

*Samoa: Country WID Profile*

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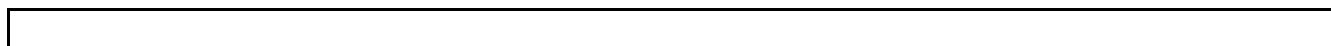
# Country WID Profile (Samoa)

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## Abbreviation (Samoa)

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BCG	Bacille Bille de Calmette et Guerin
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization, UN
F/P	Family Planning
GAD	Gender and Development
DOH	Department of Health
GDP	Gross (Values of) Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human-immuno Deficiency Virus /Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NUS	National University of Samoa
MWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
MCH	Mother and Child Health
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PHC	Primary Health Care
RH/FP/SH	Reproductive Health, Family Planning, Sexual Health
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
WID	Women in Development
WSFHA	Western Samoa Family Health Association
WHO	World Health Organization



## 1. Basic Profile

### 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Socio-Economic Profile						Ref.
Economic Indicators	GNP/Capita	Growth rate of real GDP		Inflation Rate*	Gini coefficient*	
	US\$1120	5.6%('96)		7.0%	NA	
Public Sector('97-'98)	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others	
Expenditure to sectors	8.2%	11.3%	NA	NA	NA	
Population(1996)	Total	% of urban population		Population growth rate('90-'95)		
	Total	0.16million		21.0%		2.30%
	Women	NA		NA		
Industry/GDP	Agriculture	Industry(Manufacture/Industry)		Service		
	NA	NA(NA)		NA		
Proportion of workers('90)	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Aid/GNP		
	Total	67%	4%	29%	NA	
	Women	73%	8%	19%	NA	
Labour Indicators	Total No.	Unemployment R.	Minimum wage	Women/Total*		
	Total	0.096million	3.0%	NA	NA	
	Women	32%	3.0%	NA	NA	
Decision-making	Women/Total		Women/Total(1991年)			
	Member of parliament	NA		Managers	NA	
	Ministries(1995)	7.0%		Technicians	NA	
	Deputy ministries('95)	7.0%		NA		
Law for women	Year		Details			
Ratification and signature of international law for women				Ratification	Year	
	CEDAW			Yes	1991	
Policy of WID	National Policy on Women and Action Plan		NA			
Governmental organization of WID	National Machinery		National Committee for Women (Ministry of Women Affairs, MWA)			
			Independent government organization			

#### References

- 1) World Bank, World Development Report 1997, 1997
- 2) UNDP, Human Development Report 1997, 1997
- 3) Fairbairn Dunlop@Associates Ltd., Country Profile on Women in Development, Samoa 1998

\*Refer to 7. Definitions (P.23)

## 1-2 Health Profile

Health Profile					Ref.
Life expectancy(1991)	Male 63.5 Female 65.5		Population growth rate	2.3%('90-'95)	3)
Expansion of health service	Doctor 2.9/0.1 million		Nurse and Midwife	21.6/0.1 million	3)
Government expenditure to health ( % of GDP '90 )		8.2%			1)
Infant mortality rate(per1,000) *			% of the vaccinated	1-year-old children	
Total	42(1996)		BCG('90-'95)	98%	1)
Female	NA		DPT('90-'95)	95%	1)
Under-5 mortality rate(per1,000) *			Polio('90-'95)	95%	1)
Total	53(1996)		Measles('90-'95)	96%	1)
Family planning	Contraceptive rate('90-'97)	21%	Total fertility rate(1993) *	3.8	3)
Births attendance rate *	95%		Age at first marriage	Male 28, Female 24	3)
Maternal anemia rate *	NA		% of infants with low birth weight	7%('90-'94)	2)
Maternal mortality rate	35 persons per 0.1million				2)
Nutrition			Oral rehydration therapy use rate*	31%	2)
Iodine deficiency	households consuming iodized salt 59%		Malnutrition	NA	2)
Community health service('90-'96)					
Access to safe water	urban100 % rural 77%		Access to adequate sanitation	urban100 %rural92%	
HIV/AIDS	HIV infected		AIDS cases		
Statistics(1995)	0.6 per 0.1million		NA		1)

## 1-3 Education Profile

Education Profile					Ref.
Education system	Compulsory education(8 year), Primary education(8 year)				5)
Public expenditure on education		NA			5)
% of GNP(1995)	4.2%				5)
Adult literacy rate(1995)	Total 98%				3)
by region	NA				
Primary education('93-'97)	Net enrollment ratio		% of completion		
Male	100%		NA		5)
Female	99%		NA		5)
<Educational Issues>little gender disparity, unenrolment is becoming problem					
Secondary education('93)	Net enrollment ratio *		% of completion		
Male	47%		NA		5)
Female	51%		NA		5)
<Educational Issues> female enrollment rate is slightly higher than male enrollment ratio					
Higher education('93)	Enrollment ratio				
Total	NA				5)
Female	NA				5)

### References

- 1)UNDP, Human Development Report1997,1997
- 2)World Bank, World Development Report1997,1997
- 3)Fairbairn Dunlop@Associates Ltd., Country Profile on Women in Development, Samoa1998
- 4)UNICEF, The State of the World's Children, 1998
- 5)UNESCO, World Education Report1998, UNICEF Publishing

\*Refer to 7. Definitions (p.23)

## 2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

### 2-1 General Situation of Women

#### The Samoa context for WID

- The Customary ways, the faaSamoa family systems

The extended family is the main organisational unit in Samoa. These communal systems ensure the social economic and physical and spiritual well-being of all family members, and feelings of identity and self-esteem as well. The family systems are based on norms of sharing, reciprocity and service to the family. Male and female roles and responsibilities are defined within the family systems.

At the head of each family is the family matai, who is chosen by family members. The matai is responsible for maintaining the family good. The matai administers family affairs; settles family disputes and is responsible for the fair allocation of family lands. The matai also represents the family in the village fono, the executive and judicial authority of a village. Family members give their services and resources to support their matai in these duties.

