# 国別 WID 情報整備調査 (パキスタン国)

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国際協力事業団 企画部

### 国別 WID 情報整備調査 (パキスタン国)

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#### 略語表

ADB - Asia Development Bank

AEPAM - Academy of Educational Planning and Management

AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AIOU - Allama Iqbal Open University

BLCC - Bunyad Literacy and Community Council

BPA - Beijing Platform of Action

BPWO - Business & Professional Women's Organisation

CHW - Community Health Workers

CIDA - Canadian International Development Agency

CWCD - Centre for Women's Co-Operative Development

DAMEN - Development Action for Mobilisation and Emancipation

DWHP - Development of Women Health Professional

ESCAP - Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

EU - European Union

FAO - Food and Agricultural Organisation

FGM - Female Genital Mutilation

FPAP - Family Planning Association of Pakistan

FPHC - Frontier Primary Health Care
GADA - Gender and Development Action

GDP - Gross Domestic Product
GOP - Government of Pakistan

HTD Harmful Traditional Practices

ICN - International Council of Nurses

IFAD - International Fund for Agriculture Development

ILO - International Labour Organization

INC - Information Network Centre

ITTA - International Institute for Tropical Agriculture

JICA - Japan International Co-operation Agency

JOCV - Japan Overseas Volunteer Cooperation

LGRDD - Local Government and Rural Development Department

MCH - Maternal/Child Health

MFETU - Mobile Female Teacher Training Unit

NFE - Non-formal Education

NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation

NPA - National Plan of Action

NRSD - National Rural Support Program

NWFP - North West Frontier Province

OPP - Orangi Pilot Project

P&DD - Planning & Development Department
PHED - Public Health Engineering Department
PIHS - Pakistan Integrated Household Survey

PIMS - Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences

RDD - Rural Division Department SME - Small-Medium Enterprise

SPDE - Social Policy & Development

SPO - Strengthening Participatory Organization

SRSC - Sarhad Rural Support Corporation

SSE - Small-Scale Enterprise

STD - Sexuality Transmitted Diseases

TBA - Tradition Birth Attendant

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNESCO- United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation

UNICEF- United Nations Children's Fund

UNIFEM- United Nations Development Fund for Women

USAID - United States Agency for International Development

WB - World Bank

WID - Women In Development
WHO - World Health Organisation

### 1基礎指標

### 1-1 経済社会関連指標

		経済社会指標				出典
経済指標	GNP/Capita	実質GDI	P成長率	インフレ率*	ジニ係数*	6
	US\$443(99年)	4.5%(9	9-00)	6.1%	-0.21 -0.14	1,2
政府公共(1999年)	保健	教育	社会保障福祉	防衛	その他	
セクター支出/総支出	0.75%	2.2%	Rs. 1.3 billion	Rs.133.5 billion	(00-01)	2
人口(98年)	総人口	都市人口比	率/全人口	人口:	増加率(00)	
総人口	137.5 million	32.	5%		2.20%	1,4
女性人口	66 million	48.1		都市人口増加率('	%	
産業比率/対GDP比	農業	工業(製造業の	)占める割合)	サービス業	貿易(' )	
	24.50%	26.8	.0,0	48.80%	%	2,6
労働人口比率(95年)	農業	工業	サービス業		援助/GNP	
総労働人口	44.10%	15.60%	14.60%	=	15.60%	6
女性比率	19%	3.50%	6.70%		2.10%	3
労働関連指標	労働人口/総人口	失業率(97年)	最低賃金	女性所	行得/全所得*	
男性	million	%				6
女性	26%	16.70%				3
子供(10-14才)	%					
意思決定参加率	女性/3			女性		
国会議員	%			管理職	3%	
大臣(1995年)	1%	ó		専門技術職 1%		5
副大臣(1995年)	%					
女性関連法律		制定年度	内容			
婚姻法		1962	婚姻登録に関する	5規定		
参政権法						
女性に関する国際条約批准・				批准	批准年度	
女子に対する差別撤廃条約	约			Yes	1999	
WID関連政策		制定年度	内容			
家庭内暴力に関する法律		未制定				
雇用均等法		未制定				
   WID関連国家組織						
ナショナル・マシーナリー	-名	女性開発·社会福祉·	特殊教育省			
国家組織の位置付け		女性の地位に関する	恒久的組織(2000年	)		
1) LINDD 1000	•	•				•

- 1) UNDP 1999
- 2) Economic Survey Finance Division, Government of Pakistan 1998–99
- 2) Economic Startey Finance Division, Government of Fanastan 199.
  3) Labour Force Survey 96–97 FBS Statistic Division
  4) Provisional Results of 5th Population and Housing Census(1998)
- 5) Pakistan Engineering Council 19976) Human Development Report 1994
- 注)\*については添付の用語・指標説明を参照

#### 1-2 保健医療関連指標

	保負	性医療関連指標			出典
平均余命('97)	男性 62才 女性 62才			人口増加率2.2%(20	00) 1
保健医療普及('98)	人口/医師一人	1587人	人口/看護婦(士)・助	力産婦一人 3822	2人 2
保健医療に係る政府支出(対総予算)	('98-'99)	0.75%			2
一才未満乳児死亡率(出生千対)*		低体重児率*	予防接種実施率(年) 一	才児	
全体	91人('99)		BCG	91%	1
女子	84人		DPT	71%	
五才未満幼児死亡率(出生千対)*			経口ポリオ	71%	
全体	人('97)		麻疹	70%	3
出産間隔・家族計画	家族計画実行率('99-'00)	27%	合計特殊出生率('97)*	4.90	)% 1
出産介助率*	%		女子初婚年齢	20才	5
妊産婦貧血率	%		出生児低体重児	25%(1999)	6
妊産婦死亡率*	340 人(対10万、'90)				1
栄養状況			経口補水療法使用率*	%	
ヨウ素欠乏症	ヨウ素添加塩を使用じ	ている世帯%	栄養失調 (89年~95年)	45%	7
地域医療					
安全な水普及率	都市 88% 農村 69%	衛生施	設普及率('90-'96)	都市 77% 農村 229	6
HIV/AIDS	HIV感染者	AIDS患者数		•	
統計(年)	na	na		•	

#### 1-3 教育関連指標

	教	育関連指標			出典	
教育制度	義務教育 0 年	初等教育 5年	初等教育 5年			
公共支出に占める教育支	Щ					
GNP比(1995)	2.20%		·		2	
成人識字率(99-00年) 47.1	% 男性 59%, 女性 35.4%				1	
人種別	na					
初等教育(1999)	就学率*	終了率				
男子	94%				4	
女子	68%					
<全体の問題点>	教師の教育レベルの低下					
中等教育(クラスVI~VIII	就学率*	終了率	高等教育分野別女性比率	%		
男子	70%		教育		7	
女子	42%		人文			
<全体の問題点>			法律社会科学			
高等教育(クラスIX及びX	就学率*	終了率	自然科学および工学			
全体	33%		医学			
女子比率(99年)	29%				7	

- 出典 1) UNDP 1999 2) Economic Survey Finance Division, Government of Pakistan 1998–99 3) The progress of Nations, Human Development Report 4) Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan Provincial Bureau of Statistics, Provincial Governments 5) Women and Men in Pakistan, FBS 1995 6) National Health Survey of Pakistan, 1990–1994 7) Human Development Report 1994

- 注)\*については添付の用語・指標説明を参照

#### 2. WID/ジェンダーに関する概要と政府の取り組み

#### 2-1 パキスタン国の女性の概況

#### パキスタン国の女性の概況

- ・貧困家庭の女性や女性人口の 70%を占める農村女性は、貧困と女性差別という二重差別 のために、劣悪な生活を余儀なくされている。
- ・ジェンダーに基づく不平等は、今日においてもパキスタンの社会・経済環境における大 きな特徴となっている

#### 【概要】

パキスタンの人口増加率は 2.4%と途上国平均(2.0%)に比べて高いにもかかわらず、経済は近年順調に成長しており、1人当たりの所得は 1980 年から 1991 年の間に年間約3%の割合で上昇した。1980 年代の半ばから後半にかけて絶対的貧困は減少したが、依然として、総人口の約3分の1が貧困層に分類され、貧困ライン以下にある人口割合は、都市部 31%、農村部 35%となっている(1990 年~1991 年)。農村部では、貧困層の割合は現在も拡大し続けているが、未発達な交通網、インフラ施設の大幅な不足等により、十分な社会サービスが行き届かない状況である。

