratio in Pakistan is 26.64, with only 15.64 for females (Table 5). Although urban levels are much higher than rural levels, yet they are still lower than acceptable levels. For rural areas, the female literacy ratio is miserably low i.e., 8.02, and for such areas in the three provinces i.e., Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan, it is even less than 5. The highest female literacy ratio is for urban Sindh, where 40.78% females are literate.

Majority of Pakistan's educated population is trained upto primary level; however, the majority of females in Sindh and rural NWFP are educated upto the level of kindergarten. The latter pattern also holds true for all sections of population in Balochistan.

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<sup>6</sup> For details regarding the legal system in Pakistan and the impact on women, see Patel, R. (1991).

Table 5. Literacy Ratio and Educational Levels.

	LITERACY RATE	K.G.	PRIMARY	MIDDLE	MATRIC	INTER	B.A./ B.Sc.	M.A./ M.Sc.	POST M.A.	OTHERS
PAKISTAN	26.64	6.81	8.77	4.76	3.81	1.28	0.84	0.27	0.01	0.09
MALE	36.95	8.99	12.09	6.88	5.46	1.80	1.14	0.43	0.02	0.14
FEMALE	15.64	4.51	5.23	2.50	2.05	0.72	0.50	0.10	0.00	0.04
RURAL	19.85	5.84	7.64	3.38	2.15	0.51	0.20	0.06	0.00	0.07
MALE	31.00	8.53	11.73	5.67	3.61	0.87	0.35	0.12	0.00	0.12
FEMALE	8.02	2.99	3.30	0.95	0.60	0.12	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02
URBAN	43.12	9.20	11.50	8.09	7.83	3.14	2.40	0.78	0.04	0.14
MALE	51.20	10.05	12.94	9.76	9.89	4.04	3.08	1.19	0.06	0.19
FEMALE	34.38	8.28	9.95	6.29	5.60	2.16	1.66	0.33	0.02	0.08
PUNJAB	26.59	6.44	9.03	5.04	3.99	1.14	0.64	0.23	0.01	0.07
MALE	35.94	8.24	11.77	7.29	5.74	1.61	0.83	0.35	0.02	0.08
FEMALE	17.05	4.93	6.11	2.64	2.13	0.64	0.43	0.10	0.00	0.06
RURAL	21.24	5.95	8.12	3.87	2.49	0.56	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.03
MALE	31.36	8.13	11.53	6.36	4.02	0.91	0.29	0.08	0.00	0.04
FEMALE	10.50	3.64	4.51	1.24	0.84	0.19	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.02
URBAN	41.26	7.81	11.53	8.25	8.12	2.71	1.91	0.73	0.03	0.17
MALE	48.87	9.04	12.43	9.89	10.43	3.45	2.29	1.12	0.06	0.17
FEMALE	33.42	6.90	10.54	6.49	5.63	1.91	1.50	0.29	0.00	0.17
SINDH	33.41	9.19	10.11	5.30	4.40	2.16	1.69	0.47	0.03	0.06
MALE	44.43	11.53	14.33	6.91	5.64	2.89	2.28	0.71	0.04	0.11
FEMALE	21.29	6.62	5.49	3.56	3.02	1.36	1.03	0.19	0.02	0.00
RURAL	19.31	6.68	8.32	2.44	1.14	0.46	0.16	0.08	0.01	0.02
MALE	32.89	10.62	14.64	4.19	2.09	0.86	0.30	0.13	0.02	0.04
FEMALE	4.28	2.32	1.33	0.51	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
URBAN	49.66	12.08	12.18	8.61	8.16	4.12	3.45	0.92	0.04	0.10
MALE	57.86	12.60	13.94	10.06	9.79	5.23	4.60	1.38	0.06	0.19
FEMALE	40.78	11.52	10.27	7.04	6.39	2.92	2.21	0.42	0.02	0.00
NWFP	18.69	4.61	6.71	3.39	2.64	0.66	0.38	0.14	0.01	0.15
MALE	30.79	7.09	10.93	5.85	4.59	1.14	0.67	0.26	0.02	0.26
FEMALE	6.22	2.05	2.34	0.87	0.63	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.04
RURAL	16.96	4.47	6.29	3.03	2.23	0.46	0.23	0.10	0.00	0.15
MALE	29.08	7.08	10.76	5.42	4.08	0.83	0.45	0.20	0.00	0.26
FEMALE	4.53	1.80	1.72	0.59	0.34	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
URBAN	27.45	5.35	8.83	5.23	4.75	1.64	1.10	0.37	0.07	0.11
MALE	39.14	7.08	11.81	7.91	7.16	2.64	1.69	0.52	0.13	0.21
FEMALE	14.53	3.41	5.49	2.29	2.12	0.55	0.47	0.20	0.00	0.00
BALUCHISTAN	17.90	6.78	4.67	2.48	2.00	0.70	0.53	0.20	0.00	0.54
MALE	30.45	11.39	8.11	4.19	3.36	1.11	0.93	0.33	0.00	1.03
FEMALE	4.54	1.88	1.01	0.64	0.56	0.27	0.10	0.06	0.00	0.02
RURAL	11.40	6.18	0.90	1.85	1.26	0.28	0.32	0.04	0.00	0.57
MALE	26.40	11.04	7.26	3.41	2.36	0.55	0.62	0.08	0.00	1.09
FEMALE	1.79	1.07	0.37	0.23	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
URBAN	38.02	10.23	9.12	6.10	6.27	3.11	1.73	1.12	0.00	0.34
MALE	53.41	13.41	13.01	8.72	9.01	4.21	2.67	1.73	0.00	0.65
FEMALE	21.05	6.74	4.84	3.20	3.24	1.89	0.69	0.44	0.00	0.00

Source: HIES 1988.

## 2.4 The Health Profile

In general, Pakistani women suffer from poor health. Due to poverty, ignorance, an inadequate system of health delivery and lack of proper sanitation and hygiene

facilities, the health status of the lower-income groups leaves much to be desired. In particular, women (and hence young children) are the most vulnerable group as the socio-cultural system also discriminates against them in matters related to dietary and health care.

One of the indicators reflecting health status is the life expectancy at birth. In 1986, Pakistani women's life expectancy at birth was 51 years, one year less than for men. One reason for this may be the very high maternal mortality rate (4/1000 live birth), the highest in South Asia. As a result, infant mortality rates<sup>7</sup> (106/1000 live birth) are also very high. Some studies suggest even higher rates of female child mortality<sup>8</sup>, due to neglect of the girl child in matters of diet and preventive and curative health.<sup>9</sup>

The poor health of women in general is caused by a combination of factors including malnutrition, anaemia, infection, complications arising due to multiple and ill-spaced pregnancies and lack of medical care (preventive as well as curative). Added to this is the drudgery of household chores e.g., fetching water from considerable distances, collecting fuel and wood, managing the livestock, etc., which puts further strains on the weak physique of the women.

According to the National Nutrition Survey (NNS), 1985-87, the most vulnerable groups in terms of malnutrition are the preschool (aged less than 5 years) children and pregnant and lactating women. For pregnant and lactating women, statistics reveal that:

- 34% are underweight for height;
- 6% are severely underweight;
- 30% are below 150 cms in height and 6% below 145 cms;

<sup>7</sup> of less than one year of age

<sup>8</sup> Between the ages of 1-4 years

<sup>9</sup> Reasons for neglect of the girl child and preference for male children have been presented in Section 2.2

- 45% are anaemic (under 11 gm% haemoglobin);
- 10% are severely anaemic (under 9 gm% haemoglobin);
- Anaemia occurs in 66% of mothers aged over 45 years.

The delivery system of health care is poor in quality and quantity. Not only that there are not enough health outlets accessible by all, but these outlets are ill-staffed and ill-equipped. There is a particular dearth of qualified female staff, which prevents women from approaching these outlets for assistance. The cultural values in the country are such that in most cases, a woman will rather not consult a doctor at all than be examined by a male doctor. Most births, therefore, take place at home, attended by untrained friends and relative (Table 6) and thus increasing the chance of infection.

Table 6. Percentage of All Births in the Five Years preceding the Survey.

	Place of Delivery			Source of Assistance			
	Home	Facility Govt. Private	Other	Doctor	Nurse	TBA	
AGE OF MOTHER:							
Less than 20	88.7	7.2	3.5	0.5	10.2	11.4	15.6
20-34	83.8	7.4	7.1	1.7	13.3	14.6	18.2
35+	91.5	4.9	3.2	0.4	7.9	9.1	20.2
LOCATION:							
Urban	66.4	16.0	16.6	1.0	30.7	31.6	20.8
Rural	93.7	3.1	1.6	1.6	4.1	5.5	17.0
PROVINCE:							
Punjab	88.1	6.0	4.5	1.5	9.7	12.1	21.8
Sindh	70.7	12.7	14.7	1.9	24.4	23.8	8.0
NWFP	93.0	4.6	2.0	0.4	7.6	6.4	9.7
Balochistan	96.3	1.7	0.7	1.3	2.9	5.1	45.0
EDUCATION:							
No education	91.7	3.9	2.7	1.7	6.1	7.6	18.1
Primary	82.2	10.3	6.9	0.6	14.9	19.6	22.5
Middle	56.1	17.7	25.9	0.3	39.0	41.9	16.9
Secondary	45.2	28.7	25.5	0.6	52.4	46.8	15.9
Higher	11.6	33.3	54.9	0.1	90.1	65.9	2.5
TOTAL %	85.4	7.1	6.2	1.4	12.3	13.5	18.2

Source: Demographic & Health Survey, 1991.

Similar to health care, preventive health in Pakistan also needs more attention. Although through the efforts of WHO and UNICEF, bulk of the children have received at least some vaccination, but tetanus vaccination for pregnant mothers should be propagated better (Table 7).

In the context of immunization, it needs to be mentioned that people are complaining of the vaccine quality (either these are outdated or not stored properly) with the result that there are several cases of disease being contracted despite immunization.

Table 7. Percentage of Women and Children Immunized.

	Pregnant Women (last 5 years)		% of Children (12-23 months) who received		health cards
	w/Tetanus	Vacc.	All Vacc.	No Vacc.	
<b>LOCATION:</b>					
Urban	53.1	48.3	13.7	34.7	
Rural	19.8	31.4	34.8	27.3	
<b>PROVINCE:</b>					
Punjab	30.2	39.6	22.2	31.2	
Sindh	40.6	27.8	38.0	25.7	
NWFP	18.0	41.0	33.5	31.3	
Balochistan	11.8	20.2	54.7	19.8	
<b>EDUCATION:</b>					
No education	22.3	32.2	34.7	29.2	
Primary	44.6	42.5	7.3	29.5	
Middle	65.2	58.4	11.5	31.5	
Secondary	68.4	58.7*	3.8*	33.4*	
Higher	74.5				
<b>TOTAL %</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>29.7</b>	

\* for both secondary and higher levels of education.  
Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 1991.

## 2.5 Fertility and Contraceptive Prevalence

Statistical evidence indicates a fertility level of 6 for Pakistan. Given the low income, the expanding population and the general social and economic deprivation in the country, some efforts are being made to popularize family planning and check the population boom but with limited success. Some writers suggest that family planning in Pakistan has failed on two counts:

- religious;<sup>10</sup>
- inadequacy of policy.

However, there is a third very important reason for the non-adoption of family

<sup>10</sup>In the religious context, there is a controversy regarding the view on family planning.

planning, which has a direct relation to the status of women in the society: the attitude of 'son preference' and the lower value of the girl child. It is common to observe that parents continue to have children till a son is born. Also, if sons are born, parents continue to have children as these are viewed as 'investment' goods, likely to support parents in their old age and carry the family name.

All three reasons, however, are related. In this context, policy can only ensure supply of contraceptives. However, if due to religious and cultural reasons, people are not accepting the idea of family planning, supply improvements can do little to promote coverage. In the absence of acceptability and thus, demand, even the private sector has no role in checking the country's population boom.

Use of contraceptives indicate that only 11% of currently married women are using contraceptives (Table 8). Of these, majority i.e., 9%, are adopting modern methods whereas 2% are relying on traditional methods. The use is higher in cities than in rural areas, and in the better-developed provinces of Punjab and Sindh than in NWFP and Balochistan. Most certainly, the adoption rates increase with the number of children. However, one important factor which positively affects the use of family planning practices is the education of the women.

Lack of demand for contraceptives is indicated by reasons quoted by non-users who have knowledge of the methods (Table 9). Although these reasons vary marginally across provinces, yet on a national level, the major reasons include: religious reasons (30%); ability to space naturally (12.46%); fear of side-effects (10.98%); and protected by breast-feeding (8.49%). Inavailability of family planning is quoted by only 7.65%. Thus, supply improvements will only have a limited impact in the initial years; perhaps, a demonstration effect later may help popularize the scheme.



Table 8. Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women by Use of Contraceptives.

	% adopting (any method)	% adopting (modern method)	% adopting (traditional)
<b>RESIDENCE:</b>			
Urban	25.7	18.7	7.0
Major Cities	31.0	22.2	8.8
Small Cities	18.8	13.9	4.9
Rural	5.8	4.8	1.0
<b>PROVINCE:</b>			
Punjab	13.0	9.8	3.2
Sindh	12.4	9.1	3.3
NWFP	8.6	7.6	1.0
Balochistan	1.9	1.6	0.3
<b>EDUCATION:</b>			
No education	7.8	6.2	1.6
Primary	17.8	14.0	3.8
Middle	29.4	21.7	7.7
Secondary	36.2	24.3	11.9
Higher	47.4	34.2	13.2
<b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN:</b>			
None	0.1	0.1	0.0
1	3.2	2.0	1.2
2	10.7	7.9	2.8
3	11.1	7.8	3.3
4	17.1	12.6	4.5
5+			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Source: Demographic and Health Survey (DHS); 1991.

Table 9. Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Non-Pregnant Women (15-49 years) who were Non-Users, Had Knowledge, and Wanted No More Children; by major reasons of non-use.

