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PARTICIPATION AND INTEGRATION
OF RURAL WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
IN THE CARIBBEAN

A
SELECTIVE PARTIALLY-ANNOTATED
BIBLIOGRAPHY

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**PARTICIPATION AND INTEGRATION
OF RURAL WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
IN THE CARIBBEAN**

Centro Interamericano de
Documentación e
Información Agrícola

04 ENE 1988

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SELECTIVE PARTIALLY-ANNOTATED
BIBLIOGRAPHY**

by:

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National Research and Development Foundation (NRDF)

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PARTICIPATION AND INTEGRATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN
DEVELOPMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN

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PREFACE

- 1 Women have a significant status in society, even though they have not been given due account in development planning and programmes. There is therefore a need to build upon case experiences and to assist Governments to define or consolidate programmes in support of women's integration into development.

- 2 The specific objectives of this FAO/CARDI project are to:
 - (1) study the present living conditions of rural women in the Caribbean countries, their contribution to agricultural production and to the sub-regional economy, as well as the constraint that limit their participation in the development process;

 - (2) identify programmes oriented towards overcoming these constraints;

 - (3) establish a permanent mechanism among the countries for the exchange of experiences in this field and for training programme personnel as well as the monitoring and evaluation of the activities undertaken.

- 3 One of the activities undertaken in achievement of the above-mentioned objectives was a literature review to study the following aspects:
 - socio-economic and demographic conditions of rural women and their families;

 - participation of rural women in an agricultural production and their contribution to the national and sub-regional economy;

 - socio-economic and legal constraints to rural women's participation in agricultural production and rural development;

 - criteria for major government policies and programmes and beneficiaries.

This Bibliography is the result of this Literature Review.

- 4 The Bibliography consists of listings of publications and other resource materials, available on the subject of Participation and Integration of Rural Women in Development in the Caribbean. The majority of the input has been the result of personal visits of the holdings of document centres in St Lucia, with the remainder being material sent in from other coordinating islands. Included are serial publications, books, and such relevant documents as conference papers and reports, feasibility studies etc., as they related to the subject under study.
- 5 In the first section, all the entries are entered alphabetically by author and title, and also includes such information as publisher; place of publication; date. An abstract of each entry has also been added. There is also: an alphabetical subject index, where the terms used are in accordance with The UN Macrothesaurus for Information Processing in the Field of Economic and Social Development, 1985 (3rd edition) by Jean Viet; An Appendix with the full names and addresses of institutions mentioned throughout the Bibliography.
- 6 Not all entries have been physically consulted, but though incomplete have been included as they have some relevance to the topic under study.

N.B.

n.d.	-	no date
s.l	-	sine loco (place of publication unknown)
s.n.	-	sine nomine (publisher or printer unknown)

NRDF: 1

Alexis, Jude-Marie

HEALTH PROFILES OF THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IRDP).

NRDF: St Lucia, February, 1986. 51p.

This Report is an analysis of a major sub-project undertaken in the IRDP communities and involved the collection of data for community health profiles. The Survey had a broad objective, to plan for and conduct a survey in each of the three target IRDP communities of Oiecn, Fond S. Jacques and Des Barras in order to obtain data for formulation of health profiles with full community participation as an initial step in community based health planning. More specific objectives were: (i) community ratings of health surveys; (ii) community perceptions of main health problems existing; (iii) prevalence of common health problems; (iv) extent of usage of folk health; (v) food consumption patterns; (vi) feelings regarding responsibility for health; (vii) extent of home food gardening; (viii) community usage and perceptions of family planning methods; (ix) community perceptions of teenage pregnancy; (x) information on morbidity and feeding patterns of children under 6 years; (xi) perceptions of adolescents (12-15 years) regarding some selected aspects of family life.

NRDF: 2

Allison, Lynn etal

A STUDY OF LOW-INCOME WOMEN IN BARBADOS. WID: Barbados, August, 1980. 79p.

In keeping with its organisational mandate to involve low-income women in the development process through their participation in economically productive activities, and recognising the need for pre-project formulation, WID Inc. conducted a study of low-income women in Barbados.

This study has enabled WID Inc. to find out more about the target population with respect to potential programme participants, their entry level skills, their specific life needs and also the social system in which the potential participants function. The document also provides a profile of the low-income woman in Barbados and various tabular data on - general household structure; marital status; education; income sources and capital assets; modes of transportation.

NRDF: 3

Antrobus, Peggy

ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATION AND ACTION PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL WOMEN: REPORT ON THE WINDWARD ISLANDS. Barbados: WAND; March, 1981.

Prepared for FAO Expert Consultation on Mobilization of Agricultural and Educational Institutions to Accelerate the Participation of Rural Women and Families in Rural Development, this Report attempts to describe and assess the educational and action programmes for rural women in the four countries of Grenada, St Vincent, St Lucia and Dominica which made up the Windwards Islands in the Caribbean. Its purpose is to provide a systematic basis for reorientating and/or strengthening educational and action programmes in the light of the recommendations from the World Conference of Agrarian Report and Rural Development for the Integration of Women and Families in Rural Development.

NRDF: 4

Antrobus, Peggy

EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS IN THE CARIBBEAN Concerning Women and Development No. 2, (February, 1979)

The stereotyping of jobs; the belief that women are naturally inferior; unequal opportunities for training and promotion; sex stereotyped school curricula; the view that men are the breadwinners; the rigid division of

labour in most homes; the emphasis on "mothering" as against "parenting"; protective; legislation which is used to exclude women from certain jobs; the absence of anti-discriminatory legislation which makes it possible for women to be denied work on the grounds of their sex. These are just a few of the points brought forward in this paper backed by factual statistics which expose just the tip of the unequal status of women in employment.

NRDF: 5

Antrobus, Peggy

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN Concerning Women and Development No. 4 (January, 1980)

This paper is a brief listing of the specialised agencies of the UN system which have been called upon to develop special programmes for the Decade for Women, with specific emphasis of WAND and WAND's methodology in carrying out its functions through three major kinds of activities which are training, technical assistance and communication.

NRDF: 6

Antrobus, Peggy

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: A CARIBBEAN PERSPECTIVE. Concerning Women and Development No 1, (March, 1979)

Development planners have tended to focus on the motherhood roles of women and to ignore their roles as producers. Women in developing countries play a significant role in domestic food production and local marketing, food processing, and in the production of items for their homes. However, their labour is often not even calculated in the Gross National Product. Although women represent over 50% of the population of the world, they tend to be treated as an "invisible minority". This paper brings out the fact that this type of situation has placed women's programmes within the social welfare sector, to the detriment of both women and their societies. The paper also brings forward some facts and statistics about women in the

Caribbean, which supports the premise that women's exclusion from the 'economic' seriously hampers development.

NRDF: 7

Antrobus, Peggy; Rogers, Barbara

HANDOVER STREET: AN EXPERIMENT TO TRAIN WOMEN IN WELDING AND CARPENTRY.

Seeds: USA, 1980. 16P.

The Hanover Street project of Jamaica, formally known as the United Women's Woodworking and Weiding Project, is an experiment in training women for jobs usually held only by men. The Project has demonstrated that low-income women can learn non-traditional skills and can work together to improve their lives. The Project is also providing a wealth of information about teaching technical skills, working with other government agencies and establishing self-sufficient cooperative structures.

NRDF:8

Carasco. Beryl M.F.

AN ANALYSIS OF DATA: DES BARRAS COMMUNITY SURVEY. NRDF: St Lucia, September, 1984. 24p.

Des Barras is one of the three pilot communities in the Integrated Rural Development Pilot Project which has an overall objective of the improvement of the quality of life for rural families, with particular attention to the rural communities and their concerns. A survey of the Des Barras community was undertaken in which data was collected by way of questionnaires. The Analysis of the findings of the survey is provided in both graphic and descriptive forms with data collated and analyzed in relation to the following general categories of (a) household characteristics; (b) age levels; (c) employment status; (d) education/skills, and (e) community needs.

NRDF: 9

Carasco, Beryl

A MULTI-LEVEL APPROACH TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROJECT, ST LUCIA. (PROGRESS REPORT, SEPTEMBER 1983 - MARCH 1984). WAND: Barbados, April 1984. 41p.

In 1983, WAND and the NRDF in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, and supported by the Ministry of Community Development implemented an Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP) in three pilot communities in St Lucia. This was as the result of a need to address the issues of the non recognition of the contribution of women to the social, political, cultural and economic life of their communities; the implications of women's multiple roles for development programmes and policies and the lack of proper access to resources and key support systems. The strategy employed with the IRDP are aimed at: (1) increasing women's and men's self-confidence and level of community participation; (2) enhancing the skills of field and extension personnel, and (3) sensitizing policy-makers and planners.

NRDF: 10

Carasco, Beryl M.F.

REPORT ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES FOR WOMEN IN ST LUCIA, ST VINCENT AND DOMINICA. WAND: Barbados; August, 1979.

This report contains information as perceived by personnel involved in programme planning, policy making and research to elevate the status of women, ensure equal opportunities with men and facilitate their full integration in the process of national development. This includes (a) list of persons interviewed; (b) lists and descriptions of programmes, projects, activities and research currently underway; (c) identification of programmes, projects, activities and research activities for future action and/or expansion (d) relevant comments/remarks if any (e) available printed documents.

NRDF: 11

Carasco, Beryl

SPREADING THE BLAZE: SECOND PROGRESS REPORT OF THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROJECT, ST LUCIA. WAND/NRDF: St Lucia, September, 1984. 32p.

This is the second of the IRDP Reports, and provides an update on the Programme which has so far: (1) promoted confidence and initiative - building leadership and management training for women and men at the community level; (2) provided skills training and field experience for community agents at the extension level; (3) opened up avenues for change at the policy effecting level.

NRDF: 12

Carasco, Beryl Etal

THE IMPACT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES ON LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN. A CASE STUDY OF THE BLACK BAY VEGETABLE FARM PROJECT. ST LUCIA, ST. INDIES. WAND/Ministry of Community Development: Barbados/St Lucia, June, 1983. 53p.

The objectives of the Project were to generate operationally useful information about the mechanisms of development projects, the effects of development actions on women's roles, the connection between these roles and the welfare and survival of low-income, rural families and communities, to encourage practical appreciation of the knowledge gained by involving planners, implementers and clients, expand capacity to conduct programme research. Participating territories were expected to select a rural scheme which had been in existence for several years and with a likely future. The research process was developed into phases - Black Bay Project and questionnaires for the collection of data on farmers and farm families. Includes average yearly disbursement of project income, socio-economic and farming situation, farmers' expectations and assessment and level of female participation.