All family members - both male and female – have equal rights to the family resources, of land, to take part in family decision – making, and to be the family matai. While there have been many powerful women chiefs, it is more usual for males to take the matai title than females. This cultural norm, relates to the conceptual sacred – secular division which separates sisters (sacred) from their brothers (utilitarian/secular) and the relationship of complementarity between the two. This complementarity is captured in the feagaiga – the sacred covenant by which brothers protect and care for their sisters.

- Women's roles

The traditional village groups are set out in Table 1. As seen, there were two status groups for women, the aualuma (daughters of village) and the faletua ma tausi (the wives). Each group has their specific role to play in ensuring the good of the family. The aualuma are considered the highest status group in the village: their virginity is highly prized. In contrast, wives are the lowest status group, because their sacredness has been conquered' by marriage. Wives have no rights in their husbands' village. Should a marriage break up, it is usual for the wife to return to her natal village where, she may assume her natal rights once more. The wives duty their husband's family and his sisters – just as he does.

Table 1:  
Village status groupings

AUMAGA – the untitled males The village workforce Agriculture and protection	AUALUMA - daughters of the village Hospitality, handicraft, weaving
MATAI Administration and decision – making	
TAMAITI – fanau lalovaoa Children Household chores	FALETUA MA TAUSI In marrying wives Homemaking tasks

#### General Situation of Women

- Total fertility rate is 3.8(1996). Population growth rate is 2.3%('90-'95), indicating rather high.
- It is necessary for women to increase the amount of income due to the expansion of cash economy in addition to self-subsistence life in traditional society
- Gender disaggregated statistics, which is essential for planning, monitoring and evaluation, is needed.
- There is a change on women's needs and view on women's life. It is needed to review the effects of

## customary ideals on women and their traditional role.

GNP per capita is US\$1120('95)(World Bank, 1997), real GDP growth rate is 5.6%('96). Government expenditure to each sector ('97-'98) is health 8.2%, Education 11.3% (World Bank,1997). Population of Samoa is 0.16 million. Population growth rate(1990-1995) is 2.3%. Women consist of 48% of total population(Fairbairn,1998).

Since land use is limited(2900?), market is small in Samoa, it is not easy to develop industry which is cost-effective for production, marketing and transportation. Characteristics of Samoan economy is self-subsistence focusing on agriculture and fisheries. Major industry is primary industry, sharing 90% of total amount of exports. Samoa is classified as LLDC in terms of economic assistance and regarded needs for assistance is high (Kokusai Kyouryoku Suishin Kyokai,1996). House and agriculture products are suffering from Hurricane seriously. Trade imbalance has been covered by transmittance from migrant outside and loan. When the neighboring countries are stagnant in economy, Samoan who live foreign countries come back to find job in Samoa, it induces the increase of unemployment rate(Kokusai Kyouryoku Suishin Kyokai,1996).

Since 1962 Samoa has had constitutional monarchy, head of nation is Malietoa Tanumafili . Administrative right resides in Cabinet. Samoa does not have regional governance(Fairbairn,1998). Samoan society has most traditional social structure in South Pacific region. Basis of life in Samoa is managed by Aiga(paternal relatives group) consisted of Matai (head of household) in all economic activities and ritual behavior. Matai is a life-long system, having right of allocation of land, conducting of rite, and is responsible for disputing. Village has two groups, one is fono o matai(village committee)by Matai, another women's committee(Fairbairn,1998). Any programme can not be conducted without these village systems (Fairbairn,1998).

It is necessary for women to increase more income due to the expansion of cash economy in addition to self-subsistence life in traditional society. There is a change on women's needs and view on women's life. It is needed to review the effects of customary ideals on women and their traditional role. (Fairbairn,1998). Gender disaggregated statistics which is essential for planning, monitoring and evaluation is needed (Fairbairn,1998).

Adult literacy rate is 98%, net enrollment rate of primary school is male 100%, female 99%. Lower secondary education is male 47%, female 51%(UNESCO,1998). Samoan women have equal education in primary and secondary education. However, in higher secondary education, especially science field, female enrollment rate is lower than male. It affects the female choice of job for their future (Kokusai Kyouryoku Suishin Kyokai,1996).

Total fertility rate in 1981 is 6.6, in 1991, 5.3, in 1996, 3.8, showing decreasing tendency in recent years. However, population growth rate is 2.3%('90-'95), being still high. Expansion of reproductive health service for the youth, development of implementing plan and evaluation method of reproductive health system is a task to be undertaken (Fairbairn,1998).

Samoa government ratified the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1991, and committed to improve the status of women through legislation and socio-economic policy development. Samoa's first report on CEDAW is in draft form(Fairbairn,1998). Female minister and vice minister share 7.0% (UNDP,1997), representing lower participation of decision-making at national level. Moreover, at lower administrative level, women's participation rate is lower than that of male(Fairbairn,1998).

90% of total population are Polynesia, and the rest are European, Melanesia, Chinese, European. Using language is Samoan language. English as public language is also prevailing.

### 2-2 Government Policy on WID/ Gender

#### Government Policy on WID/ Gender

-Samoa Government ratified the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1991, and committed to improve the status of women through legislation and socio-

economic policy development(Fairbairn,1998). Female minister and vice minister share 7.0% (UNDP,1997), representing lower participation of decision-making at national level. Moreover, at lower administrative level, women's participation rate is lower than that of male(Fairbairn,1998).  
-Constitution abolished discrimination by sex, and emphasized a commitment to human rights and freedom.  
-National Policy on Women and Action Plan was formulated in 1991.  
-Samoa's first report on CEDAW is in draft form.

#### **【Constitution】**

Constitution abolished discrimination by sex, and emphasized a commitment to human rights and freedom. The Article 15 states that all people are equal before the laws and entitled to equal protection under the law and that no person may be discriminated against on the grounds of descent, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, social origin, place of birth and family status(Fairbairn, 1998).

#### **【International Law】**

Samoa Government ratified the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1991, and committed to improve the status of women through legislation and socio-economic policy development(Fairbairn,1998). Samoa's first report on CEDAW is in draft form (Fairbairn, 1998).