Reasons for Non-use	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
Religious/ Allah's Will	30.29	26.16	41.68	39.37	24.53
Fear of Side Effects	10.98	11.82	10.14	8.10	5.49
Protected by Breast-feeding	8.49	8.47	2.70	17.07	25.19
Family Planning not available	7.65	9.15	3.88	3.89	9.68
Husband or Family opposed	5.86	4.73	11.65	4.32	7.08
Husband Absent	1.63	1.86	0.70	1.78	-
Able to naturally space	12.46	10.55	15.17	19.77	11.97

Source: Pakistan Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1984/85.

## **2.6 Employment Status, Types of Occupation and Income Levels**

Low participation in economic activities is one of the major reasons of women backwardness and exploitation in the Pakistani society. Although, on average, a Pakistani woman, particularly in the rural areas, works hard all day and at a variety of chores yet the "invisibility" of her efforts due to lack of monetary income relegates her to a secondary position in the household, and thus in the society.

On a national level, according to the female labour force participation is only 10.24%, with 12.53% in rural and only 4.95% in urban areas (Table 10)<sup>11</sup>. This comprises only 11.65% of the total employed force in the country. Rural female participation rates are higher than urban rates for all provinces.

According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), average female income is only Rs. 131 per month (Table 11). This is only 6.15% of the total household income. For rural areas, the average female income level is almost half than that for urban households.

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<sup>11</sup> This table is based upon the Population Census, 1981 and the Labor Force Survey, 1987/88.

Table 10. Population Ratios, Labour Force Participation and Employment.

	PROPORTION BY SEX	LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION	UNEMPLOY. RATE	PERCENT OF EMPLOYED TOTAL
PAKISTAN	100.00	43.22	3.13	100.00
MALE	51.61	73.79	3.42	88.35
FEMALE	48.39	10.24	0.91	11.65
RURAL	71.70	45.51	2.60	73.42
MALE	51.48	76.40	2.91	63.44
FEMALE	48.52	12.53	0.54	9.98
URBAN	28.30	38.04	4.58	26.58
MALE	51.95	67.97	4.68	24.91
FEMALE	48.05	4.95	3.09	1.67
PUNJAB	56.13	44.11	3.49	100.00
MALE	51.56	73.87	3.87	86.16
FEMALE	48.44	12.32	1.07	13.84
RURAL	72.40	46.18	2.80	76.56
MALE	51.44	75.84	3.20	64.40
FEMALE	48.56	14.77	0.63	12.16
URBAN	27.60	38.63	5.69	23.44
MALE	51.89	68.72	5.80	21.76
FEMALE	48.11	5.70	4.12	1.68
SINDH	22.59	42.19	1.68	100.00
MALE	52.28	74.07	1.76	93.06
FEMALE	47.72	6.17	0.62	6.94
RURAL	56.68	47.26	0.67	56.43
MALE	52.54	81.35	0.68	51.78
FEMALE	47.46	8.34	0.60	4.65
URBAN	43.32	37.15	2.96	43.57
MALE	51.99	66.76	3.08	41.28
FEMALE	48.01	4.04	0.66	2.29
NWFP	13.13	40.66	4.55	100.00
MALE	50.79	71.81	5.03	89.38
FEMALE	49.21	8.42	0.33	10.62
RURAL	84.95	41.21	4.57	83.88
MALE	50.55	72.51	5.15	74.06
FEMALE	49.45	9.30	0.00	9.82
URBAN	15.05	38.05	4.46	16.12
MALE	51.99	68.53	4.47	15.33
FEMALE	49.01	3.97	4.29	0.80
BALUCHISTAN	5.14	43.50	0.75	100.00
MALE	51.53	77.41	0.78	93.82
FEMALE	48.47	5.66	0.20	6.18
RURAL	84.37	44.63	0.44	86.35
MALE	51.36	79.40	0.47	80.86
FEMALE	48.64	5.97	0.00	5.49
URBAN	15.63	37.59	2.64	13.65
MALE	52.50	67.12	2.69	12.96
FEMALE	47.50	4.03	1.75	0.69

Table 11. Household Income and Relative Contributions.

	TOTAL INCOME	%age CONTRIBUTION
PAKISTAN	2130	100.00
MALE	1999	93.85
FEMALE	131	6.15
RURAL	1816	100.00
MALE	1711	94.22
FEMALE	105	5.78
URBAN	2956	100.00
MALE	2752	93.10
FEMALE	204	6.90
PUNJAB	2031	100.00
MALE	1893	93.21
FEMALE	138	6.79
RURAL	1780	100.00
MALE	1666	93.60
FEMALE	114	6.40
URBAN	2774	100.00
MALE	2565	92.47
FEMALE	209	7.53
SINDH	2397	100.00
MALE	2307	96.25
FEMALE	89	3.71
RURAL	1678	100.00
MALE	1672	99.64
FEMALE	6	0.36
URBAN	3302	100.00
MALE	3109	94.16
FEMALE	193	5.84
NWFP	2163	100.00
MALE	1986	91.82
FEMALE	177	8.18
RURAL	2073	100.00
MALE	1902	91.75
FEMALE	171	8.25
URBAN	2651	100.00
MALE	2447	92.30
FEMALE	205	7.73
BALUCHISTAN	2073	100.00
MALE	1947	93.92
FEMALE	126	6.08
RURAL	1943	100.00
MALE	1832	94.29
FEMALE	111	5.71
URBAN	2969	100.00
MALE	2735	92.12
FEMALE	234	7.88

Source: HIES 1988.

This variability in rural/urban incomes is mainly due to the employment status of females in these areas (Table 12). In rural areas, most women are unpaid family helpers on the family farm, especially in Sindh (87%), NWFP and Balochistan. In urban areas, most employed women are employees, working in the informal sector

e.g., as domestic servants or in formal productive activities e.g., in garment industries, pharmaceutical firms, etc.. Work in both sectors involves payment of monetary wages and at times, other benefits e.g., leave, transport, medical facilities, etc.. Data on occupational status of women reveals that women incomes suffer due to their low educational levels as better-paying jobs e.g., professional and managerial, discrimination in favour of the literates whereas lower-paying jobs e.g., agriculture, production, etc. employ more illiterates (Table 13).

Table 12. Employment Status by Type, Sex and Location.

	EMPLOYER	SELF EMPLOYED	UNPAID HELPER	EMPLOYEE
PAKISTAN	1.82	47.91	24.77	25.50
MALE	2.03	51.37	19.70	16.90
FEMALE	0.20	21.67	63.21	14.52
RURAL	1.51	50.97	29.76	17.76
MALE	1.72	55.70	23.35	19.23
FEMALE	0.22	20.89	70.52	8.37
URBAN	2.66	39.46	10.98	46.89
MALE	2.84	40.34	10.42	46.41
FEMALE	0.09	26.36	15.45	54.11
PUNJAB	1.52	50.59	25.97	21.92
MALE	1.74	54.58	20.26	23.42
FEMALE	0.12	25.74	61.56	12.58
RURAL	1.21	52.50	30.14	16.15
MALE	1.41	57.69	23.25	17.65
FEMALE	0.13	24.98	66.66	8.23
URBAN	2.53	44.35	12.35	40.77
MALE	2.72	45.36	11.40	40.52
FEMALE	0.09	31.24	24.63	44.05
SINDH	3.14	42.92	21.23	32.71
MALE	3.34	45.27	18.17	33.22
FEMALE	0.38	11.51	62.25	25.87
RURAL	3.05	51.14	30.94	14.87
MALE	3.27	54.98	25.89	15.86
FEMALE	0.56	8.33	87.23	3.88
URBAN	3.26	32.29	8.64	55.82
MALE	3.44	33.08	8.48	55.00
FEMALE	0.00	17.98	11.42	70.60
NWFP	0.84	43.37	26.05	29.74
MALE	0.88	47.47	20.43	31.22
FEMALE	0.52	8.91	73.33	17.23
RURAL	0.85	44.52	28.71	25.91
MALE	0.89	49.32	22.02	27.76
FEMALE	0.56	8.31	79.19	11.94
URBAN	0.79	37.41	12.16	49.64
MALE	0.83	38.50	12.74	47.93
FEMALE	0.00	16.42	1.00	82.59

Continued

	SELF EMPLOYER	SELF EMPLOYED	UNPAID HELPER	EMPLOYEE
BALUCHISTAN	2.27	46.90	21.40	29.44
MALE	2.41	49.53	17.86	30.21
FEMALE	0.20	6.99	75.05	17.76
RURAL	2.20	47.90	23.04	26.86
MALE	2.35	50.85	19.14	27.67
FEMALE	0.00	4.49	80.45	15.06
URBAN	2.71	40.56	11.02	45.71
MALE	2.76	41.29	9.90	46.05
FEMALE	1.79	26.79	32.14	39.29

Source: Labour Force Survey 1987/88.

Table 13. Literacy by Occupational Status, Sex and Location.

	PAKISTAN			RURAL			URBAN		
	ALL	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	MALE	FEMALE
PROFESSIONAL									
ILLITERATE	9.14	8.95	10.00	12.50	11.21	24.00	6.18	6.68	4.66
LITERATE	90.86	91.05	90.00	87.50	88.79	76.00	93.82	93.32	95.34
MANAGERIAL									
ILLITERATE	8.22	7.14	0.00	23.53	23.53	--	4.39	3.65	22.22
LITERATE	91.78	92.86	100.00	76.47	76.47	--	95.61	96.35	77.78
CLERICAL									
ILLITERATE	17.37	17.34	18.18	28.28	26.21	100.00	10.42	10.63	5.56
LITERATE	82.63	82.66	81.82	71.72	73.79	0.00	89.58	89.37	94.44
SALES									
ILLITERATE	44.01	43.08	87.50	50.16	48.82	94.44	39.76	39.11	79.49
LITERATE	55.99	56.92	12.50	49.84	51.18	5.56	60.24	60.89	20.51
SERVICE									
ILLITERATE	61.89	58.61	91.11	68.90	66.43	100.00	55.04	50.07	87.62
LITERATE	38.11	41.39	8.89	31.10	33.57	0.00	44.96	49.93	12.38
AGRICULTURE									
ILLITERATE	79.00	75.75	95.13	79.27	76.01	95.23	70.55	69.29	87.80
LITERATE	21.00	24.25	4.87	20.73	23.99	4.77	29.45	30.71	12.20
PRODUCTION									
ILLITERATE	62.76	61.21	83.72	69.89	68.08	90.06	53.69	52.87	70.10
LITERATE	37.24	38.79	16.28	30.11	31.92	9.94	46.31	47.13	29.90
OTHERS									
ILLITERATE	30.00	30.00	--	28.57	28.57	--	25.00	25.00	--
LITERATE	70.00	70.00	--	71.43	71.43	--	75.00	75.00	--

Source: Labour Force Survey 1987/88.

## 2.7 Identification of WID Issues

As indicated by statistics on education, health, family planning and employment, the status of women in Pakistan is, indeed, very low. Partly, religion and culture have played their respective roles in constraining demand for certain social services, and

partly, the failure of policy to deliver the goods has compounded the problem. It is within this framework of socio-cultural-religious and policy constraints that measures of intervention need to be formulated and carefully implemented to ensure better acceptability than has been in the past.

Major features which emerge from the profile of women in Pakistan are:

- (i) Women form an important component (48%) of the total population of the country, and suffer from very low levels of education, health, nutrition, etc. especially the rural women; as such this particular group needs better attention;
- (ii) The relatively lower social status of the girl child as compared to her male siblings needs to be improved;
- (iii) Policy ensuring the supply of services, particularly those addressed to females, such as female education, female health, female employment opportunities should be improved in formulation and implementation;
- (iv) As regards the religious and cultural constraints, besides spreading literacy (which will have a longer-term impact) some form of immediate intervention to improve awareness among women e.g., use of media, training of village head/mullah/teacher, etc. is required;
- (v) There appears a scope for assistance through donor programmes, private sector and NGOs in strengthening the delivery of more and qualitative social services.

### Countermeasures for the Issues

During the initial decade, planners in Pakistan were too involved with the objective of raising national output. Agriculture and industrial sectors were being extended generous concessions to boost economic growth. Distribution of wealth and development of social sectors were not considered as prime importance. Also, women development, viewed from a welfare aspect rather than as an integral part of the economic progress, was also not given its due share in the planning effort.

However, during the 1960s, women received some attention due to their role in the family planning process. The Second Five-Year Plan (1960-65) stated:

" The spread of literacy and employment opportunities for women desirable for many reasons is directly related to the problems of population. Educated women can comprehend the possibilities of family planning more readily, gainfully employed women tend to marry later and have fewer children."

Despite this, there were no specific policy measures for enhancing work opportunities for women, even in subsequent plans till the late 1970s. In the legal framework, however, some changes were made to protect women. In 1961, in response to the cry for reforms by the women of Pakistan, alongwith the continuous pressure from women's organizations supported by important persons including both men and women except the orthodox section, the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961, was promulgated. The Ordinance brought in some reforms to better the lot of the women especially in matters related to marriage, polygamy by husband, inheritance, etc.. It may be mentioned that this Ordinance met with severe criticism from the religious leaders.



With the celebration of the International Women's Year in 1975, an impetus to study women issues in a development framework, as opposed to the welfare approach adopted earlier, was provided. The UN declaration placed a special emphasis on the integration of women in development with a special mandate to increase women's economic participation in development. Pakistan was a signatory to the objectives of the Mexico declaration and was committed to promoting conscious public policies towards attaining this objective. This concern led to the establishment of the Women's Division in 1979 and the inclusion of a separate chapter on women's development for the first time in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1983-88).

### **3.1 The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1983-88)**

The Plan adopted an integrated approach towards ameliorating the deprived state of women. It rejected the "separate but equal" development. Most women programmes were integrated into sectoral programs of education, population welfare, etc. which directly or indirectly benefit women. Specific governmental intervention essentially aimed at eliminating three crippling handicaps: illiteracy, constant motherhood and primitive organization of work.