NRDF: 13

CARIBBEAN RESOURCE BOOK. WAND: Barbados, n.d. 213p.

This is the first of two (2) resource books by, for and about Caribbean women in their efforts to achieve the objectives of the International Women's Year World Plan of Action. The Publication is a source of:

- *projects and organizations
- *publications and funding agencies
- *possibilities for action.

NRDF: 14

CARIBBEAN RESOURCE KIT FOR WOMEN. WAND/IWTC: Barbados, March, 1982. 304p.

The Caribbean resource kit for women has been developed to provide an overview and introduction to the wide range of resources and activities for, by and about women engaged in development programmes throughout the English-speaking Caribbean, and is primarily aimed at strengthening and stimulating the ongoing exchange of ideas, experiences and resources among women within the region. Country profiles are given for the OECS territories. An address listing of selected organisations working in Agriculture, Appropriate Technology, Communication, Education, Health and Small Business is also provided, along with selected activities and resources related to these areas. Also included is a section on financial and technical assistance, which outlines procedures for proposal writing and accessing of funds from governments, foundations and other agencies.

NRDF: 15

CARIBBEAN WOMEN ADVANCE: SLIDE/TAPE PRESENTATION. WAND: Barbados, n.d.

Caribbean women advance is the second audio-visual presentation prepared by WAND. This presentation tries to portray the efforts of women individually and collectively to harness the institutions and resources available, locally, regionally and internationally in fulfillment of the objectives of the 1977 Regional Plan of Action for the integration of women in development.

NRDF: 16

Dhamija, Jasleen

WOMEN AND HANDICRAFTS: MYTH AND REALITY. Seeds: USA, 1981. 16 P.

The purpose of this publication is to review handicrafts as a means of providing income to women. Whenever the question of developing viable income-generating activities for women crops up, the first thing that comes up is handicrafts, because the myth is that handicrafts are women's work - something they do well, an activity that does not interfere with their domestic responsibilities, and one that requires a low level of investment and short gestation period. One rarely bothers to look at the realities of the situation - that handicrafts require specialized skills and often years of apprenticeship or that crafts which provide a reasonable income have already become the exclusive province of men. This publication should provide a great help in considering all aspects and possibilities of women and crafts.

NRDF: 17

Dodd, Robert; Jackson, Donald R.

ST LUCIA AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSESSMENT. Washington DC: DAI; November, 1982.

Agriculture remains a major productive sector, and there has to be an agricultural strategy developed with an objective to understand the workings of the sector sufficiently to plan projects with some reasonable chance of success. Some of the issues dealt with in this study are: the Role of women; marketing; extension/agricultural training; research; land tenure, all of which move towards the initiation of an agricultural sector strategy for St Lucia.

NRDF: 18

Ellis, Patricia

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN. Barbados: WAND; June, 1982.

Paper presented to participants of the UWI Faculty of Agriculture In-Service Training Programme for Extension officers in the Windward Islands, held in St Vincent, June 24-25, 1982.

NRDF: 19

Ellis, Patricia

THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN NATIONAL ACTIVITIES. Barbados: WAND; August, 1981.

Paper presented to the 20th Biennial Conference of the Caribbean Union of Teachers, St Vincent, August 17-21, 1981.

NRDF: 20

Ellis, Patricia

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION, WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN. Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs Vol. 11 No. 2 (June, 1985) p.23-33

Argues that despite the improvement in an expansion of the education system during the sixties and seventies, there has not been the desired economic growth and development which was hoped for, largely because of the failure of development planners to recognize the economic role of women and the contribution they can make to the development process. However, women have now begun to play a more active role in the development process and this paper takes a look at some of the issues arising out of this 'new' concept of development. It examines the role that education and particularly non-formal education can play in this 'new' model of development, and

concludes that although a focus on non-formal education and on women's issues alone is not the answer to the developmental problems facing the region, yet they are tools that can be used by women and men in their struggle to transform their societies.

NRDF: 21

Ellis, Patricia

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE ROSE HALL EXPERIENCE; BOTTOM-UP DEVELOPMENT IN ACTION. WAND: Barbados, August, 1983. 29+p.

Objectives were to: (1) develop a model of 'bottom-up development' which would influence official government policy in planning and designing national programmes to ensure the full participation of women at all levels in the process of national development; (2) engage rural women in a process of development through which they would examine their economic and social contribution to the development of their community, develop their ability to take leadership and decision-making roles in the community and generally improve the quality of their own lives and that of their community. The most important feature of the project is said to be the degree and the extent to which large numbers of community members have participated in collecting and analyzing information and in all stages of planning, organizing and implementing community projects and activities. Through their participation they have become aware of their abilities and have gained self-confidence and improved self-esteem. A note to funding agencies is that if they are serious about community participation in development projects, they need not only channel funds to local agencies etc., but also to consider and adopt more flexible and open approaches and conditions for funding, more realistic time frames for developments, more creative user-based assessment of programmes, etc.

NRDF: 22

Ellis, Patricia, Lionel, Egbert

OF CONFRONTATION AND CHANGE: WOMEN AND MEN IN DEVELOPMENT. A WORKSHOP REPORT ON THE ROLE OF MEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ROSE HALL, ST VINCENT. Barbados: WAND; July, 1983.

The Pilot Project for the Integration of Women in Rural Development was introduced by WAND to the rural community of Rose Hall, St Vincent in October, 1980. Three major objectives of this project are: to examine and enhance the quality of life of women and of their communities; to examine and influence the economic aspects of women's contribution to the development of their communities; to develop in women, self-esteem, self-confidence and an ability to accept leadership and decision-making roles in their community.

NRDF: 23

Gibson, Evette

UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OF CARIBBEAN WOMEN. Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs Vol. 11 No. 2 (June, 1985) p. 39-45

Examines statistics from Barbados and Jamaica to highlight the level of the problem in the region, and shows the extent to which (1) the historical and cultural socialization of the region, (2) the educational system, (3) the worldwide economic realities, (4) governmental policies on industrialization and (5) technological advancement, all contribute to the situation in the Caribbean. Finally, the writer gives a set of recommendations which would assist in alleviating this problem.

NRDF: 24

Isaac, Annette

TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT WORKERS AND THE USE OF INTERMEDIARY AGENCIES: A CARIBBEAN EXPERIENCE (ADDITIONAL FACTORS IN PROJECT ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES). IDRC: Canada, October, 1984. 75p.

The scope of the study was to (1) increase the understanding and ability to deal with development issues of concern to women and rural communities of the developing countries or Third World; (2) to examine a variety of practical strategies for involving these groups in national development planning, including the use of indigenous intermediaries; and (3) to determine ways in which international development agencies could best use their resources to assist in this process. Part I of this report presents the rationale for the training-research program methodology, while Part II describes and analyses the field activities that served as the key training instruments. The conclusion suggests some definite action for foreign international development agencies, with respect to development assistance to recipient groups and staff training.

NRDF: 25

Jules, Didacus

SOULAJMEN O JEWISYON: THE HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY - THE SEARCH FOR HOPE.

NRDF: St Lucia, December, 1985. 48p

This paper attempts to document, with some analysis, the IRDP started in the Hollywood community in Roseau. The Report consists of 6 sections. The first section gives a general introduction; the second deals with the community profile, such as the composition of the community, types and sizes of households, origins, age group composition, educational/literacy levels, personal needs/problems and solutions, community needs and solutions; the third section deals with participation in development, and explains the integrated rural development process, the initiation of dialogue, obtaining

support, facilitating the process; part four deals with the entire topic of issues and directions - relief or cure; and, part 5 gives appendices of (a) list of members of main project committees, and (b) summary of project activities to date.

NRDF: 26

Jules, Didacus

SUSTAINING THE FIRE: FINAL REPORT ON THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, ST LUCIA. (SEPTEMBER 1983 - AUGUST 1985). NRDF: St Lucia, August, 1986. 64p.

This Report gives a concise history of the IRDP Process from the time of initiation to the completed programme. Some of the issues dealt with include: Background of the IRDP; project design; project structure; project implementation; Reviews of project activities (1983-1985) in all of the three communities and includes a sub-section on the coordinating agency; project impact; future directions.

NRDF: 27

Kelly, Deirdre A.

HARD WORK, HARD CHOICES: A SURVEY OF WOMEN IN ST LUCIA'S EXPORT-ORIENTED ELECTRONICS FACTORIES. Palo Alto, California, September 1984. 92p.

One objective of this study was to gain reliable knowledge about the women employed in the electronics offshore industry. That data includes age; educational achievement; union status; household composition; employment; balancing of multiple roles as workers in the paid labour force, mother, partner and home worker. The other objective was to give women production workers the opportunity to define and articulate in their own words the problems they confront. Such information is essential as a baseline for future research and should complement similar studies.

NRDF: 28

Knudson, Barbara; Yates, Barbara

INTERIM REPORT OF RESEARCH ON THE ECONOMIC ROLE OF WOMEN IN SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURE IN THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN: ST LUCIA. NUCIA: USA, March, 1982. 129 p.

The purpose of this study is (1) to ascertain the extent and nature of economic participation by women in small-scale agriculture in St Lucia and (2) to suggest policies and strategies for the most economic delivery of agricultural support services to improve the economic well-being of these women and their families. Specific research objectives were to (1) ascertain the percentage of small-scale farmers who are female; (2) to ascertain the division of labour and time allocation within the household group; (3) identify decision-makers in agricultural households and the factors perceived to affect those decisions; (4) acquire data on the economic responsibilities and social characteristics of female agriculturists; (5) identify social groups in which rural women participate; and (6) assess the perceived needs of women agriculturists.

NRDF: 29

Massiah, Joycelin

UN DECADE FOR WOMEN: PERSPECTIVES FROM THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN.

Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs Vol 11, No. 2 (June, 1985) p. 1-9

States that, for women in the Caribbean, the challenge of the future is to create dynamic and innovative strategies designed to eradicate societal attitudes which foster gender inequalities, and to ensure that gains achieved during the Decade are translated into practice which would make a real difference to women and men alike. The article discusses the initiatives, activities, strategies and research emanating from the region as a result of the UN's Decade focus on, "one half of the world's population". The constraints which prevent full recognition of women's contribution to their societies are discussed but the overriding constraint is the deeply rooted attitudes which persist in denying that women have any other contribution to make to society but their sexuality and their reproducibility.