#### 2- 3 National Machinery

#### **Ministry of Women Affairs**

- Ministry of Women's Affairs(MWA) was established by the Act of parliament in 1990. Office was opened in 1991. It becomes independent ministry as National Machinery.  
- Roles and activities of MWA is policy proposal, information service, ministerial services, research and statistics, training and co-ordination of programs(Fairbairn,1998)

#### **【Background】**

Ministry of Women's Affairs(MWA) was established by the Act of parliament in 1990. Office was opened in 1991. It become independent ministry as National Machinery, making Samoa the first Pacific Island country to set up a separate ministry for women(Fairbairn,1998). Toa Salamasina Malietoa Women's Center was opened in 1996 as the provision of offices and training rooms for the ministry (Fairbairn,1998).

#### **【Budget and Staff】**

In 1991, the MWA operated on a budget of WST138,000 and employed a staff of five. In 1997/1998, the ministry budget was WST663,178 and there were 16 staff (Fairbairn,1998).

#### **【Objectives】**

The objectives of MWA are described as follows(Fairbairn,1998).

- promotion of equal development through the participation at all level
- improvement of opportunities available for equal participation in community and economic life
- forge links at village level with a national network
- coordination of women's programs and policy development

#### **【Major Roles and Activities】**

Roles and activities of MWA is policy proposal, information service, ministerial services, research and statistics, training and coordination of programs(Fairbairn,1998).

##### 1)Policy Advice

- provision of policy advise to the MWA on legislation and any other policy proposal which has significance for women's social economic or political equality
- evaluation of the extent to which public and private sector activities facilitate or inhibit women's status



## 2)Information Service

- dissemination for promotion of gender awareness and gender sensitization
- impletation of seminars and workshops
- publication of monthly newsletter

## 3)Ministerial Services

- provision of services to the miniserries
- preparing draft replies to ministerial correspondence, parliamentary questions and reports on issues raised by other agencies

## 4)Research and Statistics

- continuous updating of the statistical database for women and men
- promotion of utilization of statistics by other agencies

## 5)Training and Coordination of Programs

- technical training in community
- coordination of programs for the commemoration of National Women's Day
- coordination of women's activities for programs of other government departments and provision of appropriate training of trainers for the community development training programs
- provision of gender awareness/gender sensitization to the government departments and NGOs

### 【Linkage with NGOs】

Samoa's women's NGOs play a vital role in family, community and village development. These community, church-based and interest groups are very vigorous and target oriented(Fairbairn,1998). Some women's NGOs network into the MWA and NGOs representatives sit on the MWA advisory committee (Fairbairn,1998).

### 【Database】

MWA is compiling database on women's issues with NGOs as follows(Fairbairn,1998).

- MWA, Samoa Country Statement on the Status of Women, to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995
- MWA, A National Policy on Women and Action Plan,1991
- Maposaga o Aiga(NGO), National Research and Policy Plan
- MWA, Review of Women's Agricultural Work,1993
- MWA, Statistics Book,1993
- MWA, Bibliography,1993
- MWA, Information Pamphlet for NGOs Seeking Aid,1996

Reports in progress are as follows(Fairbairn,1998).

- CEDAW Report in Draft Form,1998
- Research on Elderly Women,1998
- Mainstreaming Policy,1998

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

#### 3-1 Education

#### Education

-Overall adult literacy is 98%, net enrollment ratio of primary school is 100% for boys, 99% for girls. Net enrollment ratio of lower secondary school is 47% for boys, 51% for girls. There is relatively little gender gap in primary and secondary education.  
 -On the other hand, in higher secondary education, especially science field, female enrollment rate is lower than that of male. It impacts on the female choice of job for their future.

#### 【General Situation】

According to the samoan-oriented approach in the framework of national development plan, Samoa puts emphasis on universal expansion of educational system. Samoa's National Education Policy (1995-2001) and Action Plan have national vision for education and clear, comprehensive goals. Partnerships between school and community are critical key to relevant equitable expansion of education (Fairbairn, 1998).

Educational system is learnt from New Zealand. Primary schooling is compulsory for 8 years, which starts from 5 year-old. It continues to 3-year lower secondary. Percentage of public expenditure to education in the GNP is 4.2% (1994).

#### 【Government Policy and Budget】

Overall literacy rate is high (98%) (UNESCO, 1998). This is the results of efforts Samoan government made to educational development with community for long time. Pastor's school contributes to high literacy rate, which has been teaching reading, writing and mathematics. Even though schooling is compulsory, some of children do not go to school. It is regarded as nowadays' problem (Fairbairn, 1998).

#### 【Primary and Lower Secondary Education】

Overall adult literacy is 98%, net enrollment ratio of primary school is 100% for boys, 99% for girls. That of lower secondary school is 47% for boys, 51% for girls (UNESCO, 1998). There is relatively few gender gap in primary and secondary education (Fairbairn, 1998).

Enrollment Ratio(1995)	(%)	
Year	Boys	Girls
Primary School(5-14year)	82.9	85.2
Lower Secondary(15-19year)	65.4	73.9
Higher Secondary (more than 20)	5.1	2.8

Source: Department of Education, Fairbairn, 1998

#### 【Technical Education/ University Education】

On the other hand, in higher secondary education, especially science field, female enrollment rate is lower than that of male. It impacts on the female choice of job for their future. Male students share more than female students in Polytechnic. In teachers college, adversely female students is more than male students (Fairbairn, 1998).

Number of Enrollment in Higher Education(latest data)				
Year	Polytechnic		Teachers'College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1997	207	63	69	132
1998	361	99	95	124

Source: Department of Education, Fairbairn, 1998

### 【Teacher's Training】

All teacher education in Samoa is carried out at the National University of Samoa. Female teacher share 71% in primary school. However, at the level of high school, most of teachers except social sciences are male(Fairbairn,1998).