Policies aimed at enhancing women's welfare, productivity and employment included following targets:

- (i) increase in the educational enrollments, especially of females at the primary level by opening 4,198 primary schools and 40,000 mosque schools. This was to lead to an increase in female primary enrollments from 32 percent to 60, and the female literacy rate from 13.7 to 47;
- (ii) training of 7,000 female doctors, 5000 nurses and 7000 female paramedics; provision of 30,000 trained dai (mid-wife), at least one such dai for every village;
- (iii) provision of 355 rural health centres (RHC), 2,600 Basic Health Units (BHU) and 5,649 hospital beds for female patients;

- (iv) a target of 10-15 per cent seats to be reserved for recruitment of women in government service as compared to the current share of less than 3 per cent of women in these jobs;
- (v) expansion of trade schools and polytechnic for women and identification of new areas of skill training such as industrial designing, banking, financial and business management, agro business and secretarial services.

An allocation of Rs. 20 billion was made for programmes to benefit women; an additional Rs. 700 million were earmarked for the Women's Division.

The achievements fell short of targets for the Sixth Plan. Although for primary schools, the target may have surpassed but only 4,300 mosque schools could be set up. Also, the lower participation rates of females in primary education led to a lower achievement of the educational targets. In the health sector, the physical implementation has been close to targets with the establishment of 206 RHCs and 2,153 BHUs, training of 6,500 female doctors, 5000 nurses, 5,750 female paramedics, and 28,950 TBAs. However, the creation of hospital beds was only 2,384 as compared to a target of twice that size.

### **3.2 Seventh Five-Year Plan (1988-93)**

The achievements of the Sixth Plan fell considerably short of its targets, especially in vital areas e.g., education and employment. A renewed effort was made in the Seventh Plan to integrate women into the mainstream of the development process. However, a closer look at the Plan objectives show little variation from the earlier approach. To implement women's programs at all levels a cadre of 6000 women development workers was to be trained to organize and plan women's activities. These women are to work through existing institutions, like local government, co-operatives and NGOs. Some other objectives, pertaining to education, training and

employment, include:

- (i) increase enrollment of girls in primary education from 2.9 million to 5.1 million, and to increase participation rates from 41 to 70 per cent;
- (ii) to protect 15 million expectant mothers and another 8 million women of child-bearing age from tetanus toxoid;
- (iii) increase number of doctors from 36,000 to 50,000, 30% of whom will be females; increase number of nurses from 10,000 to 20,000, paramedics from 65,000 to 100,000, 25% of whom will be females; increase the number of TBAs from 45,000 to 65,000;
- (iv) in girls' schools, introduce courses on child care, food preparation, dental care, nutrition, and sanitation;
- (v) increase training facilities through polytechnics and vocational training centres;
- (vi) provision of more hostels for working women;
- (vii) creation of separate wings in the employment exchange;
- (viii) provision of special credit facilities without collateral for poor women;
- (ix) introduction of incentive schemes for hiring of women by public and private enterprise;
- (x) increased induction of women in teaching and health with the long-term objective over the next 20 years of raising the share of women in health profession to 50 percent and of staffing primary schools for both boys and girls entirely with female teachers;
- (xi) emphasis on NGO involvement to supplement government effort, particularly in areas of education, health and population welfare;
- (xii) provision of legal aid societies to assist women free of cost.

### **3.3 Mid-Plan Review: 1988-90<sup>1</sup>**

A sum of Rs 900 million is provided in the Seventh Plan for the development programmes for women. Against an allocation of Rs. 325 million during 1988-90, the utilization has been 100 per cent.

Since the Seventh Plan is still in operation and it is not possible to assess its achievements in full, yet some idea can be obtained through a mid-plan review regarding certain aspects. Training institutes/agencies for 7500 women are being set up at the provincial level where multipurpose training will be provided. In addition, training will be given to rural development workers who will act as agents of change.

In collaboration with the Co-operative Department, women's co-operatives have been set up to promote co-operatives in the field of credit, handicrafts and cottage industries. Interest free small credit schemes have been introduced through the provincial cooperative departments and the National Bank of Pakistan for the benefit of lower income groups of women. At the local council level, 4000 rural libraries for women have been added.

In order to provide medicare to rural women, a mobile delivery system has been evolved. Mobile dispensaries have been and are being provided to district hospitals, district councils and NGOs so that basic medical facilities are available to women in rural and remote areas at their doorsteps. In addition, a large number of medical aid centres have been established. Seven female wards have also been provided.

Traditional birth attendants (TBA), nurses and other paramedical staff are being trained. A scheme for setting up four homes for the mentally retarded/emotionally distressed women at Islamabad, Sukkur, Peshawar and Quetta has been approved. A centre for treatment/rehabilitation of drug addict women at Karachi is nearing

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<sup>1</sup> Mid-Plan Review of the Seventh Plan (1988-93); Planning Commission, Govt. of Pakistan, May 1991.

completion.

Adult literacy has enjoyed special attention. A large number of community development centres are being provided with adult literacy outlets. For working women, 70 hostels have so far been provided; the present target is one such hostel per district. Day care centres, community halls, industrial homes and polytechnic/vocational centres are also being constructed.

### **3.4 Strategy Announced for the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1993-98)**

The Sixth and Seventh Plans recognized the importance of women in the national development effort yet were not able to devise a successful plan of implementing the programmes for women. The Eighth Plan will not only aim to rectify this situation but will also give importance to the issue of children in the development process.<sup>2</sup>

The Eighth Five Year Plan will attempt to clarify objectives and arrive at an hierarchy of programme goals; inculcate heightened awareness of women's concern in both traditional social development programmes e.g., education, health, population and social welfare, and areas of activity not traditionally thought to be of concern to women e.g., agriculture, livestock, industry, water supply and sanitation, housing, employment, etc. and identify areas of affirmative action wherever feasible.

In terms of objectives, a three-tier hierarchy of programme objectives may emerge:

- (i) essential nutrition, health and education needs of all women;
- (ii) elimination of social injustices towards women, enhancement of women's status in society, and the creation of opportunities for women to lead more meaningful lives, allowing for variations in the understanding of these ideas and concepts which exist in local communities;

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<sup>2</sup> This section draws heavily upon : Eighth Five-Year Plan (1993-98): Approach paper; Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, May 1991.

(iii) creation of greater proximity of views, if not a national consensus on the role of women in Muslim-Pakistani culture and society.

To generate greater sensitivity to women's concerns, the emphasis of the Eighth Plan will be on giving voice to local community concerns of women, through programmes proposed under the local government reforms initiatives identified above (mainly through rural democratization and community development programmes). To increase the effectiveness of these voices, women's participation and representation in local government institutions will be encouraged, advisory committees will be set up in provincial and federal line departments, and lastly, from among the women active at the local level, an Advisory Council will be set up at the federal level to monitor and coordinate efforts in this area.

The Eighth Plan will also identify areas where affirmative action legislation could be introduced to provide systematic relief to women.

### **3.5 Women's Division**

The Women's Division was created in January 1979 as a special organ of the Federal Government directly under the President and later Prime Minister, thus reflecting its importance in the official organizational structure. In 1989, it was upgraded to the level of a Ministry and then under a female Minister. However, since the dismissal of the People's Party government in August 1990, the position was lying vacant till March 1, 1992, when a new minister has been appointed.

The main objectives of the Ministry of Women Development (MWD) are:

- (i) to formulate public policies and make laws to meet specific needs of women;
- (ii) to ensure that women's interest and needs are adequately represented in the formulation of policy;

- (iii) to ensure equality of opportunity in education and employment and fuller participation of women in all spheres of national life;
- (iv) to undertake and promote research on the conditions and problems of women;
- (v) to undertake and promote projects for providing special facilities for women;
- (vi) to register and to assist women's organizations.

The primary role envisaged for the MWD was that of a catalyst to initiate action by other government agencies. It was to ensure that in the formulation of policies the concerned ministries and departments were responsive to the needs of women and hence ensure integration of women's concerns in the overall development process. It was also assigned a watchdog role of scrutinizing the plans and programs of policy formulation bodies from the perspective of their impact on women.

The Ministry of Development has undertaken a large number of development programmes in multiple sectors of development: education, vocational training, agriculture, industries, social welfare, community development, health, etc.. To date, 367 projects worth Rs. 612 million in all the provinces of Pakistan, AJ&K., northern areas and FATA, have been completed and 266 projects at the cost Rs. 766 million are being currently implemented.<sup>3</sup>

In education, the MWD has assigned priority to primary education for girls. Also, through the assistance of Asia Foundation, the MWD has established rural box libraries in 4200 union councils with the help of the Local Government and Rural Development. The MWD has been running polytechnics through the Technical Education Boards of the provinces where women are trained in technologies such as electronics, refrigeration, repair and maintenance of household appliances, and ready made garments. More than 400 girls who qualify for diploma each year are quickly absorbed in government or private sector jobs. A computer training centre for women has also been established in Islamabad. For academic interests in women, 5 Women

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<sup>3</sup> This is information obtained from a publication of the MWD, November 1991.

Studies Centres have been established at universities in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Balochistan. In addition, secretarial courses and training programs are also being sponsored by MWD; one such advanced course in secretarial training is being implemented with Dutch assistance in 5 polytechnic institutes in five major cities.

In health, MWD has made efforts to reduce the shortage of medical facilities for women and their inaccessibility to health outlets. Many female wards, maternity and child care centres, and mental health units have been provided at the primary health care level. Efforts have been made to prevent communicable diseases. Nurses, lady health visitors, birth attendants, and paramedical staff have been trained. Also, 39 mobile dispensaries have so far been provided. There are plans to set up five homes for the mentally disturbed and retarded women, one in each province and Islamabad. One centre for treatment of drug addicts has been started. More such centres are likely to be set up.

MWD also has a number of projects in agriculture and livestock training, including the establishment of Dairy Farm Institute and the training of women in fish cultivation and preservation of fruits and vegetables.

In industrial activities, a leather product training centre, 25 carpet making centres, 2 durree centres, 1 garment centre, 1 block printing centre, screen printing, tie and dye centre, 1 tailoring and knitting centre and 1 for cottage industry have been set up.

For ensuring better credit facilities to small businesses, the First Women Bank has been established and now has 17 branches. MWD has also given funds to the small credit scheme, a five-year scheme to provide loans to poor women for productive purposes in rural and urban areas on an experimental basis. Such loans interest are free and no collateral commitment is required.



MWD is also involved in social welfare aspects of women. Efforts are undertaken to improve the lot of female prisoners, train prison wardens and rehabilitate destitutes. Legal aid centres and medical aid centres are being established. Funds have been provided through provincial government to extend financial support to NGOs enabling them to employ professionally trained/qualified staff, self-help efforts and improvement of delivery system for welfare and development.

A big boost has been given in the last two years to the NGO sector. In several fields, these organizations are now enjoying moral and financial support on a large scale. These NGOs have been entrusted with training programmes for community development workers, setting up of crafts promotion centres, printing and publishing courses, secretarial and computer classes, legal aid cells, garment production centres, dispensaries, etc.. The undertakings of larger NGOs include hostels for working women, libraries, information centres, first aid and income-generating projects.

### **3.6 The Shortcomings in the GOP Policies/Activities**

On paper, the policy objectives outlined appear very positive. However, the implementation of these objectives required careful effort. The performance of the Ministry of Women Development needs special focus. The MWD has recently received a great deal of criticism. It is said that whereas initially the Ministry was expected to oversee the overall government program and policies and ensure that women's interest were represented at every level, in actual it confined itself to funding a large number of small scattered projects which were peripheral to the main planning process. Even in terms of this limited objective the performance of the MWD was poor as a result of an ad hoc approach without any clearly defined priorities or target groups, inadequate planning and poor implementation. The choice of projects did not reflect priority areas in women's development and there were major procedural shortcomings in the form of inadequate or no planning and poor implementation.

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The goal of integration of women into development was beyond the organizational and financial capacity of the MWD. The Ministry had neither the funds nor the power to fulfill such a mandate. The limited financial allocation to the MWD was in keeping with the promotional nature of the MWD's functions primarily meant to initiate projects and policies in the various other government departments. However, the MWD never had the administrative clout to address the role of the catalyst effectively. No institutional mechanism was specified which would enable it to influence the policies and programs of other departments.

### Foreign Assistance Requirements of GOP

There are two methods to assess the nature of foreign assistance requirements of the Government of Pakistan in the Women in Development sector: (i) to enlist those WID issues identified as most crucial by reliable government sources e.g. officials, as well as government documents, and then suggest the nature of assistance; and (ii) to interview concerned government officials and directly ask about the nature of assistance sought. This study adopted both methods.

#### (i) Reliable Government Sources:

1. In his keynote address, inaugurating the National Workshop on Women's Development, 1984, Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, the then Federal Minister of Planning and Development listed four guiding principles which should inspire the struggle for the cause of women development:

(a) a clear recognition of women's role in economic and social progress at the national level;

(b) a recognition of the quiet revolution that has taken place in women's development over the last 20 years in Pakistan;

(c) a recognition of the fact that despite all progress, women still are the deprived majority of the society and they carry crushing burdens;

(d) women's progress should be measured in terms of development and not in terms of welfare. Women are not the outcasts of the society, waiting for national charity. They must become equal partners in economic development.

In line with the above principles, the Minister suggested the following action programme:

- ensuring financial protection to programmes related women's education, health, training and employment.
- an active role for women's division, particularly as a pressure point for implementation of women's programmes by the national institutions and in mobilizing support from NGOs.
- setting up of a National Council for NGOs for women's development to coordinate NGO activities in vital areas.
- production of an annual report on women status.

2. In a presentation<sup>1</sup> to the National Conference on Children, 1991, Dr. Sabeeha Hafeez, Director (Research), Ministry of Women's Development, suggested the following strategy for improvement in women's status<sup>2</sup> :

- debate and discussion about the prescribed rights and responsibilities of women, identification and causes of gaps and suggested strategies for bridging these gaps. For this, study circles among students and workers need to be set up. These circles may also popularize such values as justice, kindness, dignity, decency, modesty, and fraternity through mass education, media and workshops.

- disseminate through booklets, research, video films the prescribed role or indicators of cultural emancipation to emphasize the positive image and potential of girls.

- prepare profiles for identification of programmatic needs of girls in the life cycle, as per age groups 0-5, 6-10, 11-15, and 16-20 years.

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<sup>1</sup> "Role and Status of Pakistani Women in National Development".

<sup>2</sup> In a personal interview with the author, Dr. Sabeeha Hafeez reiterated these suggestions and in regard to the nature of assistance sought she referred to the approach announced for the Eighth Plan and said that efforts at women development should be in line with this approach.