NRDF: 30

Massiah, Joycelin

WOMEN IN THE CARIBBEAN: RESEARCH PROBLEMS AND NEEDS. Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs Vol. 7 No. 3 (1981) p. 16-22

This article states that research on women in Caribbean development is in its embryonic stage and that contributions so far have been largely descriptive. It identifies a number of constraints which affect research on women in development in the Caribbean, such as the unavailability of reference material and the inability of the region to fund its own research and concludes with an agenda of research recommendations for territories.

NRDF: 31

Mc Clean, A.W.A.

THE ECONOMIC ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs Vol. 4 No. 6 p. 11-16

The article examines the meaning of economic development in the Caribbean, and the conditions, resources and goals necessary to ensure this.

NRDF: 32

OUTREACH: BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB OF ST LUCIA (BPWC).

BPWC: St Lucia, nd. 37 p.

Outreach is an informational newsletter of the Business and Professional Women's Club of St Lucia, designed to give, in summary, the motivation for forming such an organisation, its objectives and activities. The contents include a resource list of local members; along with sub-committees, international executive and affiliates. Also included in the booklet are brief tributes to outstanding female St Lucians and short articles submitted by female writers.

NRDF: 33

PLANNING FOR WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A SOURCE BOOK FOR THE CARIBBEAN.
WAND: Barbados, nd. 112p.

This monograph provides information on and information generated by the Caribbean Regional Project. The types of project selected in each of the 3 countries of Jamaica, Dominica and St Lucia were those in which there had been minimal social analysis. The 3 case studies review project operations from clients' perspectives, bringing out contrast in the experience of different participants groups. In Jamaica, the IRDP-II was chosen; in Dominica the Tans G Toc Project and in St Lucia, the Black Bay Vegetable Farm Project.

NRDF: 34

Snorey-Bryan, Norma

MALE/FEMALE SOCIALIZATION, CAREER COUNSELLING AND JOBS FOR WOMEN AND MEN.
WAND: Barbados; May, 1983. 21p.

This is a collection of training activities based on Workshop sessions conducted by WAND with a variety of groups including teachers and counsellors; trade unionists; community and church groups; students; youth groups; parents. Each of the activities are based on a participatory methodology with 2 common focus areas: (1) Building personal awareness of attitudes and values regarding roles and men in our society, and how these affect or influence others; (2) identifying possible areas of change within a particular organisation, group or the society as a whole.

NRDF: 25

Snorey, Norma

TRAINING MODULE ON CHANGING ROLES AND RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN.
WAND: Barbados; 1982. 14p.

This training module does not presume to deal with all the complex and sensitive aspects of relationships between women and men, rather it attempts to focus on some important areas of change related to roles and relationships within the home; the education system; the media; the wider society.

NRDF: 36

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN BARBADOS. WID: Barbados, 1979.

The Report consists of eight sections as follows:

1. Historical background
2. Traditional attitudes
3. Women and the Law
4. Education
5. Women and Employment
6. Health
7. The Family
8. Miscellaneous (Church, Politics and Public Life, the Media, Contributions of Women, and Abortion.

NRDF: 37

Watkins, Susan

REASONS FOR THE NEGLECT OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE BY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION OFFICERS: ST. LUCIA. Canada: University of Guelph; April, 1984. 25 p.

Thesis presented in partial fulfilment of requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

Women make up 47% of St Lucia's agricultural labour force and 70% of rural women rely solely on agriculture for their income, yet extension efforts have historically been directed toward men. This research was conducted from the liberal feminist assumption that women are equally capable of participating in development if given equal opportunity to contribute. A survey of 32 extension officers in their role and function and their clients indicated 2 main reasons for the neglect of women: (1) women are not perceived as clients; (2) methods used by officers actually exclude women. A survey of 50 farmers also indicated that the neglect was due to lack of awareness of the potential of the extension services among rural residents.

NRDF: 38

Williams, Cherry

ROLE OF WOMEN IN CARIBBEAN CULTURE. Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs Vol. 11, No. 2 (June, 1985) p. 46-50

This article seeks to show that all women play critical roles in culture, and the writer shows this by comparing and contrasting the roles played by the Euro-creole woman, the black woman and the East Indian woman, in their respective societies. The article reveals that the Euro-creole woman was merely a defender of her inherited values, whereas the black woman played a most formidable role. However, the writer shows that after the 1940's, there were critical role and cultural changes for all. Women continued to play a large role in culture, but that role is mainly now supportive.

NRDF: 39

Wilson, Desiree

DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN WOMEN Concerning Women and Development No. 2 (February, 1982)

Has the Caribbean woman in her search for freedom and her anxiety to be equal exchanged a position of slavery for an even more demanding one? This study addresses this question and many such others, which may have contributed to the state of frustration inner resentment and loss of sense of worth which the newly educated, free Caribbean woman is in, in an effort to deal with her changing roles in society.

NRDF: 40

Yates, Barbara A.

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE IN THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN. WAND: Barbados, February, 1980. 9p.

This report attempts to describe and analyze the economic role of women in agricultural production and marketing, their place in the farm household and family, the extent of agricultural extension services provided women in agriculture, and the need to increase services in order to augment farm productivity and well being of farm households.

WOMEN'S DESK

41 - 50

WOMEN'S DESK: 41

Cropper, Angela

THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOR WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: A SITUATION STUDY - DISCUSSION, ANALYSES AND STATISTICAL TABLES. Barbados: WAND; March, 1980. 62p.

This Report was prepared for the Policy Branch of the CIDA, and discusses common themes and conditions such as: data base; demographic characteristics; labour force and employment opportunities; education and training; support services; regional coordination. Also included is a listing of needs and agencies in each territory.

WOMEN'S DESK: 42

Gordon, Shirley. ed.

LADIES IN LIMBO: THE FATE OF WOMEN'S BUREAUX - 6 CASE STUDIES FROM THE CARIBBEAN. London: Commonwealth Secretariat; 1984.

Jamaica, Barbados, Guyana, Grenada, Dominica, Belize are the six countries from which case studies were made for this publication. The Study began as a set of consultancies in preparation for a Workshop on the management, organization and structure of women's bureaux in the Commonwealth Caribbean, with the following issues being dealt with: Structure and staffing; Objectives and functions not supported with sufficient resources to implement them. The Action Plan was drawn up by Permanent Secretaries and Bureaux heads to support national machineries.

WOMEN'S DESK: 43

Hurwitch-Mac Donald, Jan

INCOME GENERATION BY RURAL WOMEN: CREATING AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM TO SUPPORT SELF-MANAGED LABOUR INTENSIVE PRODUCTION PROJECTS. Jamaica: IICA, April, 1985. 123p.

This publication focuses on the following topics:

- Why income generation
- Diversifying rural family income sources
- An integrated support system
- Participation
- Selection of income-generation projects
- Institutional collaboration.

WOMEN'S DESK: 44

Laurent, Elizabeth

CASE STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL MACHINERY FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT - ST LUCIA. St Lucia: Ministry of Youth, Community Development, Social Affairs and Sports, October, 1985.

This Study focuses on the progress achieved to date in getting a Women's Desk established, and examines the various factors impinging on that effort. It is hoped that a Plan of Action will be formulated for the establishment of the Desk as well as provide the operational strategies and mechanism for functioning meaningfully.

WOMEN'S DESK: 45

PLAN OF ACTION FOR WOMEN IN THE CARIBBEAN. Jamaica: UWI, 1977.

Prepared by the Seminar on the Integration of Women in Development in the Caribbean, June 6-10, 1977. The discussions were embodied in a Plan of Action which was approved by the Seminar in its final plenary. The Seminar also appointed a Steering Committee to monitor progress in the implementation of these recommendations at the regional level; to initiate activities to accelerate the implementation of the recommendations; to work towards the establishment of a women's desk within the Caricom Secretariat and a regional network for the achievement of the goals of the Decade for Women.

WOMEN'S DESK: 46

Richards, Marilyn W.

EUROPEAN FUNDING RESOURCES FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. New Trans Century Foundation: n.l.; July, 1980. 120p.

Any organization which works with Third World NGO's on development projects can use this publication as a primary information resource in helping groups strengthen their self reliance. There are three major sections with listing of: European Government donor agencies; International development agencies; and International and National NGO's and private foundations.

WOMEN'S DESK: 47

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE UN DECADE FOR WOMEN. UN: 1981, n.l.

This is a series of three booklets which consist of:

1. The Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women
 - what it is
 - what it does
 - how it works

2. Project monitoring

- progress reports
- project review and evaluation

3. Sample Projects

- national
- regional
- sub-regional

WOMEN'S DESK: 48

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT: GUIDELINES FOR PROGRAMMES AND PROJECT PLANNING.
Santiago de Chile: UNCEPAL, 1982. 123p.

Some of the issues dealt with in this publication include (A) Programme Planning: programme direction - what do we want? why do we want it?; Programme strategies - how we do it? Programme Implementation; and (B) Project Planning: project direction, project strategies, project implementation.

WOMEN'S DESK: 49

WOMEN: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA. Ministry of Education, Women's Desk: Antigua, n.d. 80 p.

This is an informational publication of the Antigua Women's Desk and how it operates. It also has sections on Women in Development - post emancipation; Women in Adult Education; Health issues; Business and Industry; Cultural activities; profiles on women from all of the above sections.

WOMEN'S DESK: 50

WOMEN IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: A GLOBAL STATISTICAL SURVEY. 1950-2000.
INSTRAW/ILO/UN Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women:
n.i. n.o. 170 p.

The Latin American and Caribbean section of this publication deals with the issues of: population and female labour force; distribution by the economic sectors of agriculture, industry and services; female share of employment; distribution by employment status; distribution by occupational groups.

C.U.S.O.

51 - 52

CUSO: 51

THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARDS FACED BY GRENADA'S WORKERS.
Canada: Canadian Union of Public Employees; February, 1983. 100p.

This is a preliminary report for the Grenada Trade Union Council on the following industries: Nutmeg receiving and processing station; Grenada Breweries Ltd; Soap Factory; CoKe Bottling Plant; Delco Industries (Garment Factory); Asphalt Plant; Grenada Sugar Factory; Public Works; Cigarette Factory; Paradise Farm Corp; Colton Cocoa processing Station. Also included are general recommendations following each section.