Female Ratio of Teachers at all levels(1992)(%)

	Female Ratio
Primary Education	71
Secondary Education	85
Teacher's College	5.4
Higher Education	2.0

Source:Department of Education, Fairbairn,1998

### 【Textbooks and Development of Teaching Materials • Curriculum】

Teaching materials and equipment in many schools are severely lacking, especially in the rural school(Fairbairn Dunlop,1998). Aus AID Teaching Material Project provides materials and science materials in response to the shortage of materials and equipment, and has class by radio broadcasting. A New Zealand project is reviewing curriculum in order to prevent gender stereotyping in teacher's guides and other learning materials(Fairbairn,1998).

### 3-2 Health

#### Health

-Total fertility rate(1996) is 3.8. Population growth rate is 2.3%('90-'95).  
 -Percentage of infants with low birth weight is 7%. Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel is 95%('90-'97). Maternal mortality rate is 35 persons per 10,000  
 -In accordance with recent change of lifestyle, hypertension, cancer, diabetes is increasing.  
 -10.2% of registered pregnant women for pre-natal care in 1996 (265 persons) is teenagers.

### 【General Situation】

Life expectancy is male 63.5, female 65.5. Population per one doctor is 34,482 and population per one nurse and midwife is 4,629.62, relatively low( UNICEF,1998). Access to safe water is 100% in urban area, 77% in rural area. Access to adequate sanitation is 100% in urban area and 92% in rural area (UNDP,1997). Communicable disease like rheumatic fever, deng fever, typhoid, in recent years, decreasing. In accordance with recent change of lifestyle, non-communicable disease(NCD) such as hypertension, cancer, diabetes is increasing (Fairbairn,1998).

Increase of Hypertension, Obesity Diabetes(by sex, by region) (%)

	Rural (Tuasivi)				Urban (Apia)			
	1971年		1991年		1971年		1991年	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hypertension *	3.0	7.6	7.3	4.5	12.7	19.5	15.1	16.0
Obesity *	20.0	14.0	15.9	13.9	17.2	14.6	31.9	22.4
Diabetes *	6.4	6.0	9.0	9.4	10.1	10.3	11.0	18.0

\* Hypertension, Blood pressure>160, Obesity,Weight>100kg, Diabetes, 2hour post 75g plasma glucose>11m

Source:Hodge,A.M.,GK Dowse et al,1993, Fairbairn,1998

### 【Government Policy】

As government policy related with MCH, there is Expanded Programme on Immunization, Food and Nutrition Policy, 1995, Breastfeeding Policy, 1995, No Smoking Policy of the Department of Health, 1992(Fairbairn,1998).

### 【Nutrition/MCH/Reproductive Health】

Percentage of infants with low birth weight is 7%. Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel is 95%('90-'97). Maternal mortality rate is 35 persons per 10,000. Immunization prevalence rate of 1-year-old child is, BCG 98%, DPT 95%, Polio 95%, Measles 96% (UNICEF,1998). Giving birth by teen age pregnancy is national problems. New-born baby and infant who are born through mother's extreme diet, inadequate birth spacing affect children's physical growth(Fairbairn,1998).

Reproductive health program is implemented as Reproductive Health/Family Planning/Sexual Health Programme(RH/FP/SH). Equipment and medicine necessary for reproductive health programme are funded by UNFPA and procured by WHO. While National Hospital and Family Welfare Center has equipment and medicine, more improvement is needed for the other rural area (Fairbairn,1998).

Recommendations for strengthening reproductive health service by WHO in 1997 are described as follows(Fairbairn,1998).

- establishment of National Reproductive Health/Family Planning/Sexual Health Council
- expansion of reproductive health service for adolescence
- improvement of personnel to cater to health service
- development of implementing plan and assessment method of reproductive health
- promotion of community participation by utilizing socio-cultural structure of Samoan society

### 【Family Planning】

Total fertility rate in 1981 is 6.6, in 1991, 5.3, in 1996, 3.8, showing decreasing tendency in recent years. However, population growth rate is 2.3%('90-'95), Western Samoa Family Health Association(WSFHA) is funded by the International Planned Parenthood Federation(Fairbairn,1998). 75% of family planning services in Samoa is conducted by WSFHA. WSFHA collaborates with the department of Health, women's committees and other health NGOs such as YMCA to provide family planning, antenatal care and counseling services. WSFHA has a clinic in Apia and a mobile unit which covers the rest of Upolu and Savaii. Its clients are predominantly women, but since 1995 it has been promoting contraceptive use amongst men. The WSFHA also conducts workshops on reproductive health and promote awareness about reproductive health issues among secondary school youth (Fairbairn,1998).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate*				(%)
	1988	1991	1993	1996
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	14.4	21.7	30.7	42.2

Source:Annual Reports-Family Welfare Center, Fairbairn,1998

\* coverage rate of contraception for women in the 15-49 age group

Major contraceptive method is Depo Provero 19.9%, oral pills 47.3%, IUCD 2.1%, condom 0.7%. according to family Welfare Center Annual Report , teenage pregnancy accounted for 265 persons 10.2% of all antenatal bookings in 1996(Fairbairn,1998). There is few opportunity to learn sex and sexuality (individual sexual characteristics) and contraceptive method(Fairbairn,1998).

### 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- Labour population of agriculture accounts for 67% of total labour population. Agriculture women share 73% of total women's labour force.
- Cash cropping is needed for agriculture which was formerly done on self-sufficient basis.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forest (MAFF) are promoting policy in response to women's contribution to agriculture and changing their roles.
- MAFF is conducting gender sensitization for extension worker and put it duty to have extension to women's farmer as job description.
- Each village has to draw fisheries management plan and women's committee in the village involves its deliberation.

#### 【General Situation】

Samoa is consisted of Savai and Upolu island. Arable land is estimated as about 610 km<sup>2</sup>. Samoa is composed of rock of volcano and coral. There is mountains which have 1000 1500m heights in the middle of island. Agriculture is mainly done in the area near the coast. Agriculture is major industry, however still traditional farming based on self-subsistence. Since it is vulnerable to international price and natural conditions, major agriculture products is coconut and cocoa. Government attempts to diversify industrial infrastructure and agricultural products and to promote forestry, poultry, fisheries, production. Labour population of agriculture accounts for 67% of total labour population. Agriculture women share 73% of total women's labour force(Fairbairn,1998).