- sensitization of planners and programme implementors at all levels to the girl child concerns, particularly to: prevailing discriminatory practices impeding her survival and development and her access and utilization of services of health, nutrition, education and skill training.

- Through mass education on media, at the women's centres, in workshops of youth and in mosques, cross-section of men and women should be made aware of their prescribed rights as sisters with view to improve the well-being and integrity of the family.

- NGOs, with the assistance of mass media, should make an effort on a common basis to launch a movement against child marriage; and impress upon the family to carefully study the Nikahnama (marriage contract) before marriage and incorporate the conditions that the groom will not practice polygamy and that the husband delegates his right to divorce to his wife who is not to use it arbitrarily.

- A network of mobile teams for antenatal care and supervision of Basic Health Units should be formed. Focus should be on the poor, particularly in rural areas and on better utilization of existing facilities by women. Facilities for training nurses, lady health visitor and dais should be created at each district hospital to remove shortage of qualified staff.

3. Dr. Feroza Ahmad, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women's Development, stated<sup>3</sup> that besides many other ways, the most useful manner in which donor assistance can be sought is for establishing a training institute, initially (and preferably) in Islamabad, where women from various walks of life are trained in various disciplines and at various levels e.g., managerial level, mid-managerial level, extension workers, instructors in health, education and family planning, etc.. She said that these 'master trainers' would then move into the various areas to disseminate information and impart training.

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<sup>3</sup> In a personal conversation with the author.

Replying to a question about the present institutes, she said that these are not effective at all. She reminded that this idea of a central training institute had been implemented earlier but for reasons unknown, the institute was 'dismantled'. Dr. Ahmad added that MWD capabilities in the evaluation/assessment of WID and related projects can also be further developed.

Dr. Shahnaz Kazi, Chief of Research, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics and with specialization in WID issues, said that the most crucial WID issue is the plight of rural women in Pakistan. She said that for any planning or assistance purpose, the rural women should be considered a priority area/target group. This group of women has been grossly neglected in the past.

Taking account of the comparative advantage of the Japanese in technological advancement, she suggested that rural women should be given some household time-saving technology, e.g., such stoves or fuel devices which save time as well as health hazards and reduce drudgery of work. She also suggested that some extension services be also provided in rural areas for improved methods (which also raise productivities) in those areas which involve women e.g., livestock, dairy farming, poultry, etc..

### **Donor's Experience**

In Pakistan, several international donors, both bi-lateral as well as multi-lateral, are actively involved in sponsoring projects and activities related to various socio-economic sectors. The major types of contributions made by donors are usually financial and technical assistance. Commodities and equipment aid are also very popular. There are projects which range from simple data collection exercises to implementation of comprehensive longer-term projects which at times stretch over a decade.

The principal donors to women development projects include: multilateral agencies, such as the UN organizations UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, FAO, UNIFEM, UNFPA, and the World Bank and Asian Development Bank; and bi-lateral arrangements such as, USAID (United States Agency for International Development), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Netherlands Government Bilateral Development Cooperation Program, United Kingdom Overseas Development Agency (ODA), GTZ (German Agency for Bilateral Aid), AIDAB (Australian International Development Assistance Bureau), NORAD (Norwegian Agency for International Development) and SDC (Swiss Development Corporation).

For this study, some representatives of selected bi-lateral donor agencies were interviewed for opinions on various relevant issues. Their responses have been compiled as follows:

#### **5.1 Most Crucial Problems in WID in Pakistan**

- (i) masses, particularly the rural women, are poor, illiterate and conservative and

therefore it takes great deal of time and effort to get project ideas accepted by the target group<sup>1</sup>;

- (ii) accessibility for women activist to work in rural areas is limited;
- (iii) parents disapprove that unmarried girls work and live in cities on their own;
- (iv) inadequate transport facilities for women hinders their participation in work-related activities.

## **5.2 Criteria on which Projects are chosen**

Different donors follow different criteria for choosing projects. The major criteria in WID related projects are:

- (i) those projects which are recommended by the Government of Pakistan are considered as better qualified for funding;
- (ii) geographical preference: certain donors have a preference to projects which are designed for the lesser-developed provinces e.g., NWFP and Balochistan;
- (iii) projects corresponding to those specific fields e.g., education, health, family planning, which are approved preference fields of the donor headquarters.

## **5.3 Common problems Faced by Donors**

The most common problems faced by donor in WID projects have been:

- (i) incomplete proposals;
- (ii) issue of sustainability: there is no indication as to how the project will continue after donor assistance is completed;

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<sup>1</sup> Experts suggest that the adoption of a community development approach in selection of projects is likely to reduce this unacceptability. If the community itself comes up with requests for projects, the acceptance and, to a great extent, success is ensured.



- (iii) duplication of funding request: e.g., certain NGOs apply for financial support from more than one donor, and manage funds from both without the donor ever learning about this.
- (iv) institutional gap: sometimes the ideas and projects are well-designed but there is no one to implement them. NGOs do not possess the professional or institutional capacities to do full justice to the projects.

#### **5.4 Strengths and Weaknesses of Counterpart GOP agencies**

Following are some of the strengths of the GOP agencies:

- (i) in NWFP and Balochistan, the provincial governments are interested in social sector issues and they are forward-looking;
- (ii) the health and education departments have the greatest outreach and therefore these should be used more in assisting with women programmes;
- (iii) the officials of the Ministry of Women Development are easily accessible and very cooperative.

As regards the weaknesses, the major points include:

- (i) a general lack of interest in work;
- (ii) a great deal of red tapism;
- (iii) considerable delay in moving paperwork; hence progress is slow;
- (iv) the recruitment in the Ministry of Women Development has not been done on professional knowledge or competence in WID issues; also, in a similar context, it was stated that the MWD has limited expertise in assessment/evaluation of projects in WID-related areas e.g. water supply and sanitation, etc.;
- (v) too much focus on only training programmes.

### **5.5 Failures and Achievements of Donor Projects**

Overall the donor supported projects have performed reasonably well, and delivery to target groups has been effective. The major concern, however, has been that sometimes delays in projects lead to extensions and additional funding requests.

### **5.6 Suggestions for Improvements**

- (i) Strong net-working among donors which will lead to better sharing of information on WID projects, NGO activities and government concerns;
- (ii) targets should be realistic, over-ambitious targets in culturally sensitive areas like women issues can lead to under-achievements;
- (iii) donors should cater to the needs and requirements of the target group and proceed on area-specific issues rather than their own priorities and activities;
- (iv) donors should make efforts at capacity-building in WID and hire competent and professionally-qualified women, knowledgeable of socio-cultural environment, to design or assess projects.

## The NGO Experience

Following is a brief review of WID NGOs in Pakistan with special emphasis on the nature of achievements of some prominent WID-specific NGOs, their limitations and their coordination with donor agencies.

### 6.1 An Overview of WID NGOs in Pakistan

Women non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are doing valuable work in the process of national development. Planners feel that NGOs need to be encouraged and enabled to assume a more dynamic role in the promotion of women's uplift, welfare and development. The Seventh Plan proposed to set up an autonomous national NGO council for women's development to facilitate the development work of all NGOs and in particular, to help NGOs in project formulation, implementation, management and supervision. NGOs will be particularly useful in organizing community groups, cooperatives and legal aid societies.

In Pakistan today, there are over 5000 NGOs registered with the Social Welfare Department. NGOs vary widely in terms of size, managerial style and field of operation. Some NGOs are widespread in network, with contacts in flung rural areas e.g., All-Pakistan Women's Association (APWA). Others are more confined in locational terms e.g., Orangi Pilot Project (OPP) or idea-specific e.g. Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP) and Family Welfare Cooperative Society (FWCS). Another NGO, the Edhi Trust, which started as a local welfare trust in Karachi has now spread operations to other parts of the country. Some notable but smaller NGOs, especially involved in women welfare, include: Aurat Foundation, Behbood Association, Shirkat Gah, Women's Action Forum, Federation of Business and

useful functions such as resource centres, consultancy services, and implementation of smaller projects.

## **6.2 Achievements**

In the area of women welfare, there are relatively fewer NGOs operating than in other areas e.g., education, health, population welfare, etc.. A brief review of the activities of some of the major NGOs involved in women welfare will indicate the achievements of the NGOs. For this purpose, three highly active NGOs, APWA, Aurat Foundation and Behbood Association have been selected for review:

### All-Pakistan Women's Association (APWA)

One of the oldest non-government organizations in Pakistan, the All-Pakistan Women's Association (APWA) works at both macro and micro levels, coordinated by its national headquarter in Karachi and its provincial branches and the liaison branch in Islamabad. Its achievements so far have been the establishment of:

- (i) over 70 institutions of higher and primary levels of education as well as 20 day care centres;
- (ii) 100 adult education centres all over the country, teaching women not only how to read and write but also instruct them in areas such as prevention and control of local endemic diseases, common health problems and preventive measures;
- (iii) 170 vocational and skill development centres, providing women with income-generating skills such as cutting, sewing of clothes, embroidery, short hand and typing;
- (iv) 63 industrial homes or cottage industry centres;
- (v) 42 maternity and child health centres including family planning services and 26 health clinics and dispensaries in urban slums and rural areas;
- (vi) a number of urban and rural community development projects using multi-dimensional approach for changing attitudes.

Due to its consultative status with the United Nations and affiliation with the International Women's Organization, APWA has participated in international conferences, workshops and other related activities. It also enjoys the capability of raising large number of volunteers whenever required.

#### Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation

The basic activities of the Aurat Foundation are focussed towards collecting of existing information, generation of new ideas and information, and dissemination of this information to women and society. In a short period of time, this NGO has been able to achieve a lot. It is run professionally by a group of very dedicated young women. These are very well-organized and have the potential to spread activities all over the country in due time.

The Foundation has succeeded in:

- (i) through a series of audio-cassettes, imparting knowledge of occupational English and basic office skills to women entering the profession or already working as typists or secretaries;
- (ii) holding workshops on different topics;
- (iii) conducting studies to find potential female labour force absorption in different industries and services and the working conditions of women doing either home-based piece-rate or going to office;
- (iv) setting up of a productive co-operative for women in low-income households;
- (v) beginning a process of collecting books, studies, reports, surveys and statistics on women to provide a data base;
- (vi) working on developing four specialized information and referral services in employment, health, legal and financial informations.

#### Behbood Association

A well-established professionally run organization, Behbood Association with its

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headquarters in Rawalpindi and branches in Lahore, Karachi, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Jhang, Gujranwala and Rajanpur, is multi-functional in operation. The Association is implementing some very useful programs of vocational training, income generation, adult literacy and credit schemes.

The Association has succeeded in the provision of:

- (i) training facilities for upgrading of skills at the industrial complex (an earn-while-you-learn set-up);
- (ii) income-generating activities including cutting, sewing, embroidery, knitting, etc.;
- (iii) education to children and adults, at the functional literacy rate of 60 students per year;
- (iv) 20 dispensaries, MCH centres and family planning outlets for low income groups;
- (v) scholarships and stipends to students of professional colleges;
- (vi) Behbood Boutique, which serves as a market outlet for trained women's output including embroidered linen, garments, handicrafts and gift items;
- (vii) mobile library in urban and semi-rural low income areas where no library exists;
- (viii) Credit and Saving Scheme, which extends interest-free loans to deserving people for investment in small productive enterprises;
- (ix) Saidpur Village Complex which includes an industrial home, spice grinding units, toy making units, a dispensary, and a day care centre established with the help of UNICEF in 1979.

### **6.3 Limitations**

Despite their achievements, NGOs in Pakistan lack a professional approach to their work. Some of the common complaints against NGOs are as follows:

- (i) Some NGOs are not very clear about their aims and objectives, involving themselves in diversified activities with varying results;

- (ii) Most NGOs are small in size, operate locally, limited in human capital and material resources as well as in managerial capabilities. These are usually urban-based with only a few operating in the rural areas;
- (iii) While the commitment to helping others is strong, effectiveness in delivering assistance to those in need of help lacks managerial competence and an unawareness of the activities of other NGOs operating in the same fields of assistance. This is strange as due to the development of the communications network, such linkages are greatly facilitated;
- (iv) Due to the "charity approach", these organizations do not strive for professionalism in planning, implementation, budgeting, administration, etc.. It seems that some of those NGOs which have good top-level management do not have well-trained or qualified support staff;
- (v) With no time or expertise for evaluation, NGO activities suffer due to this essential prerequisite for future planning;
- (vi) It is also observed that most NGOs do not involve community participation in their projects. This limits the effectiveness of their work.

#### **6.4 NGOs and Donor Agencies Coordination**

Despite the constraints on finances, and professional and managerial competence, the NGOs have operated with some success in implementing programs in women welfare. In these efforts, international donors such as UNICEF, WHO, USAID, CIDA, The Netherlands, etc. have played prominent roles as financial and advisory resources. Two major projects with women components i.e., the Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP) and the Orangi Pilot Project (OPP) owe their success to international donors on varying aspects of their implementation.

However, smaller NGOs in remote areas with localized activities complain of being ignored by international donors. The latter, on the other hand, state inadequate information on the smaller NGOs or lack of institutional or professional capacity (also in leadership) of such NGOs to implement responsible programs. One donor

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complained that sometimes NGOs acquire funds from more than one donor for the same activity, resulting in misuse of funds.

There is no denying the fact that in WID and related activities, the role of NGOs is of fulcrum importance. Therefore, a system of better coordination between NGOs, donors and the government is much desired. For women's programmes, the Women Division should be required to maintain a list of all concerned NGOs, their activities and projects, their corresponding sources of finance and the donor involvement in financial and institutional terms. This document should be accessible to all donors and all NGOs so that each would know the others activities and avoid not only financial corruption and misuse of funds but also warn against duplication of effort.

However, critics caution that NGO operations should not be subjected to control by government organization; if so controlled, the purpose of non-governmental organizations will be lost and their effectiveness reduced. Thus care needs to be exercised in defining the "coordination" by MWD in the donor-NGO relationship.