CUSO: 52

Richards, Marilyn W.

FUNDING RESOURCES FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

Washington DC: New Trans Century Foundation; July, 1978. 96p.

This publication constitutes a very useful directory for organisations involved in development projects and gives listings of US private foundations; US government agencies; US Private Voluntary Organisations (PVO's)

SALCCL: 53

Deere, Carmen Diana

RURAL WOMEN AND AGRARIAN REFORM IN PERU, CHILE AND CUBA. IN WOMEN ON THE MOVE: CONTEMPORARY CHANGES IN FAMILY AND SOCIETY. Paris: UNESCO; 1984. p.57-76

This paper is organised into three parts: (1) the redistributionary impact of the three agrarian reforms is briefly compared, the beneficiary criteria are first considered, then the economic and social costs of excluding women from agrarian reform. This part concludes with a discussion of the problems of ensuring women's effective participation within the new agrarian structures; (2) the elements that contributed to a more positive experience for rural women in Cuba are analysed; (3) Summarizes the relevant policy considerations for incorporating rural women into processes of agrarian reform.

SALCCL: 54

Despradel, Lil

INTERNAL MIGRATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN THE CARIBBEAN AND ITS EFFECTS ON THEIR STATUS. IN WOMEN ON THE MOVE: CONTEMPORARY CHANGES IN FAMILY AND SOCIETY. Paris: UNESCO: 1984. p. 93-109

This study deals firstly with some general features of migration in the Caribbean, which it surmises as being "primarily a land of immigration". It further states that the main causes of present-day internal migration in the Caribbean are agrarian structures, poor use of agricultural resources, and rural and urban unemployment and under-employment, with the causes and conditions of migration varying considerably between men and women. Therefore, to analyse the differences in migratory phenomena, the following have to be defined: social categories according to sex; original profession and type of migration whether seasonal or definitive. The Study goes on to

discuss the socio-economic factors causing the migration of women, and main destinations in rural migration; characteristics of migrant women, and effects of migration on women's status. It should be noted that this is a preliminary study of the motivating factors which lead to the migration of rural women, and the development factors which incorporate into the urban labour market. It is based for the most part on research by the author in the Dominican Republic and on analysis of secondary sources, particularly anthropological studies. Therefore the hypotheses in this study should therefore be further investigated.

SALCCL: 55

Massiah, Joycelin

WOMEN AS HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CARIBBEAN: FAMILY STRUCTURE AND FEMININE STATUS. Paris: UNESCO, 1983. 69p.

This Study throws new light upon the relatively high-incidence of female-headed households in the Caribbean, where they constitute no less than one-third of the local number of households. It offers some valuable insight into the composition of such households, the reasons for their existence, their problems and the multiple survival strategies employed by women in such a position. The findings show that female heads of households are concentrated in low-paid, low-status occupations with no prospects, and confirms that women who head households are more disadvantaged than men in a similar position. The sections dealt with include demographic profiles of female-headed households in the Caribbean, with sub-sections on education, employment, occupation; strategies for survival; National Insurance Benefits, tax allowances, tax credits, other benefits, national assistance, profiles.

DECS: 56

Kandiyoti, Deniz

WOMEN IN RURAL PRODUCTION SYSTEMS: PROBLEMS AND POLICIES.

Paris: Unesco, 1985. 119p.

This publication presents the outcome of a study carried out with Unesco's programme on "Studies on the Status of Women and Development of New Approaches". The aim of this programme was to stimulate the development of new frameworks and methods by encouraging multidisciplinary and comparative research. The publication also illustrates different patterns of women's participation in rural production systems through a comparative analysis of cases. Comparative data are further used to provide a critique of current policies directed at rural women in the Third World.

ISER: 57

Abdulah, Norma

THE LABOUR FORCE IN THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.
Barbados: UWI, ISER; 1977.

ISER: 58

Antrobus, Peggy

STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT. Paper
presented to the Government of Dominica, 1979.

ISER: 59

Bardouille, Raj

WOMEN'S PLACE IN THE CARIBBEAN: A STUDY OF SOME SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS.
University of Guyana: Turkeyen Campus; 1978. np.

This study examines the effect of the dependency relationship on the labour force structure in different economic sectors and the economic participative role of women in the Caribbean region. Specific areas of investigation related to: (1) women's role in the family; (2) the sectoral transformation of the labour force and economic participation role by sex; (3) women's economic work and its relation to the process of production; and (4) the role of female workers in the class struggle in the Caribbean.

ISER: 60

Berleant-Schiller, Rira

PRODUCTION AND DIVISION OF LABOUR IN A WEST INDIAN PEASANT COMMUNITY.
American Ethnologist Vol. 4. p. 253-272

Subsistence and cash crop production in Barbuda falls into 2 organizational categories: that for which household personnel is sufficient and for which personnel from different households must organize into a cooperative team. The difference in productive organization is associated with exclusive areas of social and economic responsibility divided between men and women, although physical labour sometimes overlaps. Underlying the organization of production and hence the sexual distinction of roles, are the productive capabilities of the landscape and customary system of land tenure that permits its most efficient use.

ISER: 61

Bishop, Myrtle D

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN DOMINICA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
Guyana: CARICOM Secretariat; 1984. n.p.

Gives the economic background for both countries under consideration, and examines the economically active adult population by age group, occupational status, occupation, percentage of unemployed and educational attainment. This study also includes several statistical tables to support findings.

ISER: 62

Boulding, E.etal

HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL DATA ON WOMEN. New York: Wiley; 1976.

ISER: 63

Boxill, Eileen

SOME ASPECTS OF FAMILY LAW AND FAMILY STRUCTURE IN JAMAICA.

Unpublished theses for Law and Society. Barbados: Cave Hill; 1973. n.p.

The anomaly between family law and family structure is highlighted by examining various social norms and ideals of the family, and the outdated legislation dealing with issues of marriage, property rights, and inheritance. The study anticipates major legal revisions, to be reflective of the society and culture they govern.

ISER: 64

Brana-Shute, Gary

THE UNEMPLOYED OF THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN: ATTITUDES AND ASPIRATIONS. n.l n.d.

This monograph was prepared for USAID (United States Agency for International Development), and focuses on unemployment, by primarily reviewing other relevant studies. Contains a 17 page bibliography.

ISER: 65

Browne, Lorna

ASPECTS OF SELECT FAMILY LAWS FOR BARBADIANS. Barbados: Bureau of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Information and Culture.

ISER: 71

Cropper, Angela

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: FACT SHEET FOR THE CARIBBEAN. WAND/CIDA; 1980.

ISER: 72

Durant-Gonzalez, Victoria

EXPORT-PROCESSING JOBS AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT. Paper prepared for Caribbean Technology Policy Studies. Barbados: UWI, ISER.

ISER: 73

Emmanuel, Patrick

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INDICATORS OF CHANGE IN THE CARIBBEAN: A SUGGESTED FRAMEWORK. Social and Economic Studies Vol. 26 No. 3 (1977)

ISER: 74

EXPERT CONSULTATION ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES IN THE CARIBBEAN. FAO; 1985

ISER: 75

Forde, Norma

INHERITANCE OF FAMILY PROVISIONS IN THE BARBADOS SUCCESSION ACT. UWI: Student's Law Review Vol. 1. No. 1. (1976) p.22-32

ISER: 76

Frucht, R.

HOUSEHOLD IN CRISIS: THE FAILURE OF PETTY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN NEVIS, WEST INDIES. IN FAMILY AND KINSHIP IN MIDDLE AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN. N.1. 1978.

Changes in household structure are largely a response to changing economic circumstances beyond the countenance of the Nevisian peasants and farmers. This study attempts to demonstrate that where such structural changes occur, they exacerbate problems of manpower and agricultural production at the lower level.

ISER: 77

Gibson, Evette

UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OF CARIBBEAN WOMEN. n.1. 1985

Examines labour force statistics from two Caribbean countries to discuss underemployment and unemployment among Caribbean women and shows the extent to which a number of factors have contributed to the situation in the Caribbean.

ISER: 78

Gray, Jacqueline D.

WOMEN IN BELIZE. Belize City: Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Community Development; 1984.

This publication looks at the basic data on women in Belize in 3 main areas, namely education, health and employment. It also assesses the demographic situation of the country with special references to the identified areas of interest.

ISER: 79

Harris, Olivia

HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD HEADS: A CRITIQUE OF THE DOMESTIC MODE OF PRODUCTION. Resource paper sent to IDS/CECEP Seminar on Women and Social Production in the Caribbean, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1980.

ISER: 80

Hawkins, Irene

THE CHANGING FACE OF THE CARIBBEAN. Barbados: Cedar Press, 1976. n.p.

This paper is a non-technical introduction to the economics of the English and non-English-speaking Caribbean; showing a good understanding of the

interplay between political, social and economic factors in the making of public policy.

ISER: 81

Henry, Frances; Wilson, Pamela

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN CARIBBEAN SOCIETIES: AN OVERVIEW OF THEIR ECONOMIC AND SEXUAL ROLES. Social and Economic Studies Vol. 24. No. 2 (1975)

ISER: 82

Henshall, Janet D.

WOMEN AND SMALL-SCALE FARMING IN THE CARIBBEAN IN Horst, Oscar H. ed. PAPERS IN LATIN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY IN HONOUR OF LUCIA C. HARRISON. Indiana: Conference of Latin American Geographers; 1981. p. 44-56

On examination of the characteristics of female operated farms, data indicates that women are the major decision makers for one third of the small farms in the Caribbean. The author of this paper submits that women become small farmers through necessity rather than choice - a function of the matrifocal nature of the family in the Caribbean - and as such depend on the land for subsistence, rather than commercial purposes. Female operated farms tend to be smaller, more isolated and located on poorer soils than male operated farms, characteristics which reflect the economic insecurity of the matrifocal household. Development programmes which focus on cash crops need a new orientation which would take into account the subsistence nature of female operated farms for there to be impact on the nutritional problems of the Caribbean.

ISER: 83

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT: REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF FAO POLICIES, PROGRAMMES (1975-1979) AND FUTURE PROGRAMME TRENDS (1980-1985). FAO SUMMARY PAPER FOR LATIN AMERICAN (ECLA), 1979.

ISER:84

MINTZ, S.W.