パキスタンの女性の地位は、他の南アジア諸国の女性に比べても低いと見られるが、特に貧困家庭の女性や女性人口の 70%を占める農村女性は、貧困と女性差別という二重差別のために、劣悪な生活を余儀なくされている。女性や少女には、十分な食糧、保健・医療サービス、教育・訓練機会が与えられないため、女性の教育水準は男性に比べて低く、慢性的な栄養失調などのため生命は危険にさらされている。また、女性の労働に対する社会的偏見、女性の低い教育・技術レベル、女性の家庭内での加重負担は、女性の雇用機会を阻む要因となっている。

1996 年、パキスタンは、国連による女性差別撤廃条約にようやく加盟したが、軍政下に制定された女性に対する差別的な法律\*は現在も施行されており、裁判での女性の証言は男性の証言の半分の価値と見なされることなどをはじめ、女性は今なお基本的人権を剥奪されている。女性に対する家庭内暴力、セクシャル・ハラスメント、女性の人身売買は、女性を男性の従属者として捉える伝統のもとに、頻繁に起こっている。また、私的及び公的レベルにおいて、女性の意思決定過程への参加は非常に限られている。以上のように、パキスタンでは女性差別が依然として残っているが、女性開発省や NGO 等による男女の機会均等を推進するための活動も徐々に実施されている。

\*差別的な法律の例として「Hudood Ordinance 1979」がある。これは、シャリーア(イスラム法)の条例の一つである。強姦、姦淫、売買春、窃盗、飲酒、財産権の侵害について定めているこの法の下では、女性の証言は認められず、唯一男性の成人イスラム教徒の証言のみが証拠として採用される。これによって、女性が強姦された場合、たとえ女性がそれを訴えても、4人の男性の成人イスラム教徒の目撃者がいなければ、逆に訴えた女性が婚姻外の性関係を行ったとして罪に問われる。また、この条例が適用されるのは成人であるが、男性の場合は 18 才以上、女子の場合は初潮後であるため、12、13 才の女子が強姦された上に、刑務所に入れられるということも起きている。その場合、強姦した男性は

証拠不十分で罪を免れることが多い。

#### 【文化·社会的背景】

パキスタンでは、封建制や家父長制、あるいは女性を社会的に隔離する「パルダ」という伝統的・社会的規範の下、女性に対する差別が長い間行われてきた。ジェンダーに基づく不平等は、今日においてもパキスタンの社会・経済環境における大きな特徴となっている(Ikeda-Larhed,1997)。パキスタンでは「内と外」という強い二分化の概念があり、女性はイスラム社会に伝統的なベールに被われて、家庭という「内側の空間」に留まるように制限されており、女性の家庭外労働は、一般に否定的に見られている。そのため、女性がフォーマルセクターで労働に従事することは少なく、女性の生産活動は経済的貢献としてよりも、妻としての義務の一部であると受けとめられている(World Bank, 1996)。近年、現行の法律をイスラムの最も保守的な解釈に合わせようとする動きがあり、女性に対する差別が拡大し、平等な市民としての女性の立場に影響を与えている(国別医療協力ファイル、1996)。また、女性を対象とした活動を「伝統的な男女関係を変化させるもの」と見なす原理主義団体の考えは強固であり、多大の影響力を持っている。そのため、同国の女性を対象とした取り組みを行うに当たっては、これらの動きに対しても適切な配慮が必要とされる(World Bank, 1996)。

#### 2-2 WID/ジェンダーに関するパキスタン政府の取り組み

#### パキスタン政府の取り組み

- ・1973年憲法では、男女の平等権、及び性に基づく差別の禁止が保証されている。
- ・第8次5ヵ年計画(1993-1998年)は、女性のための新しいプログラムの予算として 21 億4,600万ルピーを計上した。

#### 【WID/ジェンダー政策】

1973 年憲法では、男女の平等権、及び性に基づく差別の禁止が保証されている。第8次5ヵ年計画(1993-1998年)は、女性開発・社会福祉・特別教育省(The Federal Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education: MOWD)が管轄する女性のための新しいプログラムの予算として 21億4,600 万ルピーを計上した。そのうち 16億1,800 万ルピーは公共セクターの開発プログラムに、5億2,800 万ルピーはMOWD が実施する NGO の支援プログラム(Non-governmental's Support Programme: SWAP)に配分された。なお、MOWD は、今日まで約1,000 プロジェクトに対して予算を配分している。

#### 【政策提案】

数々の組織からいくつかの独立した政策案が提出されているが、これらのプログラムや 支持案、国の研究指針等は枠組みのないものがほとんどであり、潜在的な政策案でとどまっている。

- ▲ 女子に対する差別撤廃条約 (CEDAW) に関する草稿レポート 1999 年 9 月 女性開発・社会福祉・特別教育省による初めてのレポートで、NGO、地域コミュニティーや連邦及び州レベルの各省庁の助言を組み込んでいる。
- ▲ 国家行動計画 北京女性会議フォローアップ 1999 年 9 月 国家行動計画の戦略目標は、計画の中で設定されている 12 分野における実行計画やプロジェクト案へと実体化されているところである。
- ▲ 第 9 次五ヶ年計画(1998 2003)のための **WID** ワーキンググループによる レポート – 1997 年 8 月

第9次五ヶ年計画においてジェンダーは横断的に取り扱われている。ワーキンググループ・レポートで WID に関する提案がなされたのに加え、MOWD の計画・開発局、女性問題専門家、女性活動家が、他のすべてのワーキンググループにおいても、ジェンダー問題への取り組み姿勢を見せた。第9次五ヶ年計画はまだ発効されていない。

▲ 女性のための調査委員会によるレポート - 1997 年 8 月 法律・司法・議事省によって提出されたもので、MOWD による批評を受けた。MOWD は それぞれの提案について関連省庁や、NGO とともに議論を深めた。

#### 女性開発・社会福祉・特別教育省

- ・1989 年末に、女性開発・社会福祉・特別教育省(The Federal Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education; MOWD) が女性の地位向上のた めに設立された。
- ・MOWD が実施しているプロジェクトには、女性を対象にしたコミュニティー・センタ 一の設立、識字率向上センター、協同組合の組織化等がある。

女性開発局(Women's Division)は、パキスタン政府の女性局として 1979 年に設立さ れた。国連婦人の 10 年(1976-1985 年)の際、女性の地位向上の必要性を認識した政府 は、1989 年に女性開発局を省(The Federal Ministry of Women Development)に格上 げした。1998年末には、社会福祉・特別教育省(Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education) と合併し、女性開発・社会福祉・特別教育省(The Federal Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education; MOWD) として再編成さ れた。MOWD が実施しているプロジェクトには、女性を対象にしたコミュニティー・セ ンターの設立、識字率向上センター、協同組合の組織化等がある。第8次5ヵ年計画でう たわれている男女機会均等の推進による開発への女性の参加、役割強化を推進していくた めにも、MOWD は監督機関として、今後、組織能力を強化し、開発過程におけるジェン ダーの視点の統合を推進するための政策枠組みを提供していくことが必要である(Ikeda-Larhed, 1997) 。

名称

女性開発・社会福祉・特別教育省(The Federal Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education; MOWD)

職員数 予算

役割

合計 154 名 (その内専門職 30 名)

達成目標

- 合計 100,000,000 ルピー (1996-1997年)
- 1) 女性、特に農村部の女性の生活の質の向上
- 2) 女性、特に働く女性に特有の問題の解決
- 1) 女性特有のニーズに合った政策・法律の形成 2) 女性組織の登録・支援の実施
  - 3) 女性に特別な施設を提供するプロジェクトの支援
  - 4) 女性の状況や問題についての調査の実施・奨励
  - 5) 女性の問題を扱う国際機関における政府代表及び2国間協議の中での代表
  - 6) 政府機関による政策形成において女性の関心・ニーズが適切に反映されて いるか確認
  - 7) 教育・雇用における機会均等、社会生活の中のあらゆる分野への女性の参 加の促進

#### 6

### 【他省庁による WID/ジェンダー関連の主要取り組み事項】

人口福祉省	・5年間に12,000人の地域社会型家族計画普及員の育成と配置
八口油油自	3年間に12,000 八の地域性去生豕族計画自及員の自成と配直
保健省	・村落レベルの母子保健の向上と、保健施設の活用の改善
	・人材と施設機材の利用拡大を目的とする基礎保健サービス計画局プログラ
	ムの実施
教育省	・特に農村部女子の初等教育就学率の向上
	・女性教員の訓練と養成
	・ NGO との協力によるノンフォーマル教育の拡大
農村開発省	・林業・水産業における女性を対象とした訓練を通じた地域開発の推進

- 3. 主要セクターにおける WID/ジェンダー
- 3-1 教育分野

#### 教育分野の概況

- ・成人女性の識字率は25.4%で、男性の約2分の1である。
- ・農村部では女子の教育機会が著しく少なく、特に中等教育での就学率は都市部女子の7分の1である。
- ・ 貧困世帯においては、パルダや早婚といった伝統的慣習が強く、女性の教育が妨げられている。
- ・女性教員の割合は初等教育で男性教員の 34%、中等教育で男性教員の 41%と低く、女子教育の拡大のために、女性教員の増員が必要とされている。