### **Survey of Foreign-Assisted WID Projects in Pakistan**

Multi-lateral as well as bi-lateral donors have been very active in Women in Development projects in Pakistan. For some projects, the focus is primarily WID; for others, WID forms an essential component of the overall project.

Following is an inventory of major women-integrated and women-specific projects, sponsored by multi-lateral and bi-lateral donor assistance in Pakistan.

## 7.1. Inventory of On-going, Major Past and Future Projects , sponsored by Multi-lateral Sources.

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil.\$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
ON GOING PROJECTS								
1. ADB	Second Health and Population Project	Sindh	MOH; Depts. of Health, PWD	1984	1992	20.0	WID Intg.	
2. ADB	Primary Education (Girls)	National	MOE	1990	1995	64.2	WID Spec.	
3. ADB	Second Barani Area Development	Punjab	ADBP; Dept of Agri, Forestry Lives, Punjabtock	1991	1998	60.0	WID Intg.	
4. FAO	Involvement of Rural Poor through Self-Help Groups in Punjab	Punjab	Univ. of Faisalabad	1988	1991	0.31	WID Intg.	
5. *IBRD; UNDP; USAID	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey	National	FBS, GOP	1990	1991	15.8	WID Intg.	98
6. IBRD	Agricultural Credit Project	National	ADBP; MOF	1990	1995	149.	WID Intg.	
7. *IDA(WB) UNDP; IDA; EEC/GTZ	Second Vocational Training Project	National	ILO	1987	1995	40.2	WID Intg.	
8. IDA	Third Primary Education Project	Punjab	IDA	1988	1993	145.	WID Intg.	
9. UNDCP	Dir District Development Project	Dir	GoNWFP	1985	1992	18.5	WID Intg.	
10. UNDP	Strengthening and Establishment of Resource and Training Centres for Blind Women	Karachi; Hyderabad; Rawalpindi	UNCSHA	1983	1991	0.72	WID Spec.	
11. UNDP	Hyderabad Leather Footwear Centre (HLFC)	Hyderabad	UNIDO	1986	1992	1.00	WID Intg.	
12.* UNDP/ CIDA	Household Survey Capability Project		IBRD	1986	1992	1.30	WID Intg.	
13. UNDP	Silk Seed Production Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar	Peshawar	FAO; PFI	1987	1990	0.60	WID Intg.	
14. UNDP	Cotton Standard Institute	Multan, Jalaipur and Kabirwala	FAO; MO F&A	1987	1991	3.30	WID Intg.	

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil.\$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
15. UNDP	Production of Seed and Planting Material in Northern Areas	Northern Areas	FAO; Dept. of Agri. Northern Areas	1987	1990	1.63	WID Intg.	
16.* UNDP; WB(IDA); EEC; GTZ; CIDA	National Vocational Training Project	National	ILO	1987	1993	3.30	WID Intg.	
17. UNDP	Employment and Manpower Strategies and Policies		ILO; MOP & D	1988	1990	0.54	WID Intg.	
18. UNDP	Field Level Demonstration and Training Units in Science and Technology	Asian	UNESCO	1988	1991	0.28	WID Intg.	
19. UNDP	Assistance for Higher Education for Development	National	UNESCO	1988	1991	0.41	WID Intg.	
20. UNDP	Suketar Water Management Project AJK	AJK	FAO; Forest Dept. AJK	1989	1993	1.99	WID Intg.	
21. UNDP	In-Service Agriculture Training in Ghari Dopatta	AJK	FAO; Dept. of Agri. AJK	1989	1993	1.20	WID Intg.	
22. UNDP	Partners in Development Programme	National	UNDP; National NGOs	1989	1991	.025 per year	WID Intg.	
23. UNDP	Expansion of Skills Based Literacy Programmes for Women and Girls	National	UNESCO; MOE	1989	1992	1.00	WID Spec.	76
24. UNDP	Monitoring and Evaluation Network for the Women's Development Programme	National	UNDO; MOWD	1989	-	0.39	WID Spec.	94
25. UNDP	Northern Areas and Poultry Improvement	Northern Areas	Dept. of Agriculture, Northern Area	1989	1992	1.30	WID Intg.	
26. UNDP	Small Holder Dairy Development in Punjab	Punjab	FAO; Dept. of Livestock and Dairy Development	1990	1994	1.60	WID Intg.	
27. UNDP	Improvement of Post Harvest Technology and Quality Standards for Fruit and Vegetables	National	MOF & A	1990	1995	2.20	WID Intg.	

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil.\$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
28. UNDP	Outreach and Transfer of Fruit Technology in Baluchistan	Balochistan	FAO; Dept. of Agri and Cooperatives Govt of balochistan	1990	1995	3.37	WID Intg.	
29. UNDP	Pakistan National Household Energy Survey and Strategy Formulation Study	National	IBRD	1990	1993	3.00	WID Intg.	
30. UNDP	Integration of Women in Metal Industry in Pakistan	NWFP	UNIDO	1990	1991	.155	WID Intg.	
31. UNDP	Training for the 1991 Population and Housing Census	National	DTCD	1990	1991	0.26	WID Intg.	
32. UNDP	National Education Management Information System	National	UNESCO	1991	1993	.014	WID Intg.	
33. UNDP	Support to Neelum Valley Community Development Project	Neelum Valley, AJK	FAO	1991	1995	3.30	WID Intg.	
34. UNDP	Technical Support to the Ministry of local Government and Rural Dev. for Community Development	National	MOLGRD	1991	1995	1.55	WID Intg.	
35. UNDP	Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons with Community Participation	National	MOSE & SW	1991	1994	0.49	WID Intg.	
36. UNDP	Bunyads for Punjab	Punjab	Punjab Social Service Board	1991	1994	.428	WID Intg.	
37. UNDP	Assistance to the Youth Affairs Division for National Youth Policy, Programme and development	National	UNDTCD/UNC SDHA	1991	1992	0.21	WID Intg.	
38. UNDP	Coordinated Research Project for the Development of Sheep and Wool	National	FAO	1991	1995	1.37	WID Intg.	
39. UNDP	Community Handpumps	National	UNICEF	1991	1993	0.65	WID Intg.	

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil. \$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
40. UNDP	Appropriate Technology Training and Dissemination for Rural Women	National	ILO	1991	1994	0.50	WID Spec.	77
41. UNDP	UNV Multi-Sectoral Support to WID Programme	National	MOWD	1991	1995	1.50	WID Spec.	
42. UNESCO; APPEAL	Literacy Training for Girls and Women	National	UNESCO	1991	1992	1.00	WID Spec.	78
43. UNESCO	Production of Reading Materials for Neo- Literate Women and Girls to Promote Attitudinal Change	Islamabad	UNICEF; AIOU	1991	1992	0.20	WID Spec.	
44. UNFPA	Expanded FP Services Through Involvement of Hakim	Sindh; Punjab; NWFP	-	1978	1988	0.66	WID Spec.	
45. UNFPA	Population and Family Welfare Education for Workers in National Organized Sector	Sindh; Punjab; NWFP	-	1984	1989	0.48	WID Intg.	
46. UNFPA	Reproductive Health/Contraceptive Surgery Project	Sindh; Punjab; NWFP	-	1987	1991	1.38	WID Spec.	
48. UNFPA	Strengthening of Community Based FP/MCH Service Delivery Through Family Welfare Centres	National	GOP; MOPW	1987	1991	3.30	WID Intg.	
48. UNFPA	Assistance to the Population Welfare Programme in NGO Sector Through 52 FWC's	National	GOP; NGOCC	1987	1990	0.78	WID Intg.	
49. UNFPA	Integrated Clinical Training Programme	National	GOP; MOPW	1987	1991	3.45	WID Intg.	
50. UNFPA ODA	Reproductive Health/ Contraceptive Surgery Project	National	GOP; MOPW; FPAP	1987	1991	7.40	WID Intg.	
51. UNFPA	Documentation and Resources Centre for Aurat Foundation	National	APISF	1989	1992	0.18	WID Spec.	
52. UNICEF	Assistance to NGOs	National		1987	1989	.374	WID Spec.	

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil. \$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
53. UNICEF	Basic Health Services		MOH	1988	1991	22.2	WID Intg.	
54. UNICEF	Education (Formal and Non-formal)		MOE; NGOs	1988	1991	5.30	WID Intg.	
55. UNICEF	Nutrition Support Programme		UNICEF; MOH	1988	1991	4.90	WID Intg.	87
56. UNICEF	Water, Environment Sanitation and Hygiene Education		GOP	1988	1991	18.7	WID Intg.	
57. UNICEF	Urban Basic Services		GOP	1988	1991	2.07	WID Intg.	
58. UNICEF	Women's Integrated Development Activities	National	GOP; Various NGOs	1988	1991	2.50	WID Spec.	96
59. UNICEF	Female Youth Group Organization	National	GOP; NGOs; Distt. Council	1988	1991	0.75	WID Spec.	80
60. UNICEF	Women's Economic Productivity Activity	National	GOP; NGOs	1988	1991	1.0	WID Spec.	95
61. UNICEF	Integrated Development Fishing Communication	National	GOP; NGOs	1988	1991	0.5	WID Spec.	
62. UNICEF	Planning Activities	National	-	1988	1992	10.3	WID Intg.	
63. UNICEF	Applied Nutrition and Nutrition Education	National	-	1988	1992	4.90	WID Intg.	
64. UNICEF	Women's Development Support Network	National	MOWD	1988	1991	0.5	WID Spec.	75
65. UNIFEM	Integrated Development of Fishing Communities in Pakistan	Punjab	Dept. of Fisheries, Punjab	1991	1992	0.20	WID Intg.	
66. UNIFEM; UNDP	Printing of Posters for the Census Exercise and Gender Training		Population Census Org.	1991	1991	.0035	WID Intg.	
67. UNIFEM	Benchmark Survey for Women in Tehsil Shakargarh	Sialkot	Pakistan Rural Support Project Limited	1991	1991	0.03	WID Intg.	
68. UNIFEM	Programme for Afghan Refugee Women		MAARW	1991	1991	0.06	WID Spec.	
69. WFP	Supplementary Feeding of Pre-School Children, Expectant Women and Nursing Mothers	National	MOH	1991	1996	34.4	WID Spec.	66

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil. \$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
70. WHO	Expanded Programme of Immunization	National	-	1978	1989	.363	-	
71. WHO	Expanded Programme of Immunization	National	NIH	1978	1991	1.20	WID Intg.	
72. WHO	Post Basic Nursing Education		JPMC	1978	1991	.069	WID Intg.	
73. WHO	Control of Diarrhoeal Disease	National	WHO; NIH	1981	1991	0.14	WID Intg.	
74. WHO	Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)	National	-	1983	1989	.036	WID Intg.	
75. WHO	Primary Healthcare Development in Rural Areas	National	MOH	1990	1991	1.20	WID Intg.	
76. WHO	Cancer Control	National	MOH	1990	1991	.035	WID Intg.	

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil.\$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
77. IBRD	Family Health Project	SIND; NWFP	MOH; GoSindh; GoNWFP	1991	1995	50.0	WID Intg.	
78. IBRD	Micro- Enterprise Project	National	MOF; NGOs/Private Sector	1992	1997	26.0	WID Spec.	
79. IDA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Sindh; Baloch; AJK	GoAJK; GoSindh; GoBaloch	1991	1992	133.	WID Intg.	
80. UNDCP	Drug Demand Reduction Project	National	UNDP; PNCB	1990	1995	5.00	WID Intg.	
81. UNDP	Support of Neelam Valley Community Development Project	Neelam VAllye, AJK	FAO; P & DD	1991	1995	3.30	WID Intg.	
82. UNDP	Cold Water Fish Culture, AJK	Northern AJK	FAO; Dept of Forestry, AJK			0.31	WID Intg.	
83. UNDP	Integrated Development of Leather Product Industries	National	UNIDO	1991	1993	1.20	WID Intg.	
84. UNIFEM	Bench-mark Survey for Women in Small Tajjal	National	RDF	1991	1991	0.02	WID Intg.	
85. UNIFEM	Weekly Radio Broadcast on Women and Agriculture in Lahore	National	AURAT Foundation	1991	1991	.015	WID Spec.	79
86. WFP	Promotion of Primary education for girls in Balochistan and NWFP	Baluchistan; NWFP	GoBaloch; GoNWFP	1992	1995	7.00	WID Spec.	81



## 7.2. Inventory of On-going, Major Past and Future Projects , sponsored by Bi-lateral Sources.

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION(S)	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil.\$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
ON GOING PROJECTS								
1. AIDAB	Literacy and Numeracy project	NWFP	AUSTCARE/SCF	1990	1991	90.009	WID Intg.	
2. AIDAB	Training of Female Vaccinators	NWFP	AUSTCARE/AVI CEN	1990	1991	0.078	WID Spec.	
3. AIDAB	Women in Development Catalytic Fund	National	AIDAB	1990	1991	0.062	WID Spec.	
4. AIDAB	Smokeless Chula Training Project	National	PASPAN (FPAP)	1991	1991	.036	WID Spec.	
5. AIDAB	Women's Health and Development Project	Gujrat, Punjab	Roasry hospital, Gujrat	1991	1991	0.006	WID Spec.	
6. CIDA	NGO Coordinating for Population Welfare, Phase II	Punjab		1986	NA	0.407	WID Spec.	
7. CIDA	Communication Motivation Support Project	National	CIDA	1986	1991	0.20	WID Intg.	
8. CIDA	Aghs Khan Rural Support Programme Phase II	Northren Areas of Gilgit, Chitral and Baltistan	AKF; AKRSP	1986	1990	4.10	WID Intg.	
9. CIDA	NGO Coordinating Council for Population Welfare	National	MPW	1986	1990	0.50	WID Intg.	
10. CIDA	Social Sector Fund	National	Co-Water International	1986	1992	16.20	WID Intg.	
11. CIDA /UNDP	Household Survey Capability Project	National	UNDP	1986	1992	2.14	WID Intg.	92
12. CIDA	Training of TBAs. Phase I	Punjab		NA	1988	2.334	WID Spec.	
13. CIDA	Second Vocational Training Project	National	MOL; NTB	1987	1995	22.20	WID Intg.	
14. CIDA	Agha Khan School of Nursing Phase II	Karachi	Agha Khan School of Nursing	1987	1992	4.288	WID Intg.	86

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION(S)	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil.\$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
15. CIDA	South Asia Partnership NGO Support Programme	National	SAP/Canada SAP/Pakistan	1987	1992	1.90	WID Intg.	93
16. CIDA; EEC; IDA	Third Primary Education	National	-	1988	1993	0.178	WID Intg.	
17. CIDA EEC; IDA UNDP; FRG	Second Rural Vocational Training	National	-	1988	1989	80.081	WID Intg.	
18. CIDA	Immunization/Polio (EPI) Phase III	National	CIDA/NIH	1989	1993	4.9	WID Intg.	82
19. CIDA	WID Support Fund	National	Various NGO's	1990	1992	0.450	WID Spec.	72
20. CIDA	Training Traditional birth Attendants Phase II	Rural Pakistan	CIDA; UNICEF	1990	1994	4.10	WID Spec.	85
1. GERMAN GOVERNMENT	Technical Training Centre for Women in Lahore	Rural Pakistan	GTZ	1985	1992	8,2 Mio DM	WID Spec.	
22. GERMAN GOVERNMENT	Domestic Energy Saving Project NWFP	NWFP	PCAT/GTZ	1985	1992	9,9 Mio DM	WID Spec.	
23. GERMAN GOVERNMENT	Self-Help Project Balochistan	Balochistan	GTZ	1987	1993	20,3 Mio DM	WID Intg.	
24. GERMAN GOVERNMENT	Basic Education Charsadda District	Charsadda, NW FP	GTZ; KfW	1990 1990	1993 1993	6,2Mio Dm; 10,0 Mio DM	WID Intg.	
25. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Matric Education Alama Iqbal Open University	Rural Pakistan	AIOU	1985	1990	1.50	WID Spec.	70
26. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Quetta Sewerage and Sanitation Project	Quetta	WASA	1986	1992	15.5	WID Intg.	
27. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Agha Khan Rural Support Programme	Northern Areas of Chitral, Gilgit, Baltistan	AKRSP	1986	1990	8.60	WID Intg.	