THE JAMAICAN INTERNAL MARKETING PATTERN: SOME NOTES AND HYPOTHESES. Social and Economic Studies Vol. 4. No. 1. (1955)

ISER: 85

Randall, Margaret

CUBAN WOMEN NOW. Toronto: Dumont Press: 1979.

ISER; 86

Thompson, Jeanne

THE WOMEN AND THE LAW IN THE BAHAMAS. IN Marlene, Cuthbert ed. CARIBBEAN WOMEN IN COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT. Bridgetown: 1975.

ISER:87

Walker, Anne

SOME IDEAS AND POSSIBLE SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE FOR WOMEN'S PROJECTS. n.1. 1977.

ISER: 68

Yankey, K. Bernard

FEATURE ADDRESS PRESENTED AT A SEMINAR ON THE IMPACT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES ON LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN. Barbados: CDB. 1983. n.p.

This address discusses the limited involvement of women from the rural households in the development structure in the CARICOM nations. It also states that women always feature in two components of life, namely, the family and the work place, and that so far, the development process has confined women to performance within the family structure and to certain types of employment at non-managerial and non-supervisory levels in the work place.

UNECLAC: 89

Abraham-Van der Mark, Eve E.

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON WOMEN: A CARIBBEAN CASE. IN WOMEN, MEN AND THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOUR. New York: State University of New York Press; 1983. p. 374-386.

Provides an example of the marginalization of women as a result of industrialization. The advent of the Shell Oil Refinery (1918) and its highly mechanized techniques provided no employment for lower class women. Industrialization brought with it the end of agriculture and crafts in which women played an important role. In the seventies, unemployment of women was more than 28% and in all areas the supply of female labour is many times larger than the number of jobs available. Even though social mobility for individuals and groups has increased and a growing percentage of women in the upper and middle strata is joining the labour force, the position of black lower class women has come from relative autonomy to increasing dependency.

UNECLAC: 90

Antrobus, Peggy

ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATION AND ACTION PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL WOMEN: REPORT ON THE WINDWARD ISLANDS. Barbados: WAND; 1981. 23p.

Expert consultation on Mobilisation for Agricultural and Educational Institutions to Accelerate the Participation of Rural Women and Families in Rural Development. Attempt to assess action and educational programmes for rural women in Dominica, Grenada, St Lucia and St Vincent. Data on the demographic characteristics of the female population; on female-headed households, and female labour force participation and educational status are presented and rural action and education programmes are described. The paper notes that agricultural extension services are differently distributed

between male and female farmers, and that none of the programmes for extension workers includes home economics at the regional levels. It concludes that apart from Grenada, none of the other islands has a national policy on behalf of rural women and families. A number of recommendations for future action are made, based on the needs of the four countries. These include the need for data and documentation on the role and situation of rural women and the inclusion of specific projects for women within the framework of rural development programmes. Criteria on which the selection of programmes and mechanisms should be based are also identified.

UNECLAC: 91

Aranda, Ximena

RURAL WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA: A SOCIAL FACTOR IN THE PAST DECADE. (1975-1984). Santiago: UNECLAC; September, 1984. viii, 58 p.

The Paper is the result of studies by ECLAC and research done in the region on rural women. The information outlined has been dealt with under five headings: the background and contexts of the Decade for Women; Rural Women in Latin America; the rural family; women's demands and organizations and some policy recommendations. Recommendations include the search for solutions at the local level, where the women's organizations should play a leading role both in the articulation of their demands and in the search for solutions based on their own resources. The aim of the paper is to emphasize the most important aspects of the material reviewed and so the treatment of the above-mentioned subjects might be considered unequal.

UNECLAC: 92

Baas, Ettie

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. The Hague: Institute of Social Studies; February, 1982. 111p.

Updated and partially-annotated bibliography on women, it contains general references on the role and status of women and references to other bibliographies on women's studies. The following specific areas are

covered: women's emancipation, women's liberation and politics; culture and society; women and development; rural women; history; employment and labour; fertility and family planning; health and nutrition; and education. Recent acquisitions to the Institute of Social Studies Library are included while publications prior to 1970 have been discarded except for those titles considered to be still definitive or classics in the field.

UNELAC:93

Blake, Hazel

JAMAICA WOMEN: REALITIES AND PROSPECTS IN THE 1980'S. JAMAICA: UWI; March, 1983. 13p.

This document was presented at an International Women's Day Seminar, March 8-9, 1984, and describes the precepts of the World Plan of Action and the Declaration of Mexico which subsequently became the basis for the objectives and goals of the UN Decade for Women. It also focuses on the regional Plan of Action for the integration of women into Latin American economic and social development - including the ECLA plan which emphasizes the need to affect structural changes to enable women to participate fully in the socio-economic and political spheres of development. Outlines the Programme of Action of the second half of the decade and discusses the effects of the UN Decade for Women.

UNECLAC: 94

Bolles, A. Lynn

ECONOMIC CRISIS AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS. n1. 1985. 33p.

Analyses 127 working-class households in Kingston, Jamaica, to show how women-headed households cope with dependence in an insecure and inadequate wage economy based on international monopoly capital. Demonstrates that working-class households, with a male partner/spouse in residence have greater access to resources and are less dependent on alternative income strategies found in the informal sector on the economy, than households headed by and dependent upon the labour of women.

UNECLAC: 95

Carryl, Ivor

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMMING IN THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY: METHODOLOGY AND ISSUES IN RESPECT OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN INDUSTRY. Vienna: UNIDO, July, 1975. 24p.

Within the framework of recent efforts to develop programmes aimed at expanding the production base of CARICOM member states, the paper presents a number of issues considered crucial to women's participation in industrialization and suggests some need for women to take a more active part in the job creation process. To achieve this end, it is proposed that public awareness programmes emphasize the opportunities for women to become actively involved in industrial activities. The document concludes with excerpts from a study on regional industrial programming in CARICOM countries.

UNECLAC: 96

Chaney, Elsa M; Lewis, Martha W.

CREATING A WOMEN'S COMPONENT: A CASE STUDY IN RURAL JAMAICA. Washington DC: USAID Office of Women in Development; March, 1981. 35p.

Designs a programme for women to fit into the activities and objectives of the Second Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP) in Jamaica. Family Food Production Plan - vegetable gardening is a rotation of nutritive vegetables to complement starchy foods, thus providing a balanced diet with little animal protein. The plan arose from the needs of farm women who were not considered in the main Programme. With inputs from the women, pre-planning included selecting suitable vegetables, organizing the course, training home extension officers in the community. Nutrition and health and vegetable gardening were the main topics of the course. Concludes that the project has had reasonable success. In nine months 540 women and their families had vegetable gardens; there were 20 extension officers in the field. Considers other aspects for the future: a women's centre; a viable

craft shop; a child development centre to enhance and widen the women's interests beyond nutrition towards responsible parenthood; the role of the father in child-rearing and the importance of family planning.

UNECLAD: 97

Cohen, Stuart; Bertie, A.

WOMEN IN THE CARIBBEAN: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. (2 VOLS) Leiden: Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, Department of Caribbean Studies; 1985.

Although the titles of books and articles are in seven languages, the annotations are all in English. Before each item a coded annotation as to the geographical area or areas covered by the publication can be found. The Bibliography is subdivided into the following categories: Introductory Works: biographies of individual women; family and household; cultural and economic factors; education; politics and law. Volume 1 includes a list of women's organisations.

UNECLAD: 98

Cuales, Sonia

WOMEN, REPRODUCTION AND FOREIGN CAPITAL IN CURACAO. n.1. 1980. p. 75-86

The study defines Curacao as a peripheral capitalist society, with a matrifocal type family structure where dependence on occasional incomes forms the material basis for the women's employment at Texas Instruments, an export-oriented electronics assembly enterprise, during the period of the Company's operation in the territory (8 years). The question leading from the analysis is: Would participation of women in industrial labour, particularly implying an important improvement of their economic position lead towards major changes in their traditional subordinate position? Findings are measured against three major functions they traditionally performed: (a) the role of procreation; (b) taking care of the household in general, of the men and children in particular; and (c) economic activity, i.e. how to provide for their own subsistence and that of their household.

Results indicate that procreation decreased in the benefit of capital, that the care-taking role became heavier and that economic activities increased. A drastic change in male domination was not evident, so that though the material basis for women's subordination, economic dependence, had disappeared to a large extent, women continued in a subordinate position. The results are explored against three factors: (1) the relatively short nature of the experience; (2) the sophisticated human relations techniques which specifically exploit the traditionally defined attributes of feminine passivity, submissiveness, sentimentality, sexual desirability, generally applied at the plant; and, (3) the lesser possibility of the development of a feminist consciousness in a periphery society where material conditions are much less favourable than in capitalist societies.

UNECLAD: 99

Cuthbert, Marlene

CARIBBEAN WOMEN IN COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT REPORT OF A WORKSHOP.
Barbados: Cedar Press; 1975. 61p.

Includes recommendations of the Workshop groups on using the media to project the problems of the under-privileged; women and the law and the press and the law; women and the media. Concludes that a proper system of communication based on participatory planning and project implementation is a matter of urgent importance and that governments be urged to re-examine their communication concepts and methods. Also includes lectures on development support communication; media concepts for human development with special reference to women; the Jamaican woman and the media; woman and law in the Bahamas; and using the print media to project problems of the underprivileged.

UNECLAD: 100

Daly, Stephanie

DEVELOPING LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Port-of-Spain: National Commission on the Status of Women; 1982. 136p.

Gives an insight into the present legal status of women in Trinidad and Tobago, focussing upon statutory changes made since 1975. Chapter 1 examines legislation affecting young women, such as criminal offences, age of employment, the minimum age for marriage and juvenile offences. Chapter 2 deals with legislation specific to married women and their children and covers such topics as domicile and matrimonial jurisdiction, divorce and domestic violence. Legislation affecting all women is reviewed in Chapter 3. Topics covered include abortion, rape, employment and conditions at work, minimum wages, national insurance and property rights of the common law wife. Includes references.

UNECLAC: 101

Daly, Stephanie

THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Port-of-Spain: National Commission on the Status of Women; 1975. 63c.

Examines the legal status of women in Trinidad and Tobago according to their age and marital status. Various areas of the law which affect women generally such as employment, national insurance, workmen's compensation and abortion are also examined.

UNECLAC: 102

Drayton, Kathleen

WOMEN IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: HEALTH AND EDUCATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN OVER THE DECADE FOR WOMEN.