#### 【概況】

教育制度は、小学校(5年制)、中学校(3年制)、高等学校(2年制)の10年制となっている。現在、小学校は義務教育ではないが、1996年には義務教育法案が議会を通過しており、今後、義務教育化が進められる予定である。このほかに中等職業学校と専科大学、総合大学、イスラムに関する教育を行うモスク・スクールがある。高等学校卒業後に進学する専科大学には、一般教育を行う2年制と、農業、エンジニアリング、医学などの専門教育を行う3年制のものがある。総合大学へは、専科大学卒業後に進学する。

パキスタンでは、国家予算において防衛費の占める割合が 31%と高い反面、教育費はわずか 2% (1990-1995 年)と低く、UNESCO の勧告している 4%には達していない。そのため、教育施設の不足が続いており、 6 歳児が全員就学するには新たに 100 万人近くを受け入れる小学校施設が必要である。また、教育の質、教師の待遇、カリキュラム、教科書などの改善の必要性も指摘されている。政府は教育分野の重要性を認識しており、国民の教育に対して開発投資を行う方針を定めている(国別医療協力ファイル、1996)。また、第 8% 5 カ年計画(1993-1998 年)及び社会行動計画(Social Action Programm; SAP:1993-1998 年)の中においても、教育は重点分野の一つとなっている。

#### 【初・中・高等教育】

パキスタンの教育整備は遅れており、男女間、地域間での教育環境・識字率の格差も大きい。パキスタンの初等教育総就学率(1996~1997 年)は女子 66.6%、男子 90.7%で、南アジア諸国平均(女子 80%、男子 102%)を下回っており、小学校に入学した女子の半数が中途退学する(Government of Pakistan, 1997)。女子の初等教育における出席率は、低所得国平均では 96%であるのに対して、パキスタンではわずか 25%である(World Bank, 1996)。中等教育の総就学率(1990~1994 年)は、女子 13%、男子 28%(世界子供白書 1997)であり、高等教育の女子の就学率は、男子の7分の1と、更に低下する(Government of Pakistan, 1995)。また、農村部での女子の純就学率は、初等・中等教育共に、都市部をかなり下回っている(表1参照)。成人識字率は男性 54.8%、女性25%(Labour Force Survey 1996-97 年)で、特に農村部の女性の識字率(15%)は、都市部女性(50%)の3分の1以下である。また、都市、農村を問わず、年齢層が高いほど識字率は低い(表2参照)。

このような教育機会の男女格差の主な要因としては、(i)娘に家事を手伝わせるため、多

くの家庭が娘を学校に通わせないこと、(ii) 経済的に余裕がない場合、家庭内で男子の教育が優先されること、(iii) 近くに女子校がない場合、両親は遠くの女子校まで娘を通わせようとしないこと\*等が挙げられる。都市の富裕な世帯では、男女格差無く教育を受けることが浸透しつつあるが、人口の大部分を占める貧困世帯では、パルダや早婚といった文化的慣習が強固に残っており、女子教育が妨げられる要因となっている。

女子の教育の重要性は近年認識されつつあり、1993年に開始された社会行動計画(SAP; 1993-1998年)では、女子の初等教育就学率の向上が国家の最重要課題となった。社会行動計画では、・農村地域の女子の就学率の向上 ・教員訓練を受けた女性教員の増員・NGOとの協力によるノンフォーマル教育の拡充 ・女子の教育の重要性を社会に広く理解させること等を目指している(Ikeda-Larhed, 1997)。

\*地方の場合、学校の数が少なく、特に女性教員のいる学校は少ない。さらに地方ではパルダの慣習が根強いため、又、女性教員のいる女子のためのクラスまたは学校がないため、親が娘を学校に通わせないことがある。

また、近くに女子校がない場合、娘の安全を考えて、遠くの女子校まで娘を通わせることの出来ない場合も多い。

### 【教員】

女性教員数は 1981 年から 1997 年の間に2倍以上に増加したが、女性教員の割合は初等教育で男性教員の 34%、中等教育で男性教員の 41%であり、高等教育では 31%と更に減少する (Economic Survey, Government of Pakistan, 1996-97)。教員に関する問題としては、農村部での教員の不足と質の低さが挙げられる。教員となるための訓練を受けた教員は、男女を問わず農村部での勤務を好まないため、農村地域では訓練を受けていない教員が全教員の4分の3を占めている(Hafeez, 1997)。また、農村部では、理数科の女性教員が大幅に不足している。

パキスタンでは、初等教育の第2~3学年以降、女子が男性教員から授業を受けることに対する文化的な制約がある。そのため、女性教員がいない場合は、学年が上がるにつれ退学を余儀なくされる女子生徒が多く、特に農村部では女子の退学率が高い。このように、女子の就学率は女性教員の有無に大きく影響されるため、女子の就学率の向上のためには、女性教員に対する訓練の充実と共に、農村地域での女性教員数の増員が急務である(Government of Pakistan, 1995)。

#### 【識字教育】

NGO によって、本やポスター、カセット・テープ、ラジオ等を活用した成人女性を対象とした識字プログラムが実施されている(Government of Pakistan, 1995)。また、1988 年からは、ユネスコの支援による成人女性と少女のための識字教育訓練が実施されている。

### 【職業・技術訓練校】

女性のための職業・技術訓練校は、近年増加傾向にあり、電気技術・コンピュータ技術等の非伝統的な分野の訓練校も増加している。しかしながら、政府による訓練プログラムの多くは、依然として低賃金で雇用機会の少ない裁縫や刺繍といった伝統的分野にとどまっており、女性のための経営能力訓練の機会も限られている。幾つかの小規模な民間団体

や NGO によって、女性を対象とした起業家、マーケティング、経営能力訓練等が実施されているが、それらの機会は大都市に偏っているのが現状である。また、身体及び精神障害を持つ女性や女子のための職業・技術訓練の機会は、ほとんどない(Government of Pakistan, 1995)。加えて、ほとんどの機関では、訓練実施のための職員・機材・財源が不足している状況である(Ikeda-Larhed, 1997)。

表1 純就学率の男女・地域比(%)

	都同	陪部	農林	寸部	全国平均	
	男子	女子	男子	女子	男子	女子
初等教育	80	70	68	25	71	31
中等教育	55	35	20	5	n.a.	13

出典: World Bank, 1996

表2 女性の識字率の年齢・地域比(%) (1991-92年)

	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-	合計
	歳	歳	歳	歳	歳	歳	歳	歳	歳	歳	歳	
都市部	73.4	71.9	60.5	50.4	42.4	37.8	30.0	28.4	17.0	20.4	11.1	50.3
農村部	33.6	29.1	18.0	11.2	7.9	7.7	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.0	2.4	15.3
全国	47.3	44.1	31.7	22.8	18.1	17.1	12.2	12.0	7.7	8.2	4.6	26.3

出典: Federal Bureau of Statistics, 1995

#### 保健分野の概況

- ・女性が外出しにくい文化的背景や医療施設までの距離が、女性の保健医療サービスへの アクセスの制約要因となっている。
- ・妊産婦死亡率の主要原因は、若年出産、短い間隔で繰り返される頻回出産、非衛生的な 出産介助、医療設備・サービスの不備等である。
- ・未婚、不妊に対する社会的な理解が欠如しているため、適切な家族計画の実施が困難である。

#### 【概況】

パキスタンは、近隣の南アジア諸国と比較して人口増加率が高い一方で、5歳未満児死亡率はインド・バングラデシュ・パキスタンの3国の中で最も高く、多産多死の傾向にある。保健政策は州ごとに実施されているが、国全体の統制が取れておらず、大きな改善は見られていない(国別医療協力ファイル、1996)。

医療施設数は、1991 年には 1970 年の2倍以上に増加したが、全国レベルでの需要を満たすものではなく、特に病床分布の州による不均衡が問題となっている。1998 年の登録医師数は国民 1,590 人当たり1名、歯科医師数は国民 38,185 人当たり1名、看護婦(士)数は国民 3,992 人当たり1名であり、いずれの医療従事者も不足している。また、医療従事者は大都市の大型医療施設に偏っているなど、第1次保健医療施設でのスタッフ不足が深刻となっている。パキスタンでは、交通整備が未発達な上、女性が外出しにくい文化的背景があるために、女性の保健医療サービスへのアクセスが特に困難となっている(国別医療協力ファイル、1996)。