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION(S)	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil.\$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
28. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Malakand Social Forestry Project	Malakand, NWFP	FD, NWFP	1987	1991	7.20	WID Intg.	
29. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Human Resource Development Project	National	Manpower Division	1987	1991	3.70	WID Intg.	
30. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Secondary School Certificate (Matric Education Project)	Punjab		1987	1990	1.633	WID Spec.	
31. NETHERLANDS	Promotion of Fruit, Vegetables Development Board	NWFP		1988	1989	7.908	WID Intg.	
32. NETHERLANDS	Crafts Development for Women in the Punjab	Punjab		1988	1990	0.643	WID Spec.	
33. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	PATA Ground Irrigation Project, NWFP	Malakand Division, NWFP	P & D WAPDA Irrigation Dept OFWM, Agri Extension Dept	1988	1991	3.10	WID Intg.	
34. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	SSI Agricultural Implements, Mian Channu	Mian Channu, Punjab	PSIC, Punjab	1988	1991	3.10	WID Intg.	
35. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Rural Industrialization Credit Program, Punjab	Punjab	PSIC, Punjab	1988	1992	9.50	WID Intg.	
36. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Research on Female Industrial Worker	National	PILER	1988	1989	0.075	WID Spec.	91
37. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Training and Employment of Rural Women, NWFP	NWFP	P & DD; NWFP; ILO	1989	1992	1.3	WID Spec.	74

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION(S)	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil. \$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
38. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Animal Husbandry In-Service Training Institute, NWFP	NWFP	D & DD	1990	1992	13.0	WID Intg.	
39. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Secretarial Training	Karachi	MWD/ILO	1990	1992	1.40	WID Spec.	67
40. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Fruits and Vegetables Board, Women's Programme, NWFP	NWFP	FVDB; NWFP	1990	1994	2.40	WID Spec.	75
41. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Training Centre for Female Elementary Teachers at Khuzdar	Khuzdar, Balochistan	Dept. of Educ. GoBaloch	1990	1992	1.20	WID Spec.	69
42. NORAD	NORAD Special Grants Fund	National	Various NGOs; GOP	1988	1993	3.50	WID Intg.	
43. NORAD; ABD	Primary Education (girls)	National	MOE	1990	1995	64.00	WID Spec.	
44. NORAD; IDA	Primary Education Development Project	Sindh	GoSindh	1991	1994	4.10	WID Intg.	
45. NORAD	Field Based Teacher Training Programme	National	AIOU	1991	1996	3.70	WID Intg.	
46. ODA	Population Welfare Project II	National	PWD	1984	1991	8.60	WID Intg.	
47. ODA	Reproductive Health Services	National	PWD; UNFPA	1988	1993	4.20	WID Intg.	
48. ODA	Lahore College of Nursing Post-Basic Training	Lahore	College of Community Medicine, Lahore	1990	1995	0.86	WID Intg.	
49. ODA	Allama Iqbal Open University Phase IV	National	MOE; AIOU	1991	1994	6.70	WID Intg.	
50. ODA	Integrated Function Literacy for Women	National	MOE; AIOU	1991	1993	1.50	WID Spec.	
51. ODA	Agha Khan Rural Support Programme Phase III	Chitral, NWFP	AKRSP	1991	1993	6.10	WID Intg.	

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION(S)	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil.\$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
52. SDC	Pak-Swiss Kalamn Integrated Development Project	Kalam, NWFP	Agri. and Livestock Dept.	1982	1993	2.80	WID Intg.	
53. SDC	Kalam Integrated Development Project Phase II	Kalam, NWFP		1987	1990	2.411	WID Intg.	
54. SDC	Pak-Swiss Range and Livestock Improvement Project, Sindh Zone	Sindh	P & DD	1989	1991	0.40	WID Intg.	
55. USAID	Population Welfare and planning	National	MOPW	1982	1992	74.00	WID Intg.	89
56. USAID	Malaria Control II	National	Prov. Health Depts; National Inst. of Malaria Research and training	1982	1992	61.00	WID Intg.	84
57. USAID	Project Design and Implementation	National	EAD; MOF	1982	1991	33.00	WID Intg.	
58. USAID	Forestry Planning and Development	National	PFI; Prov. Forestry Depts.	1983	1993	35.00	WID Intg.	
59. USAID	North-West Frontier Area Development	Gadoon-Amazai, NWFP	P & DD; NWFP; NWFP Special Dev. Unit; UNDCP	1983	1993	63.00	WID Intg.	
60. USAID	Development Support Training	National	EAD; Prov. Planning Depts.	1983	1994	113.00	WID Intg.	71
61. USAID	Social Marketing of Contraceptives	National	MOPW	1984	1993	28.00	WID Intg.	90
62. USAID	Transformation and Integration of Provincial Agricultural Network(TIPAN)	NWFP	NWFP Agriculture Univ; UGC	1984	1994	55.50	WID Intg.	
63. USAID	Management of Agriculture Research and Technology (MART)	National	PARC; Prov. Agri Research Inst; Agricultural Univ. and Private Sector	1984	1994	38.00	WID Intg.	
64. USAID	Agricultural Sector Support Programme (ASSP)	National	MOF & A	1987	1995	335.00	WID Intg.	

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION(S)	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil.\$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
65. USAID	Child Survival Project	National	MOH	1988	1993	17.00	WID Intg.	83
66. USAID	Primary Education Development Programme	NWFP; Balochistan	GoNWFP; GoBaloch.	1989	1994	280.00	WID Intg.	68

DONOR	PROJECT	REGION(S)	AGENCY	START	END	COST (Mil. \$)	TYPE	SUM. PAGE
PIPELINE PROJECTS								
67. CIDA	Training of Traditional Birth Attendants	Punjab	-	NA	NA	4.020	WID Spec.	
68. CIDA	Women in Development Umbrella Funding Project	National	-	NA	NA	0.402	WID Spec.	
69. CIDA	WID Small Enterprise Project	National	to be determined	1992	1997	5.00	WID Spec.	73
70. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	National	LGRD Baltistan	NA	NA	NA	WID Intg.	
71. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	Micro-Hydro Based Village Industrial Project	NWFP	NGOs/Private Sector	NA	NA	NA	WID Intg.	
72. NETHERLANDS	Development of Material and Training Methodologies for Rural Women	National	AIOU	NA	NA	NA	WID Spec.	

### **7.3. Foreign Assisted WID Project Summaries**

To facilitate project evaluation by JICA, summaries for some selected projects on education and training, health, population welfare and planning, and research and institution building have been included in this study.



<p><b>1. Title:</b></p> <p>SECRETARIAL TRAINING</p>	<p><b>2. Region:</b></p> <p>Project Site: Karachi; Coverage: Karachi, Islamabad, Faisalabad, Lahore, Quetta and Peshawar.</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b></p> <p>The Netherlands Government</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency:</b></p> <p>Ministry of Women's Development; ILO.</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b></p> <p>US \$ 1.4 Million.</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b></p> <p>1990-92</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Job survey of secretarial skills.</li> <li>b. Support secretarial training facilities at the six existing women polytechnics.</li> <li>c. Establishment of one secretarial teacher training centre at Karachi.</li> </ul>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b></p> <p><b>10. Expected Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6 Government Polytechnic Institutes (already existing) for women to be fully equipped.</li> <li>- 1 secretarial teacher training centre for women.</li> <li>- 20 secretarial instructors up-graded.</li> <li>- 20 new secretarial instructor trained in modern techniques.</li> <li>- 1 principal directors for training institute.</li> <li>- Annual output of 150 high-level secretaries in 1992.</li> <li>- Training materials.</li> <li>- Follow-up and evaluation system.</li> <li>- Advisory bodies in close collaboration with employers.</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Polytechnic institutions; Women in formal sector</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b></p> <p>On-going</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p> <p>Delays due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of adequate accommodation and facilities for project activities at concerned polytechnic.</li> <li>- Ban on recruitment of counterpart staff as well as institutional problems.</li> </ul>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> PRIMARY EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> NWFP; Balochistan.</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> USAID.</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> GoNWFP; GoBalochistan.</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> US \$ 77.0 Million.</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1989-94</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> Improve literacy standards in the country.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - Increasing the access and improving the quality of primary school education especially for rural females in NWFP and Balochistan.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Construction of schools.</li> <li>b. Training of female teachers.</li> <li>c. Support to provincial governments capacity to plan, formulate and implement their primary education system.</li> <li>d. Establish education management information system.</li> <li>e. Promotion of private sector.</li> </ul>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in primary school enrollment from 1.5 Mil. to 2.5 Mil. by 1994.</li> <li>- Double female enrollment in grade 1-5 and to reduce gender inequalities.</li> <li>- Improvement in teacher's training, Textbooks and administration.</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> All, particularly rural females (teacher and students).</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> On-going</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b></p> <p>TRAINING CENTRE FOR FEMALE ELEMENTARY TEACHERS.</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b></p> <p>Khuzdar, Balochistan.</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b></p> <p>The Netherlands Government.</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b></p> <p>Department of Education, GoBalochistan.</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b></p> <p>US \$ 1.2 Million.</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b></p> <p>1991-92.</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b></p> <p>- Education opportunity for children, especially girls in rural areas.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b></p> <p>- Reduce shortage of well-trained female teachers in Balochistan.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <p>Construction of female teacher training college including a hostel for women in Khuzdar, Balochistan.</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <p>Construction of training institution.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Women teachers in Balochistan.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b></p> <p>All formalities are completed; A contractor has been selected and construction activities started. Project to finish in 1992.</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b></p> <p>SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE FOR WOMEN THROUGH DISTANCE LEARNING.</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b></p> <p>Rural Pakistan.</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b></p> <p>The Netherlands Government.</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b></p> <p>AIOU</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b></p> <p>US \$ 1.5 Million.</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b></p> <p>1985-90.</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b></p> <p>To improve literacy and education standards for women, especially in rural areas.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b></p> <p>To ensure accessibility of secondary education to those females who cannot attend formal school.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. To provide matric level education, through distance learning, to rural girls who are drop-outs from formal education system or cannot attend school for socio-cultural reasons.</li> <li>b. Preparation of printed and audio-cassettes material for courses.</li> <li>c. Setup study centres.</li> <li>d. Selection of tutors preparation of their kits.</li> <li>e. Area visits/entry tests/enrollment/ mailing of material.</li> </ul>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Rural Women</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b></p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p> <p>A second phase 1991-93 is in appraisal stage.</p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING PROJECT.</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> USAID</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> Economic Affairs Division; Provincial Planning and Development departments; Establishment Division.</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> US \$ 103.0 Million.</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1983-94</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> - To improve development planning standards.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - Aims to strengthen management and technical expertise in the public and private sectors for those involved in planning, development and implementation of economic programmes.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b>  Training of both men and women (females trained under the programme constitute the highest percentage of all women trained in USAID/PAKISTAN projects).</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b>  - Training programmes at various institutes to train 3,000 individual in Pakistan, 1000 in third countries and 6,500 in U.S. - To construct university classrooms. - To strengthen 25 training institute.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Both men and women.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> On-going</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> WID SUPPORT FUND.</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> CIDA</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> Various NGOs (No EAD requests).</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> US \$ 0.45 Million.</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1990-92</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> - To support WID activities</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - To improve training of women managers.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b> a. WID training. b. WID research. c. WID documentation on women. d. Seminar.</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b> - 25 projects accomplished so far.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Women managers.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> On-going</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p>1. <b>Title:</b> WID SMALL ENTERPRISE PROJECT</p>	<p>2. <b>Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p>3. <b>Donor:</b> CIDA</p>	<p>4. <b>Implementing Agency(ies):</b> To be determined.</p>
<p>5. <b>Cost:</b> US \$ 5.0 Million.</p>	<p>6. <b>Period:</b> 1992-97</p>
<p>7. <b>Goal:</b> - Increase incomes of economically active women.</p>	<p>8. <b>Purpose:</b> - Provide training and skill development to women involved in small enterprise projects.</p>
<p>9. <b>Project Components:</b> Provide services and practical training in areas of marketing, training and skills development.</p>	<p>10. <b>Expected Outputs:</b></p>
<p>11. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Economically active women</p>	
<p>12. <b>Current Status:</b></p>	
<p>13. <b>Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b></p> <p>TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL WOMEN, NWFP.</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b></p> <p>NWFP</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b></p> <p>The Netherlands Government</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b></p> <p>ILO</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b></p> <p>US \$ 1.3 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b></p> <p>1989-92</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b></p> <p>- To increase income earning opportunities for rural women.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b></p> <p>- Improve employment and training facilities for NWFP rural women.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Strategy development.</li> <li>b. Provision of training facilities.</li> <li>c. Provision of production facilities.</li> <li>d. Developing a data base on women's projects.</li> <li>e. Launch 4 small scale pilot training-employment activities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 to 3 workshops for department officials.</li> <li>- Feasibility studies.</li> <li>- 250 rural women trained.</li> <li>- Study tours.</li> <li>- Methodology for strengthening the data base/activities.</li> <li>- Selected existing skills training and income generating activities for women, reoriented on the basis of feasibility studies and surveys.</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Women in NWFP.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b></p> <p>Progressing well in accordance with work plan.</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p> <p>National Project Director and counterpart to the project CTA has been retired and not replaced.</p>	