#### 【WID/Gender Policy】

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forest (MAFF) are promoting policy in response to women's contribution to agriculture and changing their roles. Farming Systems Project(FSP) was implemented by Ministry of Women's Affairs and MAAF. FSP Task Force addresses policy of each sub-sector and especially considered field. FSP included women in the Policy Task as key participants in community consultations. FSP includes agricultural scholarships for women students, gender training for extension officers, research on women's agricultural roles (Fairbairn,1998).

#### 【Agriculture Extension】

MAFF holds gender sensitization training for its agricultural extension worker and put it duty to have extension to women's farmer as job description. MAFF was implementing food gardening training for women as UNICEF project. Now this project was transferred to the MWA and MWA is responsible for it. (Fairbairn,1998).

#### 【Fisheries】

There are no impediments to women's fishing. Traditional norms are that women glean the shore for edible marine life and men fish in the deeper waters. Fisheries Division of MAFF has adopted a community-based strategy(Fairbairn,1998). Each village has to draw fisheries management plan and women's committee in the village involve its deliberation. Women's groups can be relied on to do fisheries projects well. These have included shrimp fishing and clam fishing(Fairbairn,1998).

#### 【Land Ownership】

Land of Samoa is classified as three categories, that is customary land, state own land, free tenure land. 90% of land in Samoa is held in customary tenure. Buying and selling land without parliament approval is prohibited. Even though women have access to land as well as men, it has been unusual for women to access their rights to land(Fairbairn,1998).

## 【Forestry】

47% of national land is forest, since 1991 when Samoa introduced regulation of yearly cutting amount of natural forest. Women's participation in forestry is not described specifically (Fairbairn, 1998).

### 3-4 Economic Activities

#### Economic Activities

- It is necessary for women to increase more income due to the expansion of cash economy in addition to self subsistence life in traditional society  
- Total labour population is industry 4% (women 8%), service sector 29% (women 19%) (1990).  
- Women account for 30% of employer, employee and self-business in terms of employment condition.  
- Labour and Employment Act, 1973 has special provision for women which prescribe women should not be employed in activities not suited to their physical capacity and should not work between certain hours unless it is in areas where women are employed

## 【General Situation】

Samoa has difficulties to promote industries due to the small market, long distance from international market at the same condition as other Pacific Island Countries. In recent years, agriculture products suffer from the disease and frequent visit of hurricane. Percentage of Service Sector of GNP is 53%, Agriculture 34%, industry 13% (1989). Total labour population is industry 4% (Female 8%), Service 29% (female 19%) (1990). Employment rate is 3.0%. Major industry in Samoa is sightseeing. Major industry is primary industry, sharing 90% of total amount of exports. Samoa is classified as LLDC in terms of economic assistance and regarded needs for assistance is high (Kokusai Kyouryoku Suishin Kyoukai, 1996). Trade imbalance has been covered by transmittance from migrant outside and loan (Fairbairn, 1998).

## 【Employment】

According to Department of Labour Quarterly Employment Survey, labour force in fourth quarter of 1994 is 19,000, 33% is female work force (Fairbairn, 1998). Women account for 30% of employer, employee, self-employer in terms of employment condition (Fairbairn, 1998).

Number of Employment (by employment status)

	Female	Male	Total	% of Female
employer	210	490	700	30
employee	5617	9949	15566	36
self-employer	377	2256	2633	31
unpaid worker	11522	25544	37066	32

Source: Dept. of Statistics, 1991 Census of Population and Housing, Fairbairn, 1998

54% of women public servants were in teaching, 30% in administration and 13% in nursing in 1990. 2% of females were in technical profession and 0.2% were in executive posts (Fairbairn, 1998). The great majority of women in public service are employed in lower grade posts. In accordance with administrative grades, women's rate is quite high. However, female director and deputy-director is only 22.2% (Fairbairn, 1998).

**Number of Public Servants in Administrative Grades (by sex )**

	Female	Male	Total	% of Female
Grade1-3	379	217	596	63.6
Grade4-6	135	140	275	49.1
Grade7-10	122	132	254	48.0
Grade11-12	23	40	63	36.5
Grade13-14	15	37	52	28.8
Special	1	3	4	25.0
Dep./Assistant	4	18	22	18.2
Head	3	21	24	12.5

Source:Dept of Statistics,1991Census of Population and Housing, Fairbairn,1998

**【Job Kind of Employment】**

Number of employment by industry of population census in 1991 shows that women account for 49%, in wholesale & retail trade, restaurant, hotel, and manufacturing, 46% in finance, insurance, real estate, business service. On the other hand, share of women is low 6% in the construction, 9% in electricity, gas, water(Fairbairn,1998).

**Number of Employment (by sex, by industry)**

Industry /Sector	Female Number	Male Number	Total	% of Women
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing	11772	27783	39555	30
Mining & Quarrying	15	72	87	17
Manufacturing	577	612	1189	49
Electricity, Gas, Water	57	585	642	9
Construction	117	1907	2024	6
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurant, Hotel	1025	836	1861	55
Transport, Strage, Communication	222	1675	1897	12
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate ,Business Service	626	744	1370	46
Community Social, Personal Services	3316	4026	7342	45

Source:Dept of Statistics,1991Census of Population and Housing, Fairbairn,1998

**【Small Scale Business】**

Small Business Enterprise Center, SBEC have conducted business training for rural women since 1998(Fairbairn,1998). Women in Business Foundation(WIB) began to have a women's entrepreneurship course supported by technical assistance of New Zealand and Ecowomen Network(Fairbairn,1998).

**【Informal Sector】**

Majority of working in the informal sector is women. The number of informal sector is increasing when they needs more income(Fairbairn,1998). 90 percent of sellers at the food, handicrafts and flea market is women(Fairbairn,1998). The children's trader, even their schooling time or the evening time, are selling goods in the town(Fairbairn,1998).