#### 【母子保健】

乳児死亡率は、95 (対出生 1000)で、近隣諸国のインドの 76、バングラデシュの 85 より高い。この背景には、非衛生的な環境、栄養障害、低い予防接種率などがある。主な死因は、下痢症、急性呼吸器感染症、あるいは麻疹などの予防接種により防ぐことができる感染症である。また、乳児の健康は母体の健康状況や出生環境にも依存している。早婚、短い出産間隔、多産による貧血、栄養不良に陥る女性が多く、未熟児出産の増加を招いている。また、産後、母乳哺育がままならず、乳児が十分な免疫を得られずに死亡することも多い(国別医療協力ファイル、1996)。

妊産婦死亡率は全国平均で 340 (対出生 10 万)である。パキスタンでは、若年出産や短い間隔で繰り返される頻回出産が多く、母体の疲労、貧血症、妊娠・出産に関する合併症の発生の根本原因となっている。また、妊産婦の 70%以上は産前検診や破傷風の予防接種を受けておらず、出産の約 85%は自宅で行われるため、そのほとんどが訓練されていない伝統的産婆による介助に頼っている。妊産婦死亡の主要原因の一つであった産褥敗血症に関しては、「安全な出産」政策が政府によって進められたため、現在ではかなり減少している。しかし、妊娠中毒症、貧血、出血多量などは改善があまり見られず、妊産婦死亡の主な原因となっている。出産に関わる保健医療サービスがあまり利用されていない原因としては、女性が伝統的に男性の医療従事者を望まないこと、非衛生的な出産介助、医療施設の不備が挙げられる(国別医療協力ファイル、1996)。

#### 【家族計画】

第8次5为年計画(1993-1998年)に併せて、「人口福祉計画(1993-1998年)」が政府により計画され、終了時までに人口増加率を 3.3%から 2.7%に抑えることを目標に掲げていた。また、社会行動計画(SAP; 1993-1998年)でも、家族計画は重点課題の一つであり、「多産多死」から、「少産少死」社会へ転換する努力がなされている(国別医療協力ファイル、1996)。

しかし、未婚、不妊、離婚した女性への社会の目は厳しく、多くの男子を出産した女性の地位は安泰になるといった文化・社会背景があり、人口抑制を目指した家族計画政策の推進は困難な状況にある(国別医療協力ファイル、1996)。1996-97 年のパキスタンの避妊普及率は23.7%である(National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan)。また、パキスタンでは人工妊娠中絶は違法であるが、社会的地位の低い貧困層や教育水準が低く高齢で大家族の女性の間では、中絶を行うことも多い(国別医療協力ファイル、1996)。しかしながら、中絶は違法であるため、公式かつ正確な人工妊娠中絶数の値を知ることは困難である。

#### 【エイズ】

パキスタンでは 1987 年に初めてエイズ患者が確認され(国別医療協力ファイル、1996)、今日では 830 名のエイズ患者が報告されている。HIV 陽性者数はかなり高いと見られ、今後は更に増加すると予測されている(Government of Pakistan, 1995)。

表 2 妊娠·出産関連指標 (%)(1990-91年)

		. ,
出産介助人	訓練を受けた医療	35
	従事者	
	伝統的産婆	52
出産場所	医療施設	13
	家庭	85
破傷風予防接種	0 回	23
	2回以上	70
産前検診受診せず	農村部	83
	都市部	40
	全国	70

出典:国別医療協力ファイル、1996

表3 5 歳未満児死亡原因 (%)(1985-90 年)

, , ,	. ,
下痢症	26.6
嘔吐	15.0
肺炎	3.1
せき	10.8
熱	39.0
けいれん	8.2
麻疹	11.1
その他	30.1

出典:国別医療協力ファイル、1996

注)複数回答のため合計が100%以上となっている

#### 農林水産業

- ・土地に対する所有権は法的には男女平等であるが、実質的な管理権は男性に委ねられて おり、女性は土地に関する意志決定権を持っていない。
- ・全セクターにおける賃労働のうち農業賃金は最低水準にあるにもかかわらず、農村女性 は農業以外の職業の選択の幅が男性より狭いため、農業賃労働での従事者比率は男性 (3%)より女性(7%)の方が高い。
- ・安全な宿泊施設の不備、昇進の機会の欠如から、訓練を受け雇用されても仕事を継続で きない女性農業普及員が多い。

#### 【概況】

農業はパキスタンにおける主要産業であり、1998年のGDPの64%(Economic Survey, Government of Pakistan, 1999)を占めている。主要農作物は、小麦、綿花、米、サトウキビである。1995年の産業別労働人口の構成は、農林水産業が56%と全体の半数以上を占めているが、近年、農業部門における労働人口は減少傾向にある。また、1992年9月の洪水や、2年連続の綿花の不振などの問題に直面している。また、労働力人口のうち農林水産業に従事する人々の男女別割合は、男性40%、女性67%と、女性における比率が高い(Federal Bureau of Statistics, 1996-97)。

#### 【土地所有権】

パキスタンでは法的に男女は土地に対する同等な所有権を認められている\*。しかし、現実には女性は土地に対する管理権をほとんど持たず、通常は男性が土地の使用や売買、移譲に関する決定権を行使している。パンジャーブ州の農村に居住する 1,000 世帯を対象として 1995 年に行われた調査によれば、わずか 36 名の女性が土地の所有権を持ち、そのうち9人のみが管理権を有していた(Hafeez, 1997)。

\*パキスタン憲法(1973)においては、第25条で「全ての市民は法の下に平等である」、「性別に基づく差別は行われない」と男女平等が謳われている。しかし、これと並んでシャーリア(イスラム法)があり、世俗法に優先することがある。イスラム法による財産の相続について、両親の死後、娘は息子の半分を、夫の死後、子供がある場合、妻は八分の一を相続できるとされている。その他、習慣法が優先されることも多く、北西辺境州に多く住むパフトゥーン(パターン人)の場合、息子がいない場合、財産は兄弟のものとなり、妻や娘にいかないこともある。

#### 【農業】

農村女性のほとんどは無給家族従業者として農業に従事しており、賃労働への参加率は非常に限られている。全セクターの賃労働のうち、農業分野における賃金は最低水準であるが、農業賃労働に従事する人の割合は女性では7%と、男性の3%に比べて高くなっている。その理由としては、農村女性が農業以外の職種を選択することが男性に比べて困難であることが考えられる(Government of Pakistan, 1995)。

女性の季節労働者の多くは、南部の綿花農業に従事している。男性は、綿花生産だけでは生計を立てるには不十分という理由から、非農業部門での雇用機会を求め、北部への移住を余儀なくされることが多い。結果的に、農業における女性労働者の責任が増加している。近年、男性の湾岸諸国への出稼ぎが増加したため、農業部門における女性の労働参加率は更に高まっている。また、農作業の近代化の遅れも、女性労働力を必要とする一因となっている(Government of Pakistan, 1995)。

#### 【農業普及員】

行政による女性農業普及員に対する訓練は、都市部や都市近郊の町の養鶏プロジェクトを対象に行われているだけであり、農村部では女性農業普及員の数は絶対的に不足している。農村部の女性が普及サービスや情報を得られない理由としては、・女性が男性普及員と一緒に働くことに対する文化的規制、・女性は資源や土地に対する管理権を持たないこと、・ほとんどの農業普及プログラムでは、男性が主に携わる農作業に焦点を絞っており、女性が主に携わる農作業についての普及は行われていないこと等である。

女性開発・社会福祉・特別教育省(MOWD)において、これまで 38 名の女性フィールド・アシスタントが、家庭菜園、果樹・野菜栽培、食品保存法、ジャム等の製法などの技能訓練を受け、パンジャブ地方の農村開発センターの 38 プロジェクトで雇用された。しかし、1989 年の世銀の調査によれば、雇用されたこれらの女性のうち、わずか 2 名のみが業務を行い、その他の女性は自宅からセンターが遠いことを理由に実質的には業務に従事しなかった。女性達が仕事を継続できない理由としては、安全な宿泊設備や交通網の不備、政府の役人や地方のリーダーたちの女性に対する非好意的な態度、昇進の機会の欠如などが挙げられる(Hafeez, 1997)。

#### 【小規模融資へのアクセス】

パキスタンでは伝統的に、女性は男性と比べて融資を受けることが困難であった。その主な理由は、・銀行が小規模融資を望まないこと、・女性は担保を持たないこと、・女性に接触して融資を促すことのできる女性職員が存在しないこと、・女性の多くは非識字者であるため、融資の書類手続きができないこと、・財政は男性が管理してきたこと等である(Hafeez, 1997)。