<p>1. <b>Title:</b></p> <p>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES BOARD WOMENS PROGRAM, NWFP</p>	<p>2. <b>Region(s):</b></p> <p>NWFP</p>
<p>3. <b>Donor:</b></p> <p>The Netherlands Government.</p>	<p>4. <b>Implementing Agency(ies):</b></p> <p>Fruit and Veg. Development Board (FVDB), NWFP.</p>
<p>5. <b>Cost:</b></p> <p>U.S \$ 2.4 Million.</p>	<p>6. <b>Period:</b></p> <p>1990-94.</p>
<p>7. <b>Goal:</b></p> <p>- To ensure better utilization of fruits &amp; vegetables.</p>	<p>8. <b>Purpose:</b></p> <p>- To improve nutritional status of rural population and increase fruit and vegetable production.</p>
<p>9. <b>Project Components:</b></p> <p>Provide assistance in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production &amp; preservation of fruits and vegetables.</li> <li>Utilization of surplus fruits &amp; vegetables.</li> <li>Reduction in wastage.</li> <li>Increase of employment.</li> <li>Creation of employment opportunities for women.</li> </ol>	<p>10. <b>Expected Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening of specialized female horticultural extension service.</li> <li>- Training of lady field assistants in fruits and vegetables cultivation and preservation.</li> <li>- Training of 500 women in short condensed courses.</li> <li>- Training of 5000 women through extension activities at homes, schools etc.</li> </ul>
<p>11. <b>Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Women in rural areas.</p>	
<p>12. <b>Current Status:</b></p> <p>On-going</p>	
<p>13. <b>Implementation Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delays due to financial constraints.</li> <li>- Budget of MWD for salaries of some staff will finish in 1991 April.</li> </ul>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b></p> <p>EXPANSION OF SKILLS BASED LITERACY PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b></p> <p>National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b></p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b></p> <p>UNESCO; Ministry of Education</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b></p> <p>US \$ 1.0 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b></p> <p>1989-92</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b></p> <p>- Improvement in the socio-economic status of women.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b></p> <p>- Upgradatoin of women's skills and literacy through the development of training material.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <p>Utilization of well-formulated training material to in imparting knowledge on education and skill development.</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <p>Higher rates of literacy &amp; skilled females.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Women and girls.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b></p> <p>On-going</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p>1. <b>Title:</b> APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY TRAINING DISSEMINATION</p>	<p>2. <b>Region(s):</b> Rural Pakistan</p>
<p>3. <b>Donor:</b> UNDP</p>	<p>4. <b>Implementing Agency(ies):</b> ILO</p>
<p>5. <b>Cost:</b> US \$ 0.50 Million</p>	<p>6. <b>Period:</b> 1991-94</p>
<p>7. <b>Goal:</b> - To upgrade the income generating capabilities of rural women.</p>	<p>8. <b>Purpose:</b> - To facilitate the acces of low income rural women to labour saving and income generating appropriate technologies.</p>
<p>9. <b>Project Components:</b> a. Upgrade the capabilty of the Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology (PCAT) in women issues. b. Design strategies and programmes for poor rural women in labour saving and income generating technologies.</p>	<p>10. <b>Expected Outputs:</b> Higher income levels in rural households.</p>
<p>11. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Low income rural women.</p>	
<p>12. <b>Current Status:</b> On-going</p>	
<p>13. <b>Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p>1. <b>Title:</b> LITERACY TRAINING FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN</p>	<p>2. <b>Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p>3. <b>Donor:</b> UNESCO; Asia Pacific Programme for All</p>	<p>4. <b>Implementing Agency(ies):</b> UNESCO</p>
<p>5. <b>Cost:</b> US \$ 1.0 Million</p>	<p>6. <b>Period:</b> 1988-91</p>
<p>7. <b>Goal:</b> - To improve literacy of females in Pakistan.</p>	<p>8. <b>Purpose:</b> - part of UNESCO regional development effort, aimed at supporting govt. to develop a literacy programme to reach out to school girls &amp; women at grassroots level.</p>
<p>9. <b>Project Components:</b> a. Provision of assistance for designing special training programme. b. Curricula development. c. Development of training materials.</p>	<p>10. <b>Expected Outputs:</b> Reduction in illiteracy of women.</p>
<p>11. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Illiterate females.</p>	
<p>12. <b>Current Status:</b> Completed.</p>	
<p>13. <b>Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b></p> <p>WEEKLY RADIO BROADCAST ON WOMEN AND AGRICULTURE IN LAHORE</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b></p> <p>National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b></p> <p>UNIFEM</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b></p> <p>Aurat Foundation</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b></p> <p>US \$ 0.015 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b></p> <p>1991</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To improve agriculture incomes outputs of women related agricultural activities</li> </ul>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to broadcast information on improved agriculture practices in livestock, dairy production management and related issues.</li> </ul>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Provide information on livestock, dairy management.</li> <li>b. Preparation of relevant material on agricultural activities.</li> <li>c. Buy radio time &amp; implement communication &amp; disseminate of agriculture related information programme for women from 12 radio stations weekly.</li> </ul>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Better agriculture-based practices and therefore high level of productivity, income and standard of living.</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Women in agricultural activities.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b></p> <p>Pipe line</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> FEMALE YOUTH GROUP ORGANIZATION</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> UNICEF</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> GOP; NGOs; Distt. councils</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> US \$ 0.75 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1988-91</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> - To encourage young women to participate in individual &amp; community development.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - to initiate among young women (14-25 years) a community movement towards collective action for individual community development through education, recreation &amp; income generation activities.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b> Group formation of adolescent girls and young women around similar developmental issues with activities geared to their specific needs and planned managed with their active involvement.</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b> - Increased participation of adolescent girls &amp; young women in literacy, education and group formation initiatives.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Young women.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> Renewed in a strengthened form in UNICEF Country Program 1992-1996</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b></p> <p>PROMOTION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR GIRLS IN BALOCHISTAN AND NWFP</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b></p> <p>Balochistan; NWFP (Rural)</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b></p> <p>World Food Programme</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b></p> <p>GoBaloch.; GoNWFP</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b></p> <p>US \$ 7.0 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b></p> <p>1992-96</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b></p> <p>- To improve female literacy in lesser- developed provinces of Pakistan.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b></p> <p>- to improve education opportunity for women and girls by increasing female enrolment.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <p>a. Promotion of food rations.  b. Provision of vocational training.  c. Development of secondary and higher education.  d. Training of female primary school teachers to attract girl students.</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <p>- Reduce drop-out rates among females.  - Improve nutritional status of girls.  - Provide income transfers to the family.  - Increased number of trained female primary school teacher.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Rural girls in Balochistan and NWFP.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b></p> <p>Pipeline</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> IMMUNIZATION/ POLIO III</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> CIDA</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> CIDA/NIH</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> US \$ 4.92 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1989-93</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> To control the incidence of polio.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - Production of quality polio vaccine to support the GOP in its efforts at immunization.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b> Manufacture of oral polio vaccine.</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b> Higher levels &amp; better quality of polio vaccines.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Women and children as target group.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> On-going</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	



<p><b>1. Title:</b> CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> USAID</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> Ministry of Health; Provincial departments of Health; NIH</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> US \$ 17 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1988-93</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> - Reduce infant and child mortality rate.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - Provide medical supplies. - Promote media and communication system. - Upgrade health information system.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Integrate child survival training curriculum and decentralize training.</li> <li>b. Workshop on National Health Information System.</li> <li>c. Ensure private sector participation.</li> <li>d. Expand programme on immunization.</li> </ul>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complete 12 research and 3 health financing studies.</li> <li>- 18 child survival training units.</li> <li>- Operate a health management information system in 350 first level care facilities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Mothers and mothers-in-law on improving child care and survival.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> On-going</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> MALARIA CONTROL II</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> USAID</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> Provincial Health Departments; National Institute of Malaria Research &amp; Training.</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> U.S \$ 66.0 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1982-92</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> - Control incidence of malaria in Pakistan.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - Provide medicines, training and support to anti-malarial programme.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Assistance for drugs.</li> <li>b. Training &amp; support to the National Institute of Malaria Research &amp; Training (NIMRT).</li> <li>c. Activities include insecticidal spray operations malaria diagnostic &amp; treatment facilities &amp; malaria control health education.</li> </ul>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoidance of 49 million malaria cases.</li> <li>- Training of 6,000 personnel.</li> <li>- Set-up of 50 urban malaria Control programs.</li> <li>- Design of research and training facility.</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Women are equal beneficiaries.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> On-going</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b></p> <p>TRAINING OF TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTS-PHASE II.</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b></p> <p>Rural Areas</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b></p> <p>CIDA</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b></p> <p>CIDA/UNICEF</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b></p> <p>U.S \$ 4.1 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b></p> <p>1990-94</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b></p> <p>- Assist GOP in reducing maternal &amp; infant mortality rates.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b></p> <p>- To train female birth attendants and related health staff to ensure competence in births.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <p>a. Training of female traditional birth attendants.  b. Training of lady health visitors.  c. Support to family welfare centres for service deliveries to women.</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <p>Lower rates of infant &amp; maternal mortalities.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Women &amp; children.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b></p> <p>On schedule.</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p>1. <b>Title:</b> AGA KHAN SCHOOL OF NURSING - PHASE II</p>	<p>2. <b>Region(s):</b> Karachi</p>
<p>3. <b>Donor:</b> CIDA</p>	<p>4. <b>Implementing Agency(ies):</b> Aga Khan School of Nursing</p>
<p>5. <b>Cost:</b> U.S \$4.288 Million</p>	<p>6. <b>Period:</b> 1987-92</p>
<p>7. <b>Goal:</b> - Help raise the standard of health care in Pakistan.</p>	<p>8. <b>Purpose:</b> - Improve the quality &amp; status of nursing profession.</p>
<p>9. <b>Project Components:</b>  Train well-motivated senior nurses, nurse tutors &amp; registered nurse in pertinent course at McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada with an emphasis on community health.</p>	<p>10. <b>Expected Outputs:</b></p>
<p>11. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 15 nurses have graduated to date.</p>	
<p>12. <b>Current Status:</b> On time</p>	
<p>13. <b>Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> NUTRITION SUPPORT PROGRAMME</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> UNICEF</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> Ministry of Health; UNICEF</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> US \$ 4.9 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1988-91</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> - To provide assistance to existing national nutritional activities rather than create new institutional or administrative structure.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - reduce malnutrition among children; - reduce percentage of low birth weight babies; - reduce iron deficiency in women; - establish nutrition surveillance system.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b> a. Assistance in supplies and equipment. b. Training materials and personnel to relevant institutions. c. Promotion of curricula.</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b> - Establishment of growth monitoring activities in 75 % nutrition clinics, 25% basic health units and rural health centres, 25% mother and child health units.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Primary target group: pre-school children (less than 5 years of age) and women between ages 15-45 years, with special focus on pregnant and lactating group.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> On-going</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b></p> <p>SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN EXPECTANT WOMEN AND NURSING MOTHERS</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b></p> <p>National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b></p> <p>World Food Programme</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b></p> <p>Ministry of Health</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b></p> <p>US \$ 34.4 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b></p> <p>1991-96</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b></p> <p>- To support GOP in primary health care by raising the health and nutritional status of women and children and helping reduce infant mortality and morbidity.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b></p> <p>- Improve the acces of women to health and nutrition education by encouraging attendance of malnourished women and children (under 3 years of age) at the primary health care centres so that they can benefit from pre-natal care, immunization, oral rehydration therapy and basic health care.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <p>a. Provision of food supplies (wheat, dried skim milk and edible oil) to about 400,000 mothers and young children through 2,000 distribution points attached to basic health unit, dispensaries, hospitals, Aga Khan health centres and other public and semi-public health services.</p> <p>b. Provision of a full package MCH services including nutrition education activites aimed at promoting the adoption of better infant weaning and feeding practices to encourage breast-feeding.</p> <p>c. A comprehensive training programme in nutrition education and supplementary feeding programme management.</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <p>Better attendance in literacy and health programmes.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Pre-school children, expectant women and nursing mothers.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b></p> <p>On-going</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p>1. <b>Title:</b> POPULATION WELFARE AND PLANNING</p>	<p>2. <b>Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p>3. <b>Donor:</b> USAID</p>	<p>4. <b>Implementing Agency(ies):</b> Population and Welfare Division; Ministry of Planning and Welfare</p>
<p>5. <b>Cost:</b> US \$ 74.0 Million.</p>	<p>6. <b>Period:</b> 1982-92</p>
<p>7. <b>Goal:</b> - Reducing the overall population growth rate.</p>	<p>8. <b>Purpose:</b> - To provide birth control supplies, undertake research, and extend training to control population pressure.</p>
<p>9. <b>Project Components:</b> a. Assistance for establishment of NIPS. b. Contraceptive and supplies. c. Training. d. Research. e. Commodities support to Government of Pakistan and NGOs on population welfare.</p>	<p>10. <b>Expected Outputs:</b> - Improvement in Government's population planning, evaluation research. - Strengthen logistic capabilities. - Publish supply logistic manual.</p>
<p>11. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Female clients: 3 million married women; 4000 employed in various cadres of the population programme and 1000 employed by NGOs.</p>	
<p>12. <b>Current Status:</b> On-going</p>	
<p>13. <b>Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p>1. <b>Title:</b> SOCIAL MARKETING OF CONTRACEPTIVES</p>	<p>2. <b>Region(s):</b> National.</p>
<p>3. <b>Donor:</b> USAID</p>	<p>4. <b>Implementing Agency(ies):</b> Ministry of Planning and Welfare</p>
<p>5. <b>Cost:</b> US \$ 28.0 Million.</p>	<p>6. <b>Period:</b> 1984-93</p>
<p>7. <b>Goal:</b> - To promote the use of birth control methods.</p>	<p>8. <b>Purpose:</b> - Expand availability of contraceptives through private sector in all 4 provinces and 300 towns, and protection of 2.7 million couple years.</p>
<p>9. <b>Project Components:</b> a. Ten market research studies. b. Advertising and survey of knowledge/attitude/practice (KAP) on oral contraceptive.</p>	<p>10. <b>Expected Outputs:</b> Establish an effective social marketing network nation wide.</p>
<p>11. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Women are prime beneficiaries, but assistance to women will have benefits for both mother and children.</p>	
<p>12. <b>Current Status:</b> On-going</p>	
<p>13. <b>Implementation Issues:</b></p>	