**【Support for Working Women】**

Labour and Employment Act,1973 has special provision for women which prescribes women should not be employed in activities not suited to their physical capacity and should not work between certain hours unless it is in areas where women are employed. The enforcement of these laws is at the discretion of the commissioner of Labour(Fairbairn,1998).

Women cannot be dismissed for reason of pregnancy. Paid maternity leave is legislated for and practiced in the public sector for period up to 8 weeks. This can be extended to 15 months but leave beyond 8 weeks is unpaid. In the private sector, conditions are not clear . However, the 90% do so on a paid basis. In the 1980s there are no child care facilities provided by workplaces in Samoa . The plan was reviewing the setting up of facility. This has yet to eventuate. Most preschool children of working mothers are cared for by family members(Fairbairn,1998).



#### 4. WID/Gender Projects by Other Donors

Title	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Content
<b>&lt;Gender Related&gt;</b>				
Women in Samoa	MWA	NZODA	4 years June 1994 - 8 New approval sought in 1998/9	Institute Strength of MWA and NGOs. Policy /programs WIB Violence against Women (MOA)
Review of Policy/Dvt Mainstreaming Project	MWA	NZODA	1 month	
Women Training Project	MWA	Japan, JICA		Building for Savaii Center
<b>&lt;Education&gt;</b>				
NZODA Study Awards	Education Dept/ Samoa School Committee	NZODA	Begun 1989/90 Funding approved annually 1989/90	Tertiary Study NZ
Pacific Regional Awards	Education Dept/ Samoa School Committee	NZODA	Begun 1989/90 Funding approved Annually	Tertiary Study USP, Suva
Short-term Training	Samoa School Committee	NZODA	Begun 1989/90 Funding approved annually	Training
Polytechnic Staff and Courses Development Phase 2	Polytechnic	NZODA	Begun 1991/2	Gender Equity component in large project
Polytechnic Project	Polytechnic	AusAid		Gender Equity component Female scholarships (25 in 1998) Awareness raising in school and community Newsletter, video large Gender equity support in SP Ablution facilities for women students
NUS	NUS	NZODA	Begun 1987/88	Gender component in large project of \$3,000
School of Nursing	Health Dept. and NUS	AusAid	1995-1997	Assist the NUS and Dept of Health upgrade nursing education
Primary Education Materials	Education	Aux Aid	1996-1999	Years 4-8
<b>&lt;Health&gt;</b>				
Child Health	Health Dept.	NZODA	Commenced 1986/7	
Strengthening Utilization of Quality Reproductive Health Services I	MWA	UNFPA SAM/98/ P01	1998-2001	
Office Equipment	Komiti Tumama	Japan 1997		Grassroot Grant

Food Nutrition	MWA		1997-2001	
Integrated Health Sector Project	Health Dept.	AusAid		
<Law>				
Legal Literacy Video	MOA	UNIFEM	Proposed	Video for public awareness of sexual/domestic violence
<Agriculture,Forestry,Fisheries,Mining and Industry>				
Small-scale commercial beekeeping	WIB	FAO (97/SAM001)		
Lagoon Giant Clam Nursery Development in Fusi Safata	Fisheries Division, MAFF	FAO 97/SAMO04)		
Farming Systems Project	MAFF	AusAid	1992-1997	Community based against systems
Fisheries Extension and Training	MAFF	AusAid	1995-1998	Community based fisheries training
<Economic Activities>				
Small Business Enterprise Center Phase 2:	Board of Trustees	NZODA	Phase 1 1994-Phase 2 1998-	Business Training
WESAP Grameen Scheme	MWA and WIB	UNDP	1995, 1998-	Microcredit and training
Microstart	MWA and WIB		1998-	
WIBF Financing Micro-enterprise @ Savings Mobilisation Project	WIB	UNDP/UNIFEM	Oct 98- Sept 99	Working with disadvantaged women
5 model-coconut oil businesses Phase 2	WIB	Canada Fund	1996-	Purchase/install micro-oil expeller in 5 villages
Training for rural coconut oil prod (2 <sup>nd</sup> installment)	WIB	Canada Fund	2 years Jan 97-Dec 98	Training to women and young people for business development
4 coconut oil projects for rural areas (1 <sup>st</sup> installment)	WIB	Canada Fund	Feb 98	Assist in establishing 4 small c/oil processing businesses
Papermaking	WIB	NZODA	Proposed	
Biscuit production	WIB	Canada Fund		Establishment small business production for youth
Beekeeping project	WIB	Canada Fund		100 hives, est 10 beekeeping business., in rural areas
Leaderships/enterprise development for women	WIB	UNIFEM	Proposed	Strengthen office operation and admin for full establishment of the Service Center
Office Equipment	WIB	Canada Fund	Feb 98	Strengthen WIB capacity to serve rural women
NGO Small Projects Fund	OPEN	NZODA	1986/7	Miscellaneous projects
Small Grants Scheme	OPEN	AusAid	1985	Miscellaneous up to \$40,000 per project

## 5. WID/Gender Information Sources

### 5-1 List of International Organisations and NGOs related to WID/Gender

#### 【International Agency】

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
Soroptimists International	Business and professional development	President:
PPSEWA (Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association International)	Co-op amongst women's groups for the improvement of social economic and cultural conditions	President:

#### 【Governmental Organisation】

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
Ministry of Women's Affairs		Women's Center, Sogi
Health/ Information Unit		National Hospital

