



Report

Gender, Peace and Development in the Caribbean

DRAFT

September 2001

The Gender, Peace and Development Research Project and Workshop is a collaborative effort of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Centre for Gender and Development Studies of the University of the West Indies

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Section I - Draft programme of activities to support/expand current programmes in Gender, Peace and Development	3
Section II - Selected strategies of organizations involved in Gender, Peace and Development	9
Section III - Annotated bibliography of publications on Gender, Peace and Development 1965 - 2000	17
- The Use of education to promote Peace	19
- Respect for and promotion of Human Rights	20
- Democracy and tolerance	20
- Sustainable development	21
- Freedom of information	25
- Women in democracy and development	25
- Conflict negotiation and prevention	28
- Promotion of economic and social justice	29
- Promotion of non-violence and alternatives to violence	34
- International Cooperation	37
- References, Indexes, Directories	37
Section IV - List of Potential Partners for Gender, Peace and Development Programmes	39

Introduction

Within the framework of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) programme for Women and the Culture of Peace, the regional research project on Gender, Peace and Development was initiated to:

- 1) Document research and development work being completed or in progress on gender, peace and development in the Caribbean.
- 2) Identify existing areas of need and propose a programme of strategies to address these needs in gender, peace and development in the Caribbean.
- 3) Identify potential partners from the research community, the public, private and NGO sectors and development agencies who can collaborate in addressing the needs.

The project was implemented in two parts:

- 1) An exploratory study of the organizations involved in programmes and research completed or in progress on Gender, Peace and Development in the Caribbean.

This study was coordinated by Dr. Gwendoline Williams and administered by the Centre for Gender and Development Studies (CGDS) of the University of the West Indies on behalf of UNESCO.

Two teams of young professionals from the St. Augustine and Mona Campuses of the University of the West Indies conducted the research. The members of the teams were Mr. Tracy Hackshaw and Ms. Gabrielle Henderson from St. Augustine Campus and Ms. Shakira Maxwell and Ms. Nicola Smith from Mona Campus. Ms Olatz Landa, a Basque Volunteer at the UNESCO Kingston Office, also functioned as a member of the Mona Team.

The teams were led by a project management team comprising Dr. Rhoda Reddock and Dr. Kamala Kempadoo, Heads of the Centre for Gender and Development Studies at St. Augustine and Mona respectively, and Mrs. Claudia De Four, Head of the West Indian Division, UWI Main Library (St. Augustine) who provided advice on compiling the bibliography.

- 2) A two-day stakeholder workshop to:
 - a) Share with participants the results of the exploratory study
 - b) Identify additional partners, strategies, documents and materials not captured in the research
 - c) Develop a draft programme of activities to address the existing areas of need

The forty-three participants at the workshop came from a wide variety of organizations including community-based and non-governmental gender and peace organizations, government agencies, educational institutions and international agencies. In addition, also in attendance were several students from various departments of the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, such as Sociology, International Relations and Agriculture.

The workshop proved to be a productive undertaking. Participants noted that the work combining perspectives on gender, peace and development was pathbreaking. Previous

work was known on “gender and development” or “peace and development”, but combining “gender, peace and development” brought important new insights to the issues. Participants engaged in lively, candid and constructive discussions that provided valuable inputs for the way forward.

The participants raised several issues during the course of the workshop. Some of the most pressing issues focused on the need to:

- Engage in on-going dialogue on peace, gender and development. It was indicated that further discussion is needed for defining the term “peace” and articulating the interplay between “gender and peace” in the Caribbean. Moreover, participants felt that it was especially important that in the discourse, gender should not be interpreted as excluding or threatening to men.
- Engage in on-going research on gender, peace and development, particularly to obtain more empirical data.
- Ensure that strategies for research are both analytic to determine what is and why, and include perspectives to drive action.
- Ensure that strategies/Interventions for gender, peace and development are balanced towards women and men. In addition, strategies/interventions should see men and women as non-homogenous groups, so that the strategies can cater for a variety of contexts and needs.
- Mobilise greater resources to introduce/expand gender and peace efforts. Ongoing support is needed to ensure that existing, successful programmes can be replicated to benefit more persons over time

Participants indicated that they were pleased with the workshop in general. There was a tremendous amount of praise for the work of the young professionals who conducted the exploratory study. Participants indicated that the work demonstrated that there was substantive capacity within the Caribbean to carry on gender, peace and development work.

Participants also expressed satisfaction with the opportunity to learn more about gender and peace, and the work of UNESCO.

Deliverables and Project Outcomes

The project deliverables were derived from the combined results of the exploratory study and the two day workshop. These deliverables are:

- 1) A draft programme of preventive/remedial activities including training workshops that can support and expand current initiatives as necessary
- 2) A documentation of strategies that have been employed to address issues related to gender, peace and development
- 3) An annotated bibliography of research and other writing on gender, peace and development in the Caribbean
- 4) A list of potential partners who can collaborate in the delivery of prevention/remedial action related to gender, peace and development

These deliverables are presented in the body of the final report.