<p>1. <b>Title:</b></p> <p>RESEARCH ON FEMALE INDUSTRIAL WORKER</p>	<p>2. <b>Region(s):</b></p> <p>National</p>
<p>3. <b>Donor:</b></p> <p>The Netherlands Government.</p>	<p>4. <b>Implementing Agency(ies):</b></p> <p>Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research (PILER) Karachi.</p>
<p>5. <b>Cost:</b></p> <p>US \$ 0.075 Million</p>	<p>6. <b>Period:</b></p> <p>1988-89</p>
<p>7. <b>Goal:</b></p> <p>- To encourage female participation in manufacturing activities.</p>	<p>8. <b>Purpose:</b></p> <p>- Improve working conditions for workers and strengthen their collective bargaining position.</p>
<p>9. <b>Project Components:</b></p> <p>a. Research study on the female industrial labour force.</p> <p>b. Collection of data from secondary sources.</p> <p>c. Primary data (1099 female workers in 10 different industries).</p> <p>d. Orientation and training workshop for field researchers.</p> <p>e. Workshop with industrial workers.</p>	<p>10. <b>Expected Outputs:</b></p>
<p>11. <b>Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Female industrial workers.</p>	
<p>12. <b>Current Status:</b></p> <p>Surveys completed and final report due in August 1991.</p>	
<p>13. <b>Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> HOUSEHOLD SURVEY CAPABILITY PROJECT (HSCP)</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> CIDA/UNDP</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> UNDP</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> U.S \$ 2.14 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1986-92</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> - To improve the quality of data base to facilitate the planning exercise.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - To provide technical assistance to FBS to improve survey collection, data processing &amp; analytical capabilities.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b> Technical assistance, training and equipment to support Statistics Division as it develops its capabilities to generate a variety of statistics, especially those related to women.</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b> - Create an environment at FBS whereby women are employed in larger numbers than previously.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Policy makers, data users and potential women employees at FBS.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> Delays experience in women's components.</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b> Reports not prepared on time.</p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> SOUTH ASIA PARTNERSHIP NGOS SUPPORT PROGRAMME</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> CIDA</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> South Asia Partnership.</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> US \$ 1.9 Million.</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1987-92</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> - To enhance the capabilities of local NGOs.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - To establish a South Asia Partnership (SAP) office in Pakistan and to establish linkages between Canadian and indigenous NGOs for community level projects.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b> a. Fund disbursement to NGOs. b. Training of NGO personnel/ gender-oriented. c. Upgrade NGOs through training.</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Women NGOs</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> On-going</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b> Due to slow start and delay in disbursing funds the project will be extended by two years.</p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b></p> <p>MONITORING AND EVALUATION NETWORK FOR THE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b></p> <p>National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b></p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b></p> <p>UNDP/Ministry of Women Development</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b></p> <p>US \$ 0.39 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b></p> <p>1989-92</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of a national monitoring and evaluation system for women projects.</li> </ul>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To monitor and evaluate the women's development projects funded by the Ministry of Women Development and to identify bottlenecks and suggests measures for efficient implementation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Computerization of project information to form the Management Information System.</li> <li>b. Training of women personnel in the Ministry.</li> </ul>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of a complete Management Information System on women Projects in Pakistan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Researchers and Policy Makers in WID issues.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b></p> <p>120 projects have been monitored and data 492 projects have been computerized so far.</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> WOMEN ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY ACTIVITY</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> UNICEF</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> GOP; NGOs</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> US \$ 1.0 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1988-91</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> - To promote economic participation of women.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - To facilitate women's entry into the formal labour market by supporting income-generating activities.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b> a. Technical &amp; skill training. b. Improving access to credit. c. Promotion of collective action.</p>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b> - Increased participation of women in self-employed and functional education services.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Economically-active women.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> Renewed in a strengthened form in UNICEF Country Program 1992-1996</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> WOMEN'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ACTION</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> UNICEF</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> GOP; Various NGOs</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> US \$ 2.5 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1988-91</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> - To raise the standard of living of women &amp; enable contribution in development activities.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - to improve women's status by upgrading &amp; diversifying women activities in health, literacy and skill training.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Build family community support system &amp; utilization of the existing non-formal education &amp; training outreach.</li> <li>b. To provide women &amp; girls an integrated field activities package.</li> <li>c. Strengthen women-centres through a mix of activities - literacy, health, economic and technical training, constructive recreation and information linkages to diverse support services.</li> </ul>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upgrading &amp; diversifying women action in 250 existing women's health, literacy &amp; skill training centres annually.</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Rural women.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> Renewed in a strengthened form in UNICEF Country Program 1992-1996</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> WOMEN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT NETWORK</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> UNICEF</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> MoWD/NGOs</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> US \$ 0.5 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> 1988-91</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> To strengthen the support system in WID.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - to provide technical &amp; programme support to govt &amp; NGOs for strengthening the women's programmes.</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Training of various levels of planners, community worker, etc.</li> <li>b. Networking support in communication.</li> <li>c. Research studies on women.</li> <li>d. Other documentation on women.</li> </ul>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b>  Enhancement of WID technical &amp; academic base in universities.</p>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Women workers</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> Renewed in a strengthened form in UNICEF Country Program 1992-1996</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	

<p><b>1. Title:</b> PAKISTAN INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY (PIHS)</p>	<p><b>2. Region(s):</b> National</p>
<p><b>3. Donor:</b> IBRD; UNDP; USAID</p>	<p><b>4. Implementing Agency(ies):</b> Federal Bureau of Statistics, GOP.</p>
<p><b>5. Cost:</b> US \$ 15.83 Million</p>	<p><b>6. Period:</b> July 1990-December 1991.</p>
<p><b>7. Goal:</b> - To generate data base for improved planning and policy analysis.</p>	<p><b>8. Purpose:</b> - to collect comprehensive household level information on key socio-economic &amp; demographic variables with special emphasis on women issues e.g., female enrolments, nutrition, immunization, health care, employment, etc..</p>
<p><b>9. Project Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. National field survey of 4,800 households, with separate male &amp; female questionnaires administered separately by male &amp; female interviewers.</li> <li>b. Training of data users.</li> <li>c. Series of policy studies on crucial issues.</li> </ul>	<p><b>10. Expected Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comprehensive data base on 4,800 rural &amp; urban households.</li> <li>- 5 to 10 policy studies.</li> <li>- 30 to 35 trained female survey interviewers.</li> <li>- Final abstract (tabulated results) of information collected.</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Beneficiaries:</b> Planners, researchers, &amp; survey staff.</p>	
<p><b>12. Current Status:</b> Survey completed on schedule in Dec. 1991.</p>	
<p><b>13. Implementation Issues:</b></p>	



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Following is a selected bibliography of publications, including books, journal articles, seminar/conference proceedings and data sources on women related issues in Pakistan.

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### Report Summary

In Pakistan, despite the formulation of a variety of policies during the last four decades and impressive growth rate in the national product, the status of women has experienced a somewhat modest improvement in absolute terms.

The demographic and socio-economic profile of women reveals a very low status of Pakistani women. Problems which Pakistani women face are multi-faceted: illiteracy, poor health, multiple and ill-spaced pregnancies, lack of income-earning skills and opportunities, no decision-making power, and a generally low status in the community and society. According to the Population Census of 1981, the population of Pakistan was 84.35 million, of which the female population constituted 40.02 million i.e., 47.5%. The literacy ratio in Pakistan is 26.64, with only 15.64 for females. Although urban levels are much higher than rural levels, yet they are still lower than acceptable levels. In 1986, Pakistani women's life expectancy at birth was 51 years, one year less than for men. The poor health of women in general is caused by a combination of factors including malnutrition, anaemia, infection, complications arising due to multiple and ill-spaced pregnancies, lack of medical care (preventive as well as curative) and the drudgery of household chores.

The female labour force participation is only 10.24%, with 12.53% in rural and only 4.95% in urban areas. This comprises only 11.65% of the total employed force in the country. Rural female participation rates are higher than urban rates for all provinces. Women contribute only 6.15% of household income as 63% of women work as unpaid help.

Various policies for betterment of women advocated by the medium term plans failed to achieve the desired targets. The Sixth Plan (1983-88) advocated specific governmental intervention to eliminate three crippling handicaps: illiteracy, constant



motherhood and primitive organization of work. However, the achievements of the Sixth Plan fell considerably short of its targets, especially in vital areas e.g., education and employment. A renewed effort was made in the Seventh Plan (1988-93) to integrate women into the mainstream of the development process. However, a closer look at the Plan objectives show little variation from the earlier approach.

According to the recently announced approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan (1993-98), the Plan will attempt to clarify objectives and arrive at an hierarchy of programme goals; inculcate heightened awareness of women's concern in both traditional social development programmes e.g., education, health, population and social welfare, and areas of activity not traditionally thought to be of concern to women e.g., agriculture, livestock, industry, water supply and sanitation, housing, employment, etc. and identify areas of affirmative action wherever feasible.

Established in 1979, the Ministry of Women Development (MWD) has been assigned the primary role of a catalyst to initiate action by other government agencies. It was to ensure that in the formulation of policies the concerned ministries and departments were responsive to the needs of women and hence ensure integration of women's concerns in the overall development process. It was also assigned a watchdog role of scrutinizing the plans and programs of policy formulation bodies from the perspective of their impact on women. The performance of the MWD has remained somewhat mixed.

In Pakistan, several international donors, both bi-lateral as well as multi-lateral, are also actively involved in sponsoring projects and activities related to various socio-economic sectors e.g., education and training, health, population welfare, income-generating activities for women, research and institution building, in general and WID issues in particular. The major types of contributions made by donors are usually financial and technical assistance. There are projects which range from simple data collection exercises to implementation of comprehensive longer-term projects which at times stretch over a decade.

The most common problems faced by donor in WID projects have been:

(i) incomplete proposals; (ii) issue of sustainability; (iii) duplication of funding requests by NGOs; (iv) institutional gaps in implementation due to lack of professional capacity in NGOs. Overall the donor supported projects have performed reasonably well, and delivery to target groups has been effective. MWD has been termed co-operative by the donors. The major concern, however, has been that sometimes delays in projects lead to extensions and additional funding requests.

In view of the government's commitment towards women in development, there appears a positive role for donor assistance, especially in terms of technical cooperation and the actual implementation of projects. However, care is required before projects are developed, as one needs to consider not only the physical and financial feasibility of projects but also their socio-cultural acceptability in a conservative environment as is the Pakistani society in general.

In light of the above discussion on key issues in women development in Pakistan and the nature of assistance extended by JICA, there appears to be a considerable potential for involvement of JICA in WID activities. Types of JICA assistance which can prove most useful to Pakistani women is the various forms of technical cooperation, the JOCV and the Grant Aid. In this context, following are some initial guidelines for projects which JICA may consider:

1. The target operation should be in rural areas, especially in the lesser developed provinces of NWFP and Balochistan. Punjab is somewhat better placed in development terms. Sindh, due to the prevailing law and order situation, is not recommended for foreign involvement.

2. Women literacy and education needs primary importance. However, since due to the language differential between Pakistan and Japan, and the heterogeneity of the languages spoken in Pakistan, formal teaching and literacy programmes per se may not be a good point of focus. This would involve huge costs in terms of training of instructors and translation of relevant materials.

Instead, mobile teams with female JOCV volunteers may be provided with documentary films (dubbed or produced locally in the regional language) to demonstrate with the help of audio-visual equipment some basic awareness programmes (on literacy, health, hygiene, nutrition, income-generation, etc.).

3. As health issues require immediate attention, some assistance is also needed in this area. Through its equipment supply programme of technical cooperation, Japanese female paramedical experts may be provided with mobile dispensaries which may also travel across villages, catering to the health needs of the females.

4. Due to its advancement in technology, Japan may consider dissemination of information on technical methods of improving women's work output which also avoid any negative impact on their health. For example, JICA volunteers/extension workers may demonstrate to the rural women the better techniques in livestock farming, dairy farming, poultry, etc.. The usefulness of hygiene and health care of animals may also be included in the curricula.

5. Since qualified Pakistani personnel are not willing to reside in rural areas, therefore training facilities need to be created in nearby urban centres (not necessarily in big urban cities) exclusively for producing "master trainers" brought in from rural areas and trained in various disciplines e.g., primary school teaching, basic health care, etc. and then sent back to rural areas for dissemination.

For this, JICA may consider through its Grant Aid program, the construction of small training centres at some of the urban centres or assist in the improvement of the already existing such centres at the provincial capitals.

6. Through the Development Survey Programme, teams of experts may be deployed in the target regions to assess the regional variations and requirements of the area, and formulate projects that are area-specific with greater acceptability than projects which may be redundant or unacceptable to the region.

In this context, the study attempts to develop some specific WID projects related to awareness, health, extension and training facilities and research and development for implementation in Pakistan.







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