近年、公的機関及び NGO 等により、女性に対する融資プログラムが実施されるようになってきた。1989 年に、第一女性銀行(The First Women Bank)が初の女性のための融資機関として、パキスタン政府によって設立された。女性に対する融資の推進は、中小企業の起業や収入の向上に結びついており、女性の経済的社会的状況の改善に貢献している。また、同銀行は、非識字女性に対して、中小企業経営のための訓練も行っている。更に、都市部から離れた地域において、第一女性銀行は地域の NGO と提携した融資プログラムを実施している。また、農村地域では、地域開発金融会社(Regional Development Finance Corporation)やパキスタン農業開発銀行(Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan)などの公共金融機関による、低所得の女性のための小規模融資プログラムも開始されている。ローン回収率は 95%以上で、女性に対する融資の確実性が裏付けられている(Ikeda-Larhed ,1997)。

#### 【林業】

(資料が入手不可能)

#### 【水産業】

パキスタンでは、多くの女性が漁網作りや、魚の骨や皮からの装飾品作り等に携わっている。1994年の FAO の調査によれば、1990年の漁業に携わった女性数は 26万人であった。しかし、パキスタンでは水産養殖普及プログラムはほとんど実施されておらず、たとえプログラムが実施されたとしても女性は対象外となることが多いため、女性は漁業に関する適切な技術や設備を持っていない。今後、女性に対して、水産養殖分野などの技術取得の機会を提供する事が求められている(Hafeez, 1997)。

#### 経済活動分野の概況

- ・女性の雇用人口率が高い分野は、農業(66%)、社会サービス業(20%)、製造業(10%)である。
- ・女性のフォーマル・セクターでの雇用は5%と低く、女性の雇用労働者の多くは、インフォーマル・セクターにおける臨時雇用や、低賃金、非熟練労働に従事している。
- ・女性の雇用機会を阻む要因は、女性労働に対する社会の差別、低い教育水準、職業訓練機会が乏しいことに起因する低い技術レベル、女性の家庭内での加重労働負担等が挙げられる。

#### 【概況】

パキスタンの 1995 年の産業別就業人口割合は、農林水産業 56%、工業 20%、サービス 業 50%と、農業部門の就業人口が過半数を占めている。しかし、1960 年から 1990 年までの就業人口の構造変化では、農業が 9%の減少、工業が 1%の上昇、サービス業が 9%の上昇となっており、近年のパキスタンでの雇用吸収部門は、農業からサービス業へと移行している(人間開発報告書 1996)。

1994 年のパキスタンの就業者数は約 3,298 万人(都市部 926 万人、農村部 2,372 万人)であり、失業率は全国で約 5.7%(都市部 6.5%、農村部 5.5%)となっている。雇用創出は政府の重点分野の一つであり、社会開発のための社会行動計画( SAP; 1993-1998年)では、100 万人の雇用創出プログラムが計画されている(但し、具体的なプログラムについては不明)。

#### 【労働参加】

パキスタンの就業人口に占める女性の割合は 26% (1995 年) で、途上国平均の 39%と比較してもかなり低い(人間開発報告書 1996)。しかし、農業に従事する女性のほとんどは無給の家族従業者と見なされ、都市の女性労働者の多くはインフォーマル・セクターに従事しているために、これらに関する政府統計は実際の女性の労働力参加を正確に把握しているとは言えない(Ikeda-Larhed, 1997)。

パキスタンでは、保守的な文化的伝統的規範のため、女性の家庭外労働は一般に否定的に見られており、フォーマルセクターでの労働に従事する女性は少ない。多くの男女は、家族を養うために働くのは男性の役割であると信じているため、女性が働くことは男性に家族を養う能力が無いためと見なされる傾向がある。また、女性の労働力参加人口は、農村部に比較して都市部で低くなっているが、女性に対する職業訓練の機会が乏しいため、都市での女性の労働機会が限られていることが、その理由とされている(Ikeda-Larhed, 1997)。

#### 【雇用労働人口】

女性の被雇用人口率の高い分野は、農業、社会サービス業、製造業である(表1参照)。 1984 年から 1992 年の間に、都市部女性の労働人口のうち、専門職(多くは教員や医療従 事者)に従事する女性の割合は、約 16%から 20%にまで増加した。工業の急激な発展に より、工業分野における女性の雇用人口も増加している(Government of Pakistan, 1995)。しかし、女性に職業選択の自由がないこと、女性労働に対する差別、女性の低い教育・技術レベル、女性の家庭内での加重労働負担等により、ほとんどの女性が低賃金の非熟練労働に従事している。因みに男性の平均収入 2050 ルピーに対して、女性の平均収入 900 ルピーである(Hafeez, 1997)。女性の労働力人口のうち、公共・民間部門のフォーマル・セクターで雇用されている女性の割合は、わずか5%(Ikeda-Larhed, 1997)である一方、女性の失業率は全国平均で男性の3倍以上である。

パキスタンでは貧困ライン以下の生活をしている人口の割合が 30%以上を占めているが、 低所得家庭の男性の多くは日雇いで不規則な労働に従事しているために、女性の収入が家 庭の生計に大きな役割を果たしている。女性が十分な賃金を得られるよう、フォーマル・ セクターでの雇用機会を創出することが必要である(Ikeda-Larhed, 1997)。

#### 【インフォーマルセクター】

都市部で働いている女性の 4 分の 3 以上が、インフォーマルセクターに就労している。 そのうちの 5 分の 4 は、自宅において無償で働いているか、独立した下請け業を営んでいる。 このように、多くの女性が家事に従事している大きな理由は、前述したような文化的な背景によるものである。(Government of Pakistan, 1995).

インフォーマルセクターに従事する女性に対しては、現行の労働法における保護規則が 規定されていないため、多くのこれらの女性は不規則な労働条件を雇い主や中間業者に強 いられたり、搾取されることになる。よって第8次5ヵ年計画では、女性が安全な環境の 下に働けるよう、現行の労働法から差別的な取り扱いは排除するよう見なおし、女性労働 者や雇い主に労働に関する教育を施し、女性の権利や労働の保護に関する情報を提供して いくことが計画された。

セクター	全均	全地域 農村部		寸部 都己		<b></b>
	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性
農林水産業	66.4	40.7	79.9	57.3	7.2	5.6
鉱業	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
製造業	10.0	11.3	7.1	6.7	21.9	20.9
電気/ガス/水道	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.9
建設業	0.5	7.7	0.5	8.0	0.4	7.2
販売/小売/飲食/ホテル	2.8	16.5	1.8	10.9	6.8	28.2
流通/通信	0.4	6.5	0.3	4.8	0.8	10.1
金融/保健/不動産など	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.7
公共サービス	19.9	15.0	10.3	11.0	62.2	23.1
その他	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
全体	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表1 男女別/セクター別労働人口比(%)

出典:- Labour Force Survey 1996-97, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, GOP.

### 4. 国際機関・その他の機関のWID/ジェンダー関連援助実績

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
Not Specified	Kalinger Union Council District with a view of moving into needy areas in Pakistan	Action AID, UK (International NGO)			Sectoral Focus is assessed on the basis of community needs aimed towards poverty alleviation.
Not Specified	National but presently coverage is concentrated in Sindh, the Northern Areas and NWFP.	The Aga Khan Foundation In- ternational NGO			Primary Health Care, Primary Education, Rural Development, Cross Cutting Interests. Women and Development, International Development, Environment.
Not Specified	National	Asian Development Bank (Multilateral)			Environment, Women and Development, Population, Water, Sanitation
Not Specified WID/GAD Projects	National	Australian High Commission (Foreign Diplomatic Mission Australia)			Women and Development, Health Rights, Environment, Agriculture, Live-stock, Human Resource Development, Health, Population, Culture and Development, Water and Sanitation, Institutional Development, Credit and Banking
Co-financing of UNFPA Family Planning Information, Education and Communication Project.	Ministry of Population Welfare.	Australian International Development Assistance Bureau			
Pakistan Medical Research Centre University of Melbourne Women's Health Training.	Pakistan Medical Research Centre.	do			
Support to Master Trainers for Public Health students:	Health Services Academy.	do			
Primary Teacher Education Centre:	Allama Iqbal Open University.	do			

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
United Nations World Conference on Women, Beijing (Sep. 1995): A us AID Support to National Media Strategy on Violence against Women.	Ministry of Women Development.	do			
Training on the Management and Skills Development for Women Project Managers:	Pakistan Voluntary Health and Nutrition Association (NGO).	do			
Creative Communication Project: Health Education and Literacy Programme (NGO)	Health, Education and Literacy Programme (NGO).	do			
Mother and Child Health in Urban Squatter Settlements: St Thomas	St. Thomas Church's Community Health Network, (NGO).	do			
Marketing and Credit Management Training Workshop;	National Association of Business Professional and Agricultural Women (NGO).	do			
Women's Skills Training: Income Generation through Poultry Production for Afghan Refugees:	Adghaon Women's Resource Centre International Women's Development Agency	do			