Barbados: Cave Hill, UWI Faculty of Education: March 1985 18p.

Achievements are evaluated within a theoretical framework, defined by feminist theory. Future strategies are then suggested on the basis of that evaluation. The general conclusion is that there have been advances and increases in the provision of health and education for women during the decade. However, old ideologies still shape the organisation of schools and their curricula. The sexist division of labour which education has enforced affects not only the methods in education, but methods of health care delivery. The decade has helped to identify and focus issues in health and education which have to be addressed now and in future decades.

UNECLAC: 103

Durant-Gonzalez, V.

MULTI-LEVEL METHODOLOGY: QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DATA ON THE LIVES OF CARIBBEAN WOMEN. Barbados: UWI, ISER; September, 1982. 47p.

A Description and analysis of a procedure towards obtaining information directed at increasing female participation in economic and social development, nationally and regionally are given. A multi-level method is used integrating the standard methodological structured survey sample and anthropological unstructured in-depth interviewing techniques. Three levels of interviewing were conducted. Round 1 employed a questionnaire administered to 1526 women in three research sites, Antigua, Barbados and St Vincent dealing with demography, education, family and kinship, work and organisation and group membership. Round 2 was designed to gather quantitative data on everyday experiences like work, support systems, relationships vis-avis men and other women, attitudes and perceptions of themselves and coping with daily activity. Round 3 involved the use of varied data collection techniques, from participant observations to group

discussion interviews in Barbados, Antigua, Grenada, St Kitts, Dominica and St Vincent on problems selected for further investigation based on findings from Round 1. The problems of integrating scattered personnel and resources, the integration of the project into local communities and the uncovering of relevant data on Caribbean women involved the formulation of ideas, the identification of research problems, the designing of data collecting instruments and the creation of mechanisms for their implementation in the multi-disciplinary team effort. Cases are mentioned and some findings referred to are: that it is common for paternal relatives to be involved in the case of children born in visiting unions; that male partners are often the one who encourage birth control; and that men support and encourage their partners to assume responsibility irrespective of marital status. Training methods for interviews are outlined in detail. Supervision and reinterview methods are explained.

UNECLAC: 104

EDUCATIONAL SITUATION OF WOMEN: FIVE STUDIES ON THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICAN. Santiago: UNCEPAL; June, 1983. 188p.

The Analysis and recommendations are made against the background of the Regional Plan of Action, the aims of which are outlined. Describes existing conditions so as to evaluate how much progress has been made in achieving the objectives proposed by the Plan. The situation of men and women in different countries and within each country is compared with a view to discovering which countries have the worst educational conditions, in which aspects of the system the greatest inadequacies are to be found, and in which the differences between the educational situation of men and women are most pronounced. It is observed that the greatest differences detrimental to women occur in the countries with the lowest educational levels. Further assessment reveals that in the region, a wish to improve and extend the coverage of the educational system has meant substantial progress. However, the changes are being introduced slowly and in general, the qualitative aspects of the content of the instruction provided are overlooked. Accordingly, by transmitting content which corresponds with sexual

stereotypes, education is one of the means by which the existing situation is maintained. If this were altered, it is possible that education might be a powerful instrument for changing the status of women. Recommendation for primary education are levelled mainly at illiteracy in rural areas, and secondary education at eliminating discrimination vis a vis the job market and social life. As for the appraisal of the Plan itself, procedures for pertinent information collection are suggested.

UNECLAC: 105

Garcia Castro, Mary etal

WOMEN AND MIGRATION: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - A SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. Florida: Gainesville, Center for Latin American Studies; February, 1984. 59p.

Lists 135 references in or after 1978, dealing with migrant women in the Latin American and Caribbean context and excluding studies on internal migration in the United States. References are organised in alphabetical order by the author's last name and numbered. A subject index is also included. Major gaps perceived in the compiler's review of the literature are in more macro-oriented analyses of women's migration and historical research on women and migration.

UNECLAC: 106

Greene, Gloria; Robb, Reive

DIRECTORY OF RESEARCHERS ON WOMEN STUDIES IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN. Caracas: UNESCO; May 1985. 87p.

Assembles research interests and projects of academic researchers and practitioners engaged in women studies in the region, the latter group being actively engaged in the development of women's studies. The overall aims of the publication are to: identify the nature and scope of research and related activity; stimulate cooperation and communication among researchers;

supplement existing directories. Includes a list of institutions engaged in women's research, national government departments responsible for women in development and a name index.

UNECLAC: 107

Henry, F; Wilson, P

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN CARIBBEAN SOCIETIES. Social and Economic Studies
Vol. 24 No. 2 (June, 1975)p. 165-98

Surveys the literature on the status of women in the Caribbean. Looks particularly at the socialization of women; their economic and social roles; the attempts by women to capitalize on their strengths; the ways in which women are perceived by men as depicted in the popular idiom of the calypso. Concludes that the roles played by women in the Caribbean may vary according to the economics of their community, to the type of mating relationship they participate in and the type of household in which they live. Reveals that women do play subservient roles to men in many spheres, but reasons that this could be related to the severe economic under-organisation of these societies. Finds that another aspect to the role of women in Caribbean societies relating to the male-female relationship itself, is the fact that women are often seen by men as manipulative strategists who clearly devise ways and means to obtain their objectives at the expense of men.

UNECLAC: 108

McClellan, A.W.A.

ECONOMIC ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN.

Presented at the Biennial Conference of the Caribbean Women's Association.
Barbados: UWI, Department of Economics; April, 1974. 10p.

The paper defines the ultimate goal of economic development in the Caribbean as (1) the absence of poverty, of chronic unemployment and of demeaning job activities; (2) the dominance of internal decision-making over the level and

pattern of economic activity; (3) equitability in the distribution of income. Aspects of a development strategy for the Caribbean are outlined and include emphasis on agriculture and agro-based industries, human-intensive manufacturing industries, and promotion of efficient methods of small-scale production. The role of women is defined in the framework of the human element needed to implement this strategy. Their special contribution relates to the position of women in the running of the household, the predominance of women in culinary activity, and the subtle influence which women exert on all aspects of male behaviour.

UNECLAC: 109

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT. Port-of-Spain: UNECLAC; April, 1985. 6 p.

Activities include preparations for the UN End-of-Decade World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the UN Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; studies on women as recipients of services, study on violence against women, assistance to the Voluntary Fund among others.

UNECLAC: 110

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING. Santo Domingo: INSTRAW; February, 1984. 23 p.

Report on an Intraregional Seminar on the Integration of women into development planning.

UNECLAC: 111

LEGAL SITUATION OF WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN DEFINED ACCORDING TO THE RESOLUTIONS AND MANDATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM. Santiago: UNCEPAL; June, 1983. 29 p.

Paper presented at a Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, Santiago de Chile, 1983.

UNECLAC: 112

EMPLOYED WOMEN IN BARBADOS: A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE 1946-1970. Barbados: Cave Hill; 1984. xiii, 131 p.

The Study seeks to identify the extent to which women in Barbados are involved in employment and the changes that have occurred over a period of time. It focuses on the use of quantitative macro-level data because of their availability and because they more readily permit an understanding of the linkage between the growth and structure of the working force with that of the population as a whole: information is also presented in graphic and tabular form.

UNECLAC: 113

Massiah, Joycelin

OVERVIEW OF WOMEN IN THE CARIBBEAN PROJECT. Barbados: UWI, ISER; August, 1982. 40p.

Report on the objectives, design, administrative organisation and operational experience of the Women in the Caribbean Project. The Project was conceived as an exploratory attempt to identify the broad spectrum of issues confronting women, as they were defined by women themselves and to utilize the insights gained in the process to help to develop skills, policies and programmes which could impact on the quality of thought and action devoted to the welfare and development of women in the region.

UNECLAC: 114

Massiah, Joycelin

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE CARIBBEAN . BARBADOS:
Cave Hill; September, 1983. xvi, 144 p.

The objective of the Conference was to provide a forum for researchers to present preliminary findings of the project concerned with the Role of Women in the English-Speaking Caribbean; demonstrate the relevance of academic research to the planning process; produce proposals for action programmes which expose the concepts and methodological techniques developed by the project. The document summarizes the proceedings of the two plenary sessions concerned with the organization and methodology of the project, three panel discussions concerned with its implications and the panel discussion which reviewed the entire undertaking. Presents workshop reports on such issues as "Male perceptions of women in Barbados", "Women in public life and women in the family."

UNECLAC: 115

Massiah, Joycelin

WOMEN AS HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CARIBBEAN; FAMILY STRUCTURE AND FEMININE STATUS. PARIS: UNESCO; 1983 69p.

Provides insights into the characteristics and coping strategies of females who head households and identifies poverty as the major problem. Suggests that welfare programmes should be designed both to sustain and rehabilitate. In the latter, planners need to emphasize policies that include programmes for both males and females. The aim should be to provide not only basic necessities, but motivation and the capacity for self-improvement. Policies directed at females should aim at: (1) devising income generating programmes that not only permit them to work within the household, but provide them with the physical and capital assets required to do so; (2) ensuring that employment creation programmes contain a component designed specifically for women; (3) providing institutionally supported child-care centres; (4) expanding the opportunities for part-time work; (5) increasing opportunities for furthering formal education and technical training.

UNECLAC: 116

Mohammed, Patricia

BUILDING THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Canada: Simone De Beauvoir Institute; 1982. 10p.

Seeks to show the dialectical relationship existing between theoretical research and practical social action in the area of women's studies. The paper assumes that the women's movement is revolutionary in character and requires a revolutionary theory that is suited to its needs. The analysis draws on the experience of a women's organisation in Trinidad and Tobago, the Concerned Women for Progress, whose attempt to marry theory and "praxis" illustrates that: (1) praxis, especially in a society where the level of consciousness is low, has to be informed by theory; (2) theory has to be informed by praxis; and (3) praxis enhances the rigour of theory while being informed itself by theory.

UNECLAC: 117

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT MANNING: REVIEW OF THE IMPACT OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS ON THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN ST LUCIA. Port-of-Spain: UNECLAC; August, 1983. 7p.

The objective of the Workshop is to promote community participation in development planning, with special reference to the assessment of living conditions as they affect the community and women in particular. The key areas of discussion on which recommendations are made are health; education; water and sanitation. The results of the workshop exercises are included in this report as annexes.