#### 【NGO】

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
National Council of Women (NCW)	Handicrafts Development Issues Credit society Women and politics	President: Mataafa Beach Road Apia
Samoa Women Committees Dev. Inc	Health Income generation	Pres: Faletoese Box 1638, Apia Tel 23158 Fax 20797
Mapusaga o Aiga Inc	Violence against women Women's rights	Pres: C/- Ministry of Education, Apia
Women in Business Foundation	Business Training	Pres: Michelle Meredith Tel: 21959 Fax 21959
Catholic Women's Fellowship Upolu		Pres: Tel 21328
Catholic Women's Fellowship Savaii		Pres: Tel 26937
Methodist Women		
Sr. Patrick's Golden Girl	Projects	Pres: Tel. 21500 Fax 21339
Women's Aglow		
Western Samoa Association of University Women	Education	Pres: Tel 21433 (h) 21671 (b)
Adoptus Center Incorporated	Pre-natal and post natal Care and counseling for teenage pregnancies	Ruta Tel 20729
Samoa Registered Nurses Assoc., Inc	Health	Pres: Box 1638, Apia

		Tel 24439 Fax 26976
Papaseea Sliding Rock Development	Development	Pres: Tel 24037
Bahai Women's Fellowship	Religion	Chair: Box 9065, Apia Tel 20156
Le Talie Women's Dev Society	Development	Pres Tel 26422
Loto Taumafai Society for the Disabled		Pres: Frieda Paul Box 1631, Apia Tel 24288 Fax 22713
World Women's Christian Temperance Union, Inc	Alcohol abuse	Pres: Box 54, Apia Tel 21197 Fax 23255
Samoa Flower Growers Assoc. Inc		Pres: Tel 20074
Samoa Traditional Healers Assoc	Traditional Healing	Pres: Tel 21751
Asotoelau Auala Women's Comm.		Chair: Tel 26497
Komiti Faafetulima, Satapuala	Handicraft	Pres: May Saaga, Tel 22670
Girls Brigade of Samoa	Training and skills development	Pres: Tel 21230, 24414
National Women's Fellowship	Religion and Bible Study	Pres: 24343
Assembly of God's Women's Mission of Samoa		P O Box 1558, Apia
Girl Guides	Full development of young girls	President: Development Bank P O Box 111 Apia Tel 24 414, Fax: 20 429
L.D.S Women's Association		C/- LDS Church Schools, Pesega
Women's Fellowship Congregational Christian Church of Samoa		C/- Box 468
Women's Organisations, church of Nazarene		P O Box 1025 Tel 20568

**【Research Institute】**

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
National University of Samoa		Toomatagi
USP School of Agriculture	Wag issues	Alafua
USP Cont Education	Social issues and health and economic development.	Alafua
Samoa Association of Women Graduates	Education	C/- Cont Ed, Alafua, SOA
National Hospital Health and Information Unit	Health	

5-2 List of reports and references related to WID/Gender

【Socio/Gender Analysis】

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Coming of Age in Samoa	Mead M	1996	Penguin Ed 1966
Margaret Mead and Samoa: The Making and Unmaking of an Anthropological Myth	Freeman D	1983	ANU 1983
Daughters of Sina: A Study of Gender Status and Power in Western Samoa	Schoeffel-Meleisea P	1979	Unpublished Ph D thesis ANU 1979
Women are Preserving the Customary Systems: Are the Customary Systems Supporting Women's Economic And Social Well Being (1997)	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1997	UNESCO Conference Suva Fiji, July Fiji (in print)
Western Samoa: The Sacred Covenant 1986	Aiono Fanaafi	1986	Land Rights of Pacific Women, IPS USP

【Education】

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Aspects of Samoan Personality	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	NA	Pacific Perspectives, Vol.12,2, IPS, Suva
Getting Started, Setting up NGO Women's Information Centres. Western Samoa	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1989	Country Paper, ESCAP Proceedings of Workshop, Vila 1989.
Decentralisation, Centralisation: Education in Western Samoa	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1993	Access, Jan 1993, University of Auckland
Women's Education: Pacific	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1994	Directions 30 Vol 16 no 1, USP, Suva Overview'1994,
Samoan Parents and the Primary School	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	NA	Unpublished MA Thesis, Victoria University, Wellington

【Health】

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Dilemmas of Modernisation in Primary Health Care in Western Samoa	Schoeffel –Meleisea P	NA	Social Science of Medicine, Vol 19 no 3
Dimensions of Diffusion: Delivering Primary Health Care and Nutritional Information in Western Samoa	Thomas P	1986	Ph D thesis, SNU 1986
Prevention and Control of Diabetes Mellitus Including Gestational Diabetes and Other NCDs in Samoa 1991	Dowse G, Zimmet O Toelupe P and Imo T T	NA	WHO Manilla
Overview of Women's Health Status in Western Samoa	Tuuau-Potoi M N	NA	MWA unpublished paper
Women's Committees Health Primary Health Care in W. Samoa. Women Supremane of Women Suppression	Tuual-Potoi M N	1991	MPH Research in Women's Health, UNSW 1991
Metabolic and Cardiovascular Disease Survey in Western Samoa 1978	Zimmet P, Ainuu J, Faaiuso T	NA	WHO
Western Samoa Women's Health Profile	Tuuau-Potoi M N	1995	Prepared for WHO Manila

Checklist of Indicators			1995)
Violence Against Women in the Family in Samoa	Simi N	NA	Case Study for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna
Malnutrition in Samoa	Adams J and Sio B	1997	FAO 1997
Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Samoa	UNICEF	1996	UNICEF 1996
Research Report A Study of Domestic and Sexual Violence Against Women in Samoa	Mapusaga O Aiga	1996	MOA 1996
Pacific Islands Women, Physical Recreation and Health in New Zealand	Dunlop A L	1996	M A in Recreation and Leisure Victoria University Wellington 1996

【Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Industry】

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
The Role of Women in Agriculture and Rural Development in Western Samoa	Simi N	1985	FAO 1985
Researching the Rural Household	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1994	NZ Workshop for Pacific Island Women Leaders. Wellington July 1994 MERT NZODA
Rural Development Issues in South Pacific Countries 1994	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1994	FAO Report, Bangkok
The Household and Agriculture: Western Samoa.	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1990	Working Paper. International Gender Study Group: University of Newcastle-on-Tyne. (19pp)1990
Women and Agriculture in Western Samoa	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	NA	Momsen, J and V Kinnaird (ed) different places, difference voices, gender and development Routledge, UK
From Research to Action Planning	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1993	Conference Proceedings, Women and Agriculture Regional Workshop IRETA/CTA, 1993
Educating Future Women Farmers; Pacific	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1994	Keynote address: First International Conference on Women and Agriculture, Melbourne, July 1994
Pacific Women's Triple Agriculture Role: food security, informal trade and cash cropping	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1997	Journal of South Pacific Agriculture, vol 4 Jan-Dec 1997 July, Fiji
Mother, Farmer, Trader, Weaver: Juggling Roles in Pacific	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	NA	Agriculture' in A Emberson-Bain (ed) Sustainable Development or Malignant Growth, Marama Press, Fiji
Women's Access to Agricultural Information	Ainuu E	1994	B Trop Ag research project, USP SOA 1994
Micro-enterprises: The Panacea for Development	Holland R	1997	Unpublished MA these, VUW, NZ

			1997
Pacific Women and Agriculture (ed)	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1994	Report of the Women and Agriculture Regional Conference, IRETA/ USP 1994

**【Economic Activities】**

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Island Entrepreneurs	Fairbairn T I J	1998	PIDP East West Centre 1988
The Ladies Row of Thatch: Women and Rural Development in Western Samoa	Schoeffel-Meleisea P	NA	Pacific Perspectives, Vol 8, USP, Suva
The New Samoan Business Woman	Thomas P & Simi N	NA	Pacific Perspectives, vol 11 no 22 IPS, USP
A Concept of Work for a Semi-Subsistence Traditional Society: Samoa	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1992	Study Group on Gender and Geography, Rutgers University, July 1992 IGA,
Pule Oe: It's up to You. Women's Career Patterns in Western Samoa	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	NA	In Women and Education in PNG and the South Pacific. E. Wormald and A. Crossley (ed) UPNG Press Waigani pp. 217-238
Economic Empowerment of Pacific Women	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1997	Paper presented to the 7th Triennial Conference of Pacific women, SPC, Noumea, 1997
Women Workers in Samoa and Tonga	Ralston C	1991	In C Moore et al Labour in the South Pacific 1991 James Cook University

**【Others】**

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Women in Politics	NCW	1988	National Council of Women Report of Regional Seminar 1988
Tamaitai Samoa	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	NA	IPS and Kin Publications
Empowerment for Women through the Documentation of Oral Histories: Samoa	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1998	Paper presented at the International Federation Network of Women Historians, University of Melbourne, June 1998
The Origin and Development of Women's Associations in Western Samoa 1830-1977	Schoeffel-Meleisea P	1997	Journal of Pacific Studies 3 1977
O Tamaitai Samoa	Schoeffel-Meleisea P	NA	Extension Services, USP
Strengthening NGO Structures: Western Samoa	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1990	in Sydney Talk: Australia in the South Pacific, McCall, G.(ed). Pacific Studies Monograph No. 1, UNSW, pp1990

Tourism Impacts on Traditional Culture and Female Enterprise in Western Samoa	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1994	in Kinnaird V and Hall D, Tourism Development: the gender dimension Routledge, UK 1994
If I plant a tree, will my children be here to see it grow?	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	NA	in A Emberson-Bain (ed) Sustainable Development or Malignant Growth, Marama Press, Fiji
Samoan Writing: The Search for the Written Fagogo	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1994	P Sharrad (ed) Reading in Pacific Literature, New Literatures Research Centre, University of Wollongong 1994
Samoan Women and Access to Credit	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1995	UNDP, ESHDP 1995
New Avenues for Micro-Credit for Informal Sector Activity: Pacific Women 1996	Fairbairn-Dunlop P	1996	Presented to the 11 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of ADFIP, (Association of Development Finance Organizations in the Pacific), Western Samoa 1996



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ESCAP,1997, Women in Samoa, A Country Profile  
UNDP,1997, Human Development Report1997  
World Bank,1997, World Development Report1997  
Kokusai Josei Chii Kyoukai, 1996、Kokusai Josei, No.10  
Koubundo、1996、Samoa no Shakai no Zouyo · Kenryoku · Sekushuality  
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Nourin Suisan Shou, Center of Tropical Agriculture Study, Miyashige Toshiichi,1993、  
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Kokusai Kyouryoku Suishin Kyoukai, 1996, Nishi Samoa KaihatsuTojoukoku Kunibetsu Keizai  
Kyouryoku Series  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs、1995、  
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JICA、1997、Fiji · Tonga · West Samoa Kaigai Gyogyo Kaihatsu Jigyou Jizen Chousa Houkokusho  
(Fiji ·Tonga ·West Samoa Overseas Fishery Development Project Preliminary Report)  
Kokusai Nourin Kyouryoku Kyoukai, 1995、  
Kaihatsu Tojoukoku no Kihon Toukei(Taiheiyoushouhen)  
(Basic Statistics of Developing Countries)

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MWA, Auala e Maua Ai Fesoasoani,Report  
MWA,1998, CEDAW Draft Review  
MWA,1994, Women in Western Samoa; Policy and Programme Development  
MWA,1996, Women in Samoa, An Annotated Bibliography  
MWA,1995, Statistical Profile  
UNDP,1996, NGO Directory,UNDP Suva  
UNDP,1996, Draft Sustainable Human Development Report,ESHDP Suva  
WHO,1997, 3rd Evaluation of the Implementation of the Strategy for Health for All, by the Year  
2000,Western Samoa  
World Bank,1998, Samoa Health Sector Review: Meeting the Challenges of Development  
Health Resource Planning an Policy Division, Dept. of Health  
Dept. of Health,1995, Annual Report,1995/96  
Family Health Center, Family Health Project

## 7. Definition

### <Technical Terms>

#### Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

#### Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

#### WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

#### Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

#### National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

#### Empowerment

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

#### Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

#### Access and control

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

#### Reproductive activity

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

### <Indicators>

#### Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

#### Gini coefficient

Aggregate numerical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1. 0 means perfect equality, and 1 perfect inequality. Larger than 0.4 are supposed to be high inequality.

#### Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

#### Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

#### Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

#### Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth among

#### Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

#### Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under-five infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.