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
Analysis and Dissemination of the Findings of a Survey of Women's Status and Fertility in Various Agro Climatic Zones in Punjab.	PIDE, Islamabad	The Canadian High Commission The Canada Fund (Bilateral)			Provide information relating to women's status and fertility to the Planning Commission, other government agencies, NGO's international agencies and research organizations that are involved in planning and implementing the government WID strategy related to rural women. Enhance the capacity of the WID section of PIDE to undertake action research projects.
Gender, Reproductive Health and Sanitation Programme.	SUNGI Development Foundation (NGO)	do	04/08/96 to 03/08/97		Develop a sustainable and replicable community based communication and training package, aimed at improving health practices, particularly of women and children; enhance project analysis and management skills within the CBOs, Village organizations and women's organizations at the village level; Follow up and consolidate achievements of previous Gender and Reproductive Health Programmes.
Reproductive Health	Mario Stapes Society, Karachi	do	14/11/96 to Aug. 1998	Not specified	Pioneering a gender sensitive reproductive Health Advocacy Programme, Developing MA/SS by: a) improving fund raising capability; b)training senior, middle and clinic managers; c) strengthening communication capacity of MSS; d) increasing gender awareness among MSS managers.
International Aspect FPHC's Training Programme	Pakistan Nursing Federation		23/2/97 to Feb. 1998	Not specified	Participation of Six Nurse Leaders in sharing the Health Challenge, International Council of Nurses (ICN)'S 21st Quadrennial Congress being sponsored by the ICN and the Canadian Nurses Association held in Vancouver, Canada June 15-20, 1997.
Implementation of FPHC's Training Programme	Frontier Primary Health Care (FPHC), MARDAN	do	27 FEB. 1997 TO FEB.2000	Not specified	Training of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs); training of Community Health Workers (CHWs); Training of FPHC Staff on Mental Health; and Gender Sensitization Training of FPHC Staff.

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
Participation of one DWHP Faculty in Safe Motherhood Workshop, Indonesia, April 6- 11, 1997	DWHP, Karachi	do	19/03/97	Not specified	Establish linkages with LHVs and other health workers at the international level; share information and experience of other organization/ agencies working in Asia for provision of maternal and child health services
Development of Women Health Professional (WWHP) Programme	The Aga Khan University Pakistan and MC Master University, Canada	do			Concerns Women Health Professionals
Conference on Islamic Laws and Women	GIANT Forum, Islamabad	do	07/08/96		Increase Awareness within Pakistan about the status of women; highlight Islam's normative character underlying the descriptive forms visa-vis women. Workshop with scholars from the Muslim world.
Political Awareness Raising for Women	WID Network, Peshawar	do	09/01/97		Motivate Women to cast their votes and educate women on, how to cast their vote
Community Theatre and Creative Expression for Women's Development	Tehrik-e-Niswan, Karachi Aurat Foundation , Lahore	do	21/12/96to 20/12/97		Create awareness and change attitudes related to attainment of women's rights; provide a platform for self expression and group mobilization; promote cultural expression at a community level
Establishing 1000 Information Network Centres (INCs) throughout Pakistan		do	17/12/96 TO 31/03/1997		Empower women by; (a) increasing their knowledge; (b) enhancing their access to resources and institutions; and (c) enabling them to participate in Government within their homes and communities.
Voters Education Project	AGHA Legal Aid Cell, Lahore	do	24/12/96		Bring the issue of women's right to the forefront of the political agenda in a non-partisan manner by; (a) increasing and improving the involvement of women in the electoral campaign and in voting; (b) increasing the importance of gender in the elections; and (c) making women conscious of their political rights and aware of the power of their votes.

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
Centre for Empowerment through Information	WADA, Karachi	do	14/03/07 to 14/03/99		Improve the status of women in society by: a) raising awareness among women on female health, constitutional rights, environment, employment and commerce/business; b) enabling WADA to extend its outreach through dissemination of booklets; c) exposing young girls and women to information considered tabooed in society, e.g. reproductive health.
Ye Duniya Hamari Bhyi Hai (It is our world too)	The Himmat Society Lahore and ECL, Karachi	do	17/03/97 to 16/05/98		Eliminate discriminatory attitudes in the way of women's development by;  a) identifying the determinants leading to discriminatory practices;  b) analysing and discussing them with a view to designing strategies to deal with them;  c) bringing the discussion to the national agenda through the television docu-dramas; and  d) enabling currently active gender trainers to use audiovisual material more effectively in their training.
Putting Women on the Political Agenda of Pakistan	Aurat Foundation Lahore	do	07/01/97		Raising awareness among women about their political rights, bringing women's issues on the manifestos and agendas of political parties and producing and disseminating information on the importance of women's vote and the procedure of elections.
Human Rights Training in Canada	Ministry of Human Rights, Simorgh (NGO) Lahore	do	12/06/96 on-going	Training	Development of the capacity of the participants to undertake work on the advancement of human rights in Pakistan which would include women's human rights as well.

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
Training in Human Rights, Community Participation and Teaching Methodologies	Society for the Advancement of Education, Lahore	do	15/10/96 Oct. 1998	Training	To make sustainable, gender sensitive improvements in the quality of education context through; (1.) improving the teaching skills of teachers; (2.) creating a cadre of teachers in women's rights, human rights and children's rights issues, community participation and teaching methodologies, etc.
Phulkari Women's Development Complex, Haripur	Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP), Lahore	do	30/11/96 to Nov. 1999		Provide MCH and reproductive health services to women; improve women's access to information on education and income generation; mobilize the community, particularly women for collective decision making.
Training of Trainers for Gender and Development	Sarhad Rural Support Corporation (SRSC), Peshawar	do	29/01/97		Participation of two of SRSC's Rural Development Professionals in a Training Course on Training of Trainers for Gender and Development in Ahmedabad, India on 10th February, 1999.
Not Specified	Required NGO's	Embassy of Sweden (Embassy)	Not Specified		Education, Environment, Women and Development
Not Specified	Any of the NGO where registration laws are applicable, number of beneficiaries affected.	Food and Agriculture Organization (Multilateral)			Agriculture, Farm income generation Rural Development, Women and Development in the Rural Sector
Not Specified	NGOs, Government of Pakistan.	Friedrich EBERT Stiftung (International NGO)			Labour, Human Resource Development Policy Analysis on Labour and Manpower Issues, South Asia Cooperation
Not Specified	do	Friedrich EBERT Stiftung (International NGO)			Human Resource Development, Institutional Development, Advocacy, (Awareness) Publications Workshops
Not Specified	do	German Agency for Technical Cooperation Bilateral			Environment, Vocational Training, Public Health, Power Generation, Rural Development. Livestock
Not Specified	NGO's	Hanns Seidel Stiftung (International Organization)			Labour, Human Resource Development, Participatory Institutional Development

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
Not Specified	NGO's Employer Organizations and Government	International Labour Organization (Multilateral)			Labour and Employment, Labour Standards and Tripartism Employment related Training, Human Resource, Development, Labour, Administration, Workers Education Organizations, Management Training, Industrial Relations, Women's Employment, Child Labour.
Not Specified  Target Group: Rural Poor, Urban Poor	Not Specified	The German Embassy (Bilateral)	Not Specified	Not Specified	Health, Education, Human Rights, Income Generation Forestry, Agriculture, Women and Development, Environment
Not Specified	NGO's	Inter Cooperation Switzerland (International NGO)	Not Specified	Not Specified	Sustainable Land Use, Urban Development, Small Micro Enterprise, Human Rights
Not Specified	NGO's	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Association of Members)	Not Specified	Not Specified	Education, Communication, Business Law, NGO support, Institutional Development Training, Strategy Development Implementation and Monitoring
Education-Nursing	College of Nursing Islamabad	JICA	Established in 1986 Technical Cooperation for 5 years July 1987 June, 1992		Introduced 7 Disciplines for nurses
Teacher's Training	Education Department Government of the NWFP	do	Establishme nt in 1996		Pre-service Training for 200 Students
Mother and Child Health Centre at Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS)	Ministry of Health	do	Completion by 1999 in Two Phases Technical Cooperation for 5 years June 1996 May, 2001	Rs. 832 million	<ol> <li>Reduction of Maternity Health Problem.</li> <li>Training of Female Health Personnel</li> <li>Development of a Sound Referred System.</li> </ol>
Supply of Baby Weighing Scales for PM's Programme on Family Planning and Primary Health Care.	Ministry of Health	do	1996-97		5,632 Scales to LHV's under training.
Hair Dressing Japan Overseas Volunteer Cooperation (JOCV) Programme	Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education		4 April, 1997 to 3 April, 1999		Practical Training to Women in skill development

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
Special Seminar for on Female Police Officers		do	25 February, 1997 to 16 March, 1997		Five Women police officers were sent to Japan for training in FY 1996-97. Two more groups of five officers each dispatched to Japan in FY 1997 and FY 1998

Approximately 180 Group Training Course, Counterpart Training Courses Individual Courses, Youth Program are offered to Pakistan for which women too are eligible for selection. However, the percentage of women who are actually dispatched for training to Japan is very small. In FY 1996-97 for instance two senior instructors from Education Department, Government of the NWFP were selected for three months training in science education.