UNECLAC: 118

PARTICIPATION OF CARIBBEAN WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: TRAINING AND INCOME GENERATING PROGRAMMES. Port-of-Spain: CEPAL; 1978.

Draft project that attempts to establish the need for programmes applicable to the Caribbean sub-region, in order to promote the integration of women into social and economic development. It implies that an understanding of the family structure in the region would gear development projects specifically to urban and rural marginal women who represent the majority of the Caribbean population. Self help projects are proposed as the most natural form of development, and also ideas for project implementation.

UNECLAC: 119

Phillips, Daphne

WOMEN TRADERS IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. Port-of-Spain: UNECLAC; May, 1983.
40 p.

Women traders are mainly from the low-income or no-income bracket. According to the Report, there are two types of trade in the informal sector: one that is envisaged and created by women for economic and other needs; and the other which is permitted and controlled by the parameters of the CARICOM Agreement. Details are provided of buying patterns, types of merchandise, and the hazards which must be confronted because of legal restrictions. It is suggested that coordinated planning in agriculture and trade, the zoning of industries and the expansion of facilities at the Central Market would go a long way to lessening current inconveniences. The implementation of these proposals would also contribute to a more efficient and vibrant trading system.

UNECLAC: 120

PLANNING FOR WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A SOURCE BOOK FOR THE CARIBBEAN. Barbados: Angela Zephirin; September, 1983. ii, 112 p.

Provides information on and information generated by the Woman in the Caribbean Project. Despite broad uniformity of objectives, each of the evaluations has something unique to offer. Included are condensed versions of the reports made by Jamaica, St Lucia and Dominica. In addition to their evaluations, annexes to each study provide commentary from team members as to their view of the value of this interdisciplinary team research. Section V focuses on methods of participatory research and sections VI and VII are designed to be of technical use. Section VI outlines the kind of information planners and those wishing to influence planners should gather from data from clients of development projects. Section VII is an annotated bibliography on the literature on women in the Caribbean.

UNECLAC: 121

Pollard, Magda

ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN PROGRAMMES FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT. Guyana: CARICOM, July, 1983. 6 p.

An overview is given of the work of organisations such as CARIWA, WAND, etc. It is observed that in CARICOM a significant feature of the women's movement is the degree of active cooperation and collaboration between governmental agencies and autonomous non-governmental organisations, based on a recognition of the complementary roles of the agencies operating at both national and regional levels. Some recommendations are made for the better functioning of the non-governmental organisations, among which are: (1) the need for more formal structuring; (2) the need to generate information to support programme planning; (3) the need for more technical expertise. The work is viewed against the background of the objectives of the Programme of Action, 1980.

UNECLAC: 122

PROGRAMME FOR FOLLOW UP TO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES FOR WOMEN IN FIELDS OF CRAFTS AND AGRO-INDUSTRIES. Barbados: UNI Extra-Mural Department; 9 p.

Outlines activities to be undertaken by WAND as a follow-up to the regional workshop on income-generating activities for women in craft and agro-industrial production. These include four sub-regional workshops designed to provide in-depth training in project planning and development and to identify potential products and project groups; a pilot project to cover Dominica, St Vincent and Antigua which would demonstrate and test a new approach to the planning, organization and implementation of income-generating activities in the fields of craft and agro-industry; technical assistance and technical training; and a feasibility study for the establishment of a regional purchasing scheme for certain raw material supplies and packaging material for agro-products.

UNECLAC: 123

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN. (2 VOLS.) Barbados: May, 1985.

Contains individual papers submitted by members of the Commission on the Law as it relates to women; the employment, placing and promotion of women in the public and private sector, the historical background to the position of women in Barbadian society; the role of women in society; the mental and physical health of women; trends in family life, women's roles with respect to the one-parent family; women in politics and public life; women in the church; and abortion.

UNECLAC: 124

REPORT OF THE REGIONAL MEETING FOR LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN IN PREPARATION FOR THE WORLD CONFERENCE TO REVIEW AND APPRAISE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE. Santiago: UNCEPAL; January, 1985. 36 p.

Presents summary of discussion on programs achieved and formulation of strategies for the advancement of women up to the realization of the goals and objectives of the UN Decade. With regard to education, a great increase in primary and vocational and technical education and training for women in different fields was noted. The increase in unemployment, persistence of rural work and the difficulties of gauging household were among the problems mentioned. In the field of health, while the coverage of services had broadened, there were limitations to access. Outlines a strategy at the national, regional and interntional levels.

UNECLAC: 125

REPORT OF THE REGIONAL MEETING OF OFFICIALS CONCERNED WITH THE GREATER INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT. Guyana: CARICOM Secretariat; nd.

Presents a number of papers which deal with the various roles of women in particular aspects of development. These include a note on the ISER Project and the role of women in the proposed New International Economic Order. Country and agency reports are given by representative member states and agencies. Provides Secretariat statements in respect of education and culture; Caribbean Regional Training Project, health, labour and other related matters. Gives guidelines and format for the preparation of project requests. Includes recommendations for future achievements during the 1980-85 period.

UNECLAC: 126

REPORT OF THE SEMINAR ON THE CARIBBEAN WOMEN AND THEIR PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Cuba: 1979.

The Report is divided into three sections. The First reports on the attendance and organization of work, and gives a summary of the debates, the main areas discussed being women in the development process - employment, health and education; in the situation of infants and women's organizations. Includes a list of recommendations to CEPAL as to (a) the creation by CEPAL of adequate machinery to enhance projects and programmes and their implementation; (b) the holding of meetings and seminars as a means of increasing the exchange of experiences and information; (c) the holding of a Workshop for training of women on the identification of requirements and the development, management, implementation and assessment of projects.

UNECLAC: 127

REPORT OF THE THIRD MEETING OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT. Barbados: WAND; May, 1985. 14 p.

The paper deals with the goals and aspirations of the Women and Development Unit (WAND). Its activities are aimed at building capacity, consciousness and cohesion in programmes at national and regional levels. One of the ways in which WAND has tried to raise awareness is through the curricula of various regional training programmes. In order to continue its work, however, WAND will need both financial and moral support of the Governments of the region. It is suggested that this support be provided by the use of WAND staff as consultants and resource persons in the design and implementation of major development programmes.

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION AND ORIENTATION OF ECLA SECRETARIAT'S ACTIVITIES ON THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA. Santiago: UNCEPAL; July, 1983. 60 p.

Presented at a Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, Mexico City. August 8-10, 1983. Gives a comprehensive view of activities carried out by ECLA on the integration of women in development from August, 1979 to December, 1982. Describes the legislative framework, main policy orientations, programmes, organizations and lines of action of these activities, examining them according to different criteria: planning, participation in meetings, formulation of diagnostic analyses and strengthening of national and regional capacity. Projects activities for the period 1983-1985 which will emphasize: the strengthening of the capacity of national mechanisms to integrate women's problems into planning; the strengthening of ECLA's capacity to identify policy and programme questions concerning women and a regional appraisal of the situation of women. Summaries of ECLA studies and reports on the integration of women in development completed since the Second Regional Conference, and projects implemented by ECLA from August 1979 to December 1982 are contained in Annexes.

UNECLAC: 129

St Cyr, Joaquin

WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES ALLOCATED IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET OF ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES. Port-of-Spain: UNECLAC; May, 1985

The study begins with a description of the status of women in St Vincent, including their legal status and their place in the population structure. This is followed by an examination of the extent of participation by women in the labour force, particularly in the agriculture and export sectors. Education and health care services and certain social welfare programmes financed from the resources of the national budget, are assessed to see how far they meet the needs of female population. Next the availability of health care services at primary level is described with the focus on those services which meet the special health requirements of women. The long-term objective of this study is to provide hard data for use in a regional programme aimed at involving women in the social planning process and providing basic information on women as beneficiaries of Government social services.

UNECLAC: 130

Springer, Basil G.

ROLE OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE IN THREE EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES: GRENADA, ST LUCIA AND ST VINCENT. Port-of-Spain: UNECLAC; 1983. 55 p.

Critically examines national policies and programmes for the improvement and enhancement of women's work in agriculture. Analyzes, inter alia, national information on agricultural production, population, urban/rural female composition; proportion of women employed in agricultural sector; number of female farm operators; wage levels; effects of technological changes within the sector on female participation. Recommends a more equitable approach to maximise the contribution of women; further detailed research to provide micro-data for developing countries and planning and executing specific programmes.

UNECLAC: 131

STUDIES ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE. Georgetown: CARICOM Secretariat; 1982. 6 p.

An overview of the agricultural situation in the Caribbean forms the background to this outline of a proposed CARICOM study which seeks to analyse female participation in agriculture at the national and at one major industry level. The study will be done in Grenada, St Lucia and St Vincent and later extended to other countries. The outline sets out the justification for the study and the terms of reference of the consultant.

UNECLAC: 132

Tonge, Gwendolyn M.etal

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA WOMEN'S DESK: POLICY FOR THE WOMEN'S DESK. Antigua: Woman's Desk; 1985. 8 p.

The objectives of the desk are: to continue to heighten the consciousness in women of their potential and to provide opportunities for them to participate in the development of the island; to work towards involving more young women in programmes that will help increase their capabilities for contributing towards national development; to represent the interests of women in the islands at decision-making levels. To achieve these objectives, the desk intends to address education; health and nutrition; family life education; agriculture and food processing; employment opportunities and conditions of work; politics and women's representation; use of the media; collection and dissemination of information; funding.

UNECLAC: 133

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO NATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN: REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1980. Port-of-Spain, 1980. 26 p.

Reports on the activities of the Commission during 1980. Early in its deliberations, the Commission identified sexual discrimination, domestic violence and rape as areas of particular concern. Six ad hoc committees were set up to: examine and report on legal status, rural women, education and employment, and health and welfare; to mount a public awareness programme on the Commission's work; and to prepare reports of the Commission's findings. Based on its preliminary investigations, the Commission: proposes to undertake a pilot survey of rural areas to determine more precisely the needs and aspirations of rural women and to undertake research into existing employment opportunities for women; recognizes that women have a special place in the arts and that the need exists to harness their talents so as to make skills marketable; considers family health care, day-care centres and the procedures relating to maintenance payments as primary concerns for health and welfare. Recommendations are made concerning agriculture, health and welfare, handicraft and the arts. The Report also includes a status report tracing the background to the development of the country in general and women in particular, the effects of industrialization and the legal rights of women.