		1	T T	П	
	No limitation, presently in Punjab, Northem Areas and Afghanistan	Konard ADENAUER STIFTUNG (International NGO)			Political liberal democracy, social market economy including small business cooperation and structural policy, institution building including administrative support, e.g. supper to village organization resources and problems, work with issues regarding women, youth and social sector, scientific cooperation and inter cultural dialogue
		Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Bilateral)			Education, Human Rights, Women and Development Gender, Environment, Institutional Development
		Overseas Development Administration, U.K.			Health, Education, Population, Irrigation, Drainage, Community Development, Power Generation, Technical Training.
					Teacher Training for NFE Non-formal Education, Saving and Credit
Not Specified		Royal NETHERLAN DS EMBASSY Mission			Income Generation, Infrastructure Development Strengthening of Institutions, Education

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
INTEGRATED PROJECTS		The Royal Netherlands			Development and Implementation of Women
Animal Husbandry In service Training Institute Phase-III.		Embassy The Women Fund (Mission)			and Development Policies supporting women's organizations involved in
FAO.F. 1357 Participatory Rural					mobilizing and organizing Women, upgrading local
Development Phase-II.					expertise in the Field of Women and Development, Raising Awareness
PATA Integrated Agricultural					Twateriess
Development Phase-II.					
Balochistan					
Community	Sarhad Rural Support				
Irrigation and	Corporation				
Agricultural					
Development.	Participatory				
Support to Sarhad Rural Support	Organization				
Corporation.	Balochistan Rural				
Strengthening	Support Programme				
Participatory					
Organization.					
Balochistan Rural Support Programme.					
Livestock Extension Programme, Kohat Division.					

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
Strengthening Agriculture Training Institute, NWFP.	Agriculture Training Institute	do			
Strengthening Agricultural Sector Planning, NWFP.					
Agricultural Extension Programme Malakand.					
The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme Phase-III.					
Primary Education Programme Improving the Learning Environment, NWFP.					
Primary Education Quality Improvement Project, Balochistan.					
Programme Assistance to Social Action Programme, Phase-I.					
Programme Assistance to Social Action Programme, Phase-II.					
Strengthening of Planning and Development, Improving of Planning Systems in Balochistan.					
Strengthening of Planning, Environment and Development Department in					
Peshawar, NWFP. Human Resources Development-II.					
Micro Enterprise Project (World Bank).					

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
PAK-HOLLAND METAL PROJECT- 3.					
Environment Rehabilitation in Malakand Division.					
Social Forestry Project Malakand Dir (Phase- II).					
Quetta Katchi Abadis Environmental Management Programme.					
WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT					
Livestock Extension through Women Workers, NWFP.					
Training and Employment for Rural Women (ILO) NWFP.					
Women Basic Education Project.					
Women's Middle Level Education Project.					
Supplementary Technical Assistance in Support of Women's Education through the Allama Iqbal Open University of Pakistan.	Allama Iqbal Open University				
Women Secondary Education Project Phase-II (AIOU).					

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
PROSPECTIVE PROJECTS.					
Rokhana Kor Family Health Hospital, Peshawar.	Rokhana Kor Family Health Hospital				
Reproductive Health Programme Balochistan.					
Reproductive Health Programme, Haripur.					
Population Welfare Education by Radio.					
	Not specified	SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND UK (International NGO)			
		South Asia PARTNERSHI P NGO's Part of International SAP Support Programme			Human Rights  Human Resource Development  Education  Health and Education  Institutional Development
		Strengthening Participatory Organization (NGO Support) Organization			
Projects for Low Income Groups		SWISS Development Cooperation (Bilateral Government Organization)			Sustainable Land Use, Forestry, Irrigated Agriculture Range and Watershed Management Urban Development
					(Katchi Abadi, Upgrading Sanitation) Small Micro Enterprise Promotion, Human Rights.

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
Social Action Programme Project-I	All social sectors Line Agencies of Provinces, AJK, FATA & Fed. Programme	The World Bank			Micro Enterprise and Industry, Credit
Family Health-II Population Project	Departments of Health, Punjab, Balochistan				
Sindh Primary Education Project  Balochistan Primary Education Project  Punjab Middle Schooling Project	Ministry of Population Welfare and Provincial Population Departments  Departments of Education, Sindh  Department of Education, Balochistan.  Department of Education, Punjab				
NWFP Primary Education Project	Department of Education, NWFP				
NWFP Community Infrastructure Project	Local Government, Elections and Rural Development Department, NWFP Provincial Urban Development Board, NWFP				
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	AJK Planning and Development Department (Pⅅ), Local Government & Rural Development Department (LGRDD).				
	Balochistan Pⅅ, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), LGRDD.				
	Sindh Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Pⅅ, Rural Dev. Dept. (RDD).				

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
Projects for Rural and Urban Poor		Trust for Voluntary Organization			Women and Development, Gender Human Resource Development, Community Health, Primary Education, Poverty Alleviation, Environment, Family Planning, Technical Training, Employment Generation.
Projects for Low Income Community		United Nations Development Fund for Women (Multilateral)			Environment, Women and Development, Enterprise and Industry, Agriculture, Credit Saving and Enterprise Development, Macro Policy Data and Statistics.
		United Nations Development Programme (Multilateral)			Elimination of Poverty, Sustainable Environment, Empowerment of People, Gender Programme
WID Umbrella	Concerned Government Departments and NGO's	United Nations Development (a) Programme (Multilateral)			Women and Development Credit and Income Generation, GEF Small Grants Programmes.
Women in Media Women in Politics Women & Credit Facilitating women's mobility Women and Security Women and Employment					Environment Protecting Zone Layer, International Water Ways Bio diversity and Emission of Gaslife, Sanitation, Drinking Water, Solid Waste, Women and Development, Labour, Human Resource Development
Projects for Refugees in Pakistan		United Nations High Commission for Refugees (Multilateral)			
		United Nations International Children Education Fund			Health and Nutrition, Education, Water, and Environmental Sanitation, Women and Development, Urban, Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances
		United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UN Agency)			Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Area Development Law Enforcement

プロジェクト名	実施機関	援助機関	期間	予算 US\$	ジェンダーに関する事項
Promoting Democratic Awareness in Women.  Integrated Rural Development for Women  Functional Literacy and Poverty Alleviation for Women  Study on Laws Affecting Women	South Asia Partnership, Lahore  Bunyad Community Council, Lahore  Adult Basic Education Society Rawalpindi  Aurat Foundation Lahore	United Nations Educational Scintific and Cultural (Organization Multilateral)	Completed		Community Development, Gender Equity, Basic Education for Skill Development, Non-formal Education, Culture, Science.
		United Nations Population Fund			Population, Health and Development, Environment, Education, Resource Development (All of the above are in the population context)
		Voluntary Service Organization (International Charity Organization)			Environment, Women and Development, Business, Health and Population Education, Health and Sanitation, Fisheries
	Ministry of Health and for Research Grant Applications are available at WHO Office, Islamabad	World Health Organization (UN Organization)			Environmen  Women & Development  GenderLabour,  HumanResourceDevelopment  Health, Sanitation,  Institutional Development
		World Wild Fund for Nature			Nature, Environment, Protection of Bio diversity, Promotion of Sustainable use of Natural Resources, Prevention of all Forms of Pollution, Promotion of Good Consumer Policy.