UNECLAC: 134

Wint, A.J.

ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS: JAMAICA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ROLE OF RURAL WOMEN) Kingston: IICA; April, 1980. 95 p.

Seeks to provide information to assist in solving the many-faceted problems of women in development. Elicits from statistical data between 1970 and 1978 that though there are more women than men in the population there are far more males in the labour force; a higher percentage of the male labour force than the female is employed; generally women tend to be employed beyond their potential. Uses the criteria of family, education and religion to show how the social system impacts on women. Discusses briefly: legislation

of the 1970's which sought to improve on women's condition; political and administrative appointments of women; women's organization; some programmes to improve women's competence. Looks at areas of employment, home economics syllabuses in educational institutions and government ministries; the achievements of the Women's Bureau - established to improve the status of women. Decides that Jamaican women are leaders in their community and should no longer be kept on the periphery of socio-politico-economic development. Rural women are strongly motivated by the desire to achieve social mobility for their children. Despite theoretical equality, women are treated as second class citizens and must find ways to change this situation. Lists several avenues through which they could participate more meaningfully in national development. Concludes that appropriate data are urgently needed to facilitate a precise assessment of the status of women.

UNECLAC: 135

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT: DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1984 ONWARDS.
Port-of-Spain: UNECLAC.CDCC; April, 1984.

The overall aim is to assess the reality of women's lives in the Caribbean as defined by the regional women's movement and the respective member government, and to submit for the consideration of the committee, such projects geared toward self-propelled integration of women in development. The Work Programme is to be implemented through five lines of action, which represent substantive, coordinative or supportive activities: (1) in-house research relating to selected fields of women's issues and to processing and disseminating information relevant to the integration of women in development; (2) coordination of consultant papers on issues of concern for women within specific economic sectors; (3) missions of technical assistance as requested by member governments; (4) attendance at meetings geared toward facilitating the task of coordinating the CDCC work programme with the activities of relevant organizations, and meetings geared toward enhancing the knowledge of the Secretariat, of the Caribbean reality in this area; (5) search for extra-budgetary resources for projects initiated or sponsored by CDCC member governments or the Secretariat. Six different projects, subdivided into two groups have been designed.

UNECLAC: 136

WOMEN AND MEDIA DECISION-MAKING IN THE CARIBBEAN. Jamaica: UWI/CARIMAC; 1982. ix, 233 p.

Proceedings and recommendations of a seminar which brought together Caribbean media managers and other professional media workers to determine how the mass media can facilitate women's contribution to the development of the region. The papers included in the Report deal with the portrayal of women by the mass media and the status of women media workers. Specific recommendations are addressed to Unesco, media organizations, media workers, UWI, Caribbean governments, and women's organizations. A Steering Committee was appointed to make recommendations for the establishment of a national media workers association; to ensure the implementation of the recommendations emanating from the seminar; formulate guidelines for the roles and functions of the association which act as a catalyst to inform, guide and monitor media values, particularly as they relate to the image of women; guide the development of media presentations for children; publish material and/or programmes to serve as models; lobby for female representation in regional and national media associations; and such other activities as the Steering Committee may designate.

UNECLAC: 137

WOMEN AS PARTICIPANTS: REFLECTIONS ON THEIR ROLE IN THE FAMILY AND IN SOCIETY. Presented at the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin American and the Caribbean, Mexico City, August 8-10, 1983. Santiago: UNCEPAL; July, 1983. 55 p.

Provides a synopsis of the situation of Latin American women, fitting them into an analysis of family life, considering both the attempts which have so far been made to acquire knowledge of their situation and the attempts which may be made to improve acquisition of this knowledge in the longer term. Considers the close linkage between the situations of women and the broader

processes that affect their countries and the region. Gives special attention to the present situation and prospects of young women. Postulates the need to put forward proposals for the integrated development of women which would encourage an attainment of individual well-being and an improved quality of life as regards both the satisfaction of basic needs and the effective participation of women in the economic, social, cultural and human development process. Incorporates contributions made by ECLA to the study of the integration of women in development.

W.A.N.D.
138 - 162

WAND: 138

Antrobus, Peggy

ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATION AND ACTION PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL WOMEN: REPORT ON THE WINDWARD ISLANDS. Prepared for FAO Expert Consultation, March, 1981.

WAND: 139

Antrobus, Peggy

STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING THE INTEGRAION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT. Barbados: WAND, 1986

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Barrow, Christine

CARIBBEAN WOMEN, AGRICULTURE AND THE FAMILY IN CHANGING FAMILY PATTERNS AND WOMEN'S ROLE IN THE CARIBBEAN. Barbados: UWI Cave Hill; 1986

WAND: 141

Carlioni, Alice

INTEGRATING WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS: CASE STUDIES OF TEN FAO-ASSISTED FIELD PROJECTS. Italy, 1983.

WAND: 142

Chaney, Elsa M; Strow, Helen

BUILDING A WOMAN'S COMPONENT: TWO INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - TWO RIVERS AND PINDERS WATERSHEDS, CHRISTINA, JAMAICA. Washington DC: USAID, 1980. 73p.

WAND: 143

Clarendon, Elsa M; Lewis, Martha W.

CREATING A WOMAN'S COMPONENT: A CASE STUDY IN RURAL JAMAICA. Washington DC: USAID, 1981. 36p.

WAND: 144

Clarendon, Hannah

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE. Unpublished paper. Dominica, Ministry of Agriculture, 1981.

WAND: 145

Ellis, Patricia

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN. UWI Extension Newsletter Vol. 14. No. 1 (1983)

WAND: 146

Ellis, Patricia

CASE STUDY OF THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN ROSE HALL, ST VINCENT. Barbados: WAND; 1982. 110 p.

WAND: 147

Ellis, Patricia

THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE CARIBBEAN ASSOCIATION OF PEASANTS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS. Barbados: WAND; 1982.

WAND: 148

Ellis, Patricia

PILOT PROJECT FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT - ST VINCENT
- SUMMARY REPORT FOR PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1980 - April, 1983. Barbados: WAND;
1983. 12p.

WAND: 149

Ellis, Patricia

PILOT PROJECT FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT - ST
VINCENT; REPORT ON DICKINSONS COMMUNITY FOR PERIOD FEBRUARY - OCTOBER 1981.
Barbados: WAND; 1981. 11 p.

WAND: 150

Ellis, Patricia

REPORT ON PILOT PROJECT FOR THE INTEGRAION OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT -
ST VINCENT. Barbados: WAND, 1983, v, 58 p.

WAND: 151

Glesne, Corrine

INCLUSION AND INCORPORATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: THE CASE OF YOUNG
VINCENTIANS.

WAND: 152

Gomes, Patrick I. ed.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN. London: C. Hurst; 1985. xxi, 246 p.

WAND: 153

Harry, India S.

LABOUR PATTERNS IN AGRICULTURE IN TRINIDAD: PAPER PREPARED FOR THE CONFERENCE ON GENDER ISSUES IN FARMING SYSTEMS, RESEARCH ON EXTENSION, FEBRUARY 26 - MARCH 1, 1986. Florida: University of Florida; 1986. 21 p.

WAND: 154

Louden, Janice A.

IMPLICATIONS OF FAMILY STRUCTURE FOR WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE IN CHANGING FAMILY PATTERNS AND WOMEN'S ROLE IN THE CARIBBEAN. Barbados: UWI, Cave Hill; 1986.

WAND: 155

Mahabir, Diana

WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN. Port-of-Spain; nd.

WAND: 156

METHODOLOGY OF INQUIRY FOR A FARMING SYSTEM ANALYSIS: St Lucia: Ministry of Agriculture, 1982.

WAND: 157

Mosen, Janet Henshall

GENDER ROLES IN CARIBBEAN SMALL SCALE AGRICULTURE. PAPER PRESENTED TO CONFERENCE ON GENDER ISSUES IN FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION, FEBRUARY 26 - MARCH 1, 1986. Florida: University of Florida; 1986. 20 p.

WAND: 158

A PROFILE OF SMALL FARMING IN ST VINCENT, DOMINICA AND ST LUCIA: REPORT ON A BASE-LINE SURVEY.

WAND: 159

REPORT OF EXPERT CONSULTATION ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES IN THE CARIBBEAN, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS, DECEMBER 3-6, 1985. Rose: FAO, 1985. 86 p.

WAND: 160

Staudt, Kathleen A.

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN. Washington DC: Population Council; 1982.

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SUMMARY REPORT ON THE WORKSHOP FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS FOR IMPROVING THE EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS OF RURAL WOMEN SPONSORED BY ILO, PREPARED FOR IDRC. Barbados: WAND, 1983. 4 p.

WAND: 162

Wyre, V.Iothie

A STUDY OF THE OCCUPATION OF THE RURAL JAMAICA MARKET WOMEN. Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Certificate of Social Work at the UWI, Mona, Jamaica, June, 1975. Jamaica: UWI, 1975. v, 80 p.

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WOMEN'S DESK: 41
SALCCL: 55
ISER: 69
UNECLAC: 90;
102;
103;
104;
117;
125;
126
WAND: 138

EDUCATION - ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

WOMEN'S DESK: 49

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NRDF: 2; 3; 23; 36

EDUCATION - BELIZE

ISER: 78

EDUCATION - DOMINICA

ISER: 61

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NRDF: 23
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NRDF: 8; 25; 27
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UNECLAC: 129

EDUCATION - TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

ISER: 61
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NRDF: 4; 23
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50
SALCCL: 55
ISER: 57; 64; 72; 77;
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112;
115;
126;
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EMPLOYMENT - BARBADOS

NRDF: 36
UNECLAC: 112; 123

EMPLOYMENT - BELIZE

ISER: 78

EMPLOYMENT - DOMINICA

ISER: 61

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UNECLAC: 130

EMPLOYMENT - JAMAICA

UNECLAC: 134
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EMPLOYMENT - ST LUCIA

NRDF: 8; 27
UNECLAC: 130

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ISER: 63; 75

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NRDF: 36

SLACCL: 55

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ISER: 75

UNECLAC: 123

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ISER: 63

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FAMILY STRUCTURE - ST LUCIA

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CUSO: 52

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NRDF: 16

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HEALTH - BELIZE	ISER: 78
HEALTH - JAMAICA	ISER: 66
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ISER: 61

UNECLAC: 101; 110; 133

WAND: 153

APPENDIX 11

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