### 5. WID/ジェンダー情報リソース

## 5-1 関連機関、人材、NGO リスト

- 1. Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division. Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
- 2. MS Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
- 3. Manpower Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
- 4. Pakistan Manpower Institute, Islamabad
- 5. Planning Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
- 6. Academy of Educational Planning and Management, Ministry of Education, Islamabad
- 7. Planning and Development, Departments, Provincial Governments
- 8. Women Development Departments, Provincial Governments
- 9. Centres for Women Studies at:
  - i) Karachi University
  - ii) Peshawar University
  - iii) Punjab University, Lahore
  - iv) Balochistan University, Quetta
  - v) Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
- 10. M.Sc Women Studies Project, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad
- 11. National Institute of Population Studies, Islamabad
- 12. National Institute of Psychology, Now Centre of Excellence, Quaid-e-Azam University
- 13. WAF, Islamabad
- 14. Aurat Foundation, Lahore
- 15. Pakistan Development Organization
- 16. Shirkat Gah, Lahore
- 17. Simorgh Women's Resource and Publication Centre, Lahore
- 18. RAASTA, Karachi
- 19. Agriculture University, Peshawar
- 20. International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan
- 21. Institute of Islamic Studies, University of the Punjab, Quaid-e-Azam Campus, Lahore
- 22. A.S.R. Applied Socio-Economic Research Centre

### 融資、マーケティング関連プロジェクトの情報は以下の機関へのアンケートにより入手した:

- 1. Employers Federation of Pakistan, Karachi
- 2. All Federations of Trade Unions Pakistan, Lahore

- 3. The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, Islamabad
- 4. Sarhad Rural Support Corporation, Peshawar
- 5. Taraqee, Balochistan
- 6. Kash Foundation, Lahore
- 7. SPDE—Social Policy and Development Centre
- 8. Network Leasing, Karachi
- 9. Sungi Development, Foundation, Abbottabad
- 10. CWCD Centre for Women's Co-Operative Development
- 11. NGO Resource Centre
- 12. DAMEN Development Action for Mobilisation and Emancipation
- 13. NRSD National Rural Support Programme, Islamabad
- 14. Balochistan Rural Support Programme, Quetta
- 15. SPO Strengthening Participatory Organization
- 16. OPP Orangi Pilot Project
- 17. BLCC Bunyad Literacy and Community Council
- 18. BPNO The Business and Professional, Women's Organization

## 5-2 報告書·資料リスト 6章参照

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Survey of Shariah Laws in Selected Muslim Countries. Vol-I, Vol-II,	Muhammad Saghir Hasan and Others	1985	Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education, Islamabad, Islamabad.
Male Migration, Absentee Fathership, and Changing Role of Women in Village Communities.	M.A. Rauf, Hafeez-ur- Rehman, Syed Anwar Iqbal	1985	Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education. Islamabad. Department of Anthropology, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad.
Socio-Economic Status of Women in Agrarian Community in Punjab	Nigar Ahmad	1986-1987 unpublished	Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education. Islamabad.
Content Analysis of Mass- Media Appealing to Women.	Seema Pervaiz	1982	Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education. Islamabad, National Institute of Psychology. Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad.
Portrayal of Women in Communication Media.	Pakistan Women's Institute Kinnard College Lahore	1982	Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education. Islamabad, Pakistan Women's Institute Kananrd College Lahore.
Muslim Family Laws and their Implementation in Pakistan	AGHS LANS Associate Lahore	1981	Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education. Islamabad, AGHS Laws Associate, Lahore.
Women in Pakistan: A Statistical Profile	Statistics Division Government of Pakistan	1981	Statistics Division Government of Pakistan. Islamabad, Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education. Islamabad.
Improved Indicators on the Status of Women in Pakistan	Bushra Waheed	1990 (un-published)	Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education. Islamabad.
Role of Women:     Economic and Social     Requirements.	Irshad Ahmad Haqqani	1983	Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education. Islamabad.

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Women in Pakistan	Women's Division (Cabinet Secretariat). Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education, Islamabad.	1981	Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education, Islamabad.
Report of the National Conference on Muslim Women: Selected Papers	Women's Division (Cabinet Secretariat).	1981	Women's Division (Cabinet Secretariat). Now Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education, Islamabad.
Government Response to the Recommendations of the Federal Bureau of Statistics	Federal Bureau of Statistics	1980	Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.
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Important District-Wise Socio-Economic Indicators, NWFP	Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department, Government of NWFP	1994	Bureau of Statistics Planning and Development Department, Government of N.W.F.P.
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Directory of Registered NGOs of Punjab	Social Services Board, Lahore	1990	Social Services Board, Lahore
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Women n Pakistan	Mrs. Kausar Yasmeen Agha	1995	Principal Government Girls College, Sibi, Balochistan
A Better Future for Children and Women in Pakistan, UNICEF, Punjab	UNICEF	1995	UNICEF, Islamabad, Punjab, Lahore.
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The United Nations     Convention on the Rights     of the Child, Islamic Law     and Pakistan Legislation:     A Comparative Study.	I.N. Hasan	1980	Women Centre for Studies, Peshawar University, Peshawar.
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Human Development Report, New York	UNDP	1991	UNDP, Islamabad.
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The Women of Pakistan:     A Selected Bibliography     with Annotations	(ed) Farida Shaheed	1992	Shirkat Gah, Lahore
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The Changing Status of Women in Islamic Societies	Farida Shaheed	1993	Britannica Book of the Year Chicago, Shirkat Gah, Lahore
Re-Investing Women: (A Simrogh Report) — English and Urdu	Simrogh Women's Resource and Publication Center.	1993	Simrogh Women's Resource and Publication Center, Lahore
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## 教育/研修

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### 7. 用語・指標説明

#### <用語説明>

## ジェンダー (gender)

社会的・文化的性差のこと。生物学的な性差(セックス)は、基本的には変更不可能だが、男女の役割やその相互関係を示す社会的な性差(ジェンダー)は、人々の考え方や価値観によって規定されているため、時代や地域などにより異なり、また変えていくことができる。

#### インフォーマル・セクター (Informal Sector)

労働統計上、雇用者のいない単独業種の経済活動の人口や家族従業者。この特徴は、単純な技術、わずかな資本、営業場所不定、最低限の被雇用者(もしくは被雇用者なし)、準適法性・登録の欠除、帳簿付けの欠如などである(ILO の定義による)。インフォーマル・セクターの労働者は、制度的・法的保護の目からもれ、不安定・低賃金労働環境に置かれることが多い。

#### WID (Women in Development)

女性は開発における受益者のみならず、自主的な開発の担い手であることに留意し、開発プロジェクトのあら ゆる段階への女性の積極的参加の確保に配慮した開発をすすめること。

#### リプロダクティブ・ヘルス/ライツ(reproductive health / rights)

性と生殖に関する健康/権利。安全で満足な性生活を営めること、子供を産むかどうかの選択、時期、人数などを決定する自由をもつこと。

### ナショナル・マシーナリー (national machinery)

男女平等を推進する国レベルの女性問題担当行政機関。女性政策の立案・実施・各省庁への男女平等な施策の実施の促進を行う。

#### エンパワーメント (empowerment)

個人または集団が政治・経済・社会的な力をつけていくこと。

アファーマティブ・アクション又はポジティブ・アクション(affirmative action / positive action) (積極的差別是正措置) 被差別集団が過去における差別の累積により他の集団と比べ著しく不平等な状態に置かれているような場合、格差の急速な是正のためにとられる積極的な優遇措置。

#### アクセスとコントロール (access / control)

アクセスは土地、労働、資金といった経済活動を行う上での資源やサービスなどを使用できること、あるいは 使用する権利を有すること。コントロールは資源やサービスなどの管理について決定したり、所有したりする 権利。

#### 再生產活動

子供を生み、育てることといった「次世代を再生産」する活動と、洗濯や炊飯といった家族員が日々の生活を 維持し、労働力を再生産していくための活動。

#### <指標説明>

#### インフレ率

GDP デフレーターを代用。

#### ジニ係数

所得分配の不平等の度合を示す係数。 $0 \ge 1$  との間の値をとり、完全に平等な場合 0、完全に不平等な場合1 をとる。0.4 以上の場合、不平等度が高いと一般的に判断される。

#### 女性所得比率

各国比較可能な該当データがなく、UNDPの女性所得比率では、非農業部門における男性所得の75%を女性所得として算出している。

#### 合計特殊出生率

ある年次における再生産年令(15—49 才)の女性の年令別特殊出生率の合計。一人の女性が、その年次の年令別出生率で一生の間に生む平均子供数を表わす。

#### 1 才未満乳児死亡率

出生 1000 に対する 1 才未満児死亡数の比率、すなわち 1 年間の 1 才未満児死亡数÷1 年間の出生数×1000。 5 才未満幼児死亡率

出生 1000 に対する 5 才未満児死亡数の比率、すなわち 1 年間の 5 才未満児死亡数÷1 年間の出生数×1000。 妊産婦死亡率

10万人出産に対して、妊娠関連の原因で死亡した女性の年間あたりの人数。

#### 出産介助率

医師、看護婦、助産婦、訓練を受けた公衆衛生従事者、あるいは訓練を受けた伝統的な助産婦のもとに出産をする割合。

## 低体重児率

2500 グラム以下で生まれた新生児の割合。

経口補水療法(ORT)使用率

5 才未満児の下痢に対して経口補水塩または代替溶液が使用される比率。 小中学校就学率

総就学率(または粗就学率)は学齢に関係なく就学している生徒数が学齢相当人口に占める割合。 純就学率は学齢相当の就学数が学齢相当人口に占める割合。