SECTION I

Draft Programme of Preventive/Remedial
Activities to Support/Expand Current Initiatives
in Gender, Peace and Development

Recommendations

1. Priority Action for Implementation, 2001-2003 (with suggested lead Agencies)

The Caribbean programme on gender, peace and development must be communal, national and regional in scope.

The central strategy for the project is capacity building and coordination of resources from the government, NGO and private sectors to address the challenges in the integration of a gender and peace perspectives in development plans, programmes, projects and actions in order to promote peace and achieve full gender equity. Actions to be under taken over the next two years include:

- 1) **Institution of a “catalyst group”** to activate a regional network on gender, peace and development. This network would give voice to groups/programmes on the theme in the Caribbean region. A temporary group was set in place at the workshop. This included members from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Centre for Gender and Development Studies (CGDS), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), The Inter Religion Organization (IRO) of Trinidad and Tobago, as well as representatives from Government, Business and the NGO sector. This catalyst group can assist in:
 - a) Clarifying concepts of gender, peace and development, and the interaction among them.
 - b) Using research findings to inform and initiate activities on the ground. (In this instance the objectives of the research efforts, subject matter and outcomes must be carefully considered to be useful over time and across a spectra of interests)
 - c) Encouraging wider public discourse on gender, peace and development issues in the general public and ensuring advocacy at the political level to remove inequities.

Suggested lead agency: Centre for Gender and Development Studies (C GDS)

- 2) **Development of the network** on gender, peace and development in the Caribbean where all organizations will have the opportunity to inform and be informed on programmes and publications. The experience will benefit all countries of the region, providing possibilities for replication and follow-up. The network will also enable governments and NGOs to incorporate gender, peace and development issues into community, national and regional programmes.

Suggested lead agency: UNESCO HQ/WCP will facilitate networking by providing organizations in the Caribbean with the opportunity to inform others of their programmes, initiatives and publications.

- 3) Creation of **“Youth Peace Centres”** at community or national level to provide non-judgmental advice, safe environment, counselling, allowing for intergenerational exchange. This will facilitate collaboration and communication within different groups.

Suggested lead agency: YMCA?

- 4) Ongoing **training for teachers** on peace utilizing, in the immediate instance (among other materials), the training manual developed for UNESCO: *“Education for a Culture of Peace in a Gender Perspective: A Study Unit for Teacher Preparation”* by Betty A. Reardon. The manuals will be distributed to the teacher community.

A conference should be organised to inform and plan a training programme for the implementation of the manual.

Suggested lead agency for distribution: UNESCO

Suggested lead agency for conference: The University of the West Indies, School of Education?

- 5) **Advocacy: Parliamentarians.** Advocacy for the inclusion of a gender sensitive and peace based sensitization module in the orientation of parliamentarians. This could be developed through the Assembly of Caribbean Communities Parliamentarians, Caribbean Movement of Parliamentarians for Populations and Development (CMPPD), CARICOM/COHSOD (Council of Human and Social Development). They will be asked to include in their agenda gender and peace perspective issues.

Suggested lead agency: CARICOM Secretariat?

- 6) **Workshops on gender and peace** issues that will serve as a platform for the follow-up of this first workshop and involve a much broader cross-section of participants.

Suggested lead agency for first conference: Gender Affairs Division in Trinidad and Tobago.

2. Other Recommendations

Education (educational system)

- ?? Incorporation of peace education and gender sensitive programmes in educational system/curricula.
- ?? Lobby for the adoption of the CARICOM Health and Family Life (HFLE) curricula in schools. The HFLE programme promotes the development of life skills – critical thinking, conflict resolution, negotiation skills. It is recommended that the program be institutionalised into policy, curriculum, teacher training, and that resource/information training materials must be provided for advocacy and promotion.
- ?? Development and implementation of a programme of peace education at the tertiary/higher education level that targets, in particular political, industry, business and trade unions leaders.
- ?? Development of a programme/workshop for parliamentarians customized to deal with specific cultural, gender and peace issues. This could be done through the Assembly of Caribbean Communities Parliamentarians, Caribbean Movement of Parliamentarians for Populations and Development (CMPPD), CARICOM/COHSOD (Council of Human and Social Development) and UNECLAC.

- ?? Benchmarking, via UNESCO, successful peace education in schools programmes such as Peace and Love in Schools (PALS) Programme in Jamaica and the Changing the Culture of the Classroom Programme for UNESCO, Caribbean Network for Educational Innovation and Development (CARNEID).
- ?? Inclusion of children as part of the process, as partners for building a culture of peace in the Caribbean. This would involve having children taking initiatives by creating a space for them (community/school). The UNESCO Associated schools Network (ASPNET) is one possible avenue.
- ?? Arts in Education. Addressing gender and peace socialization through the arts.

Public Education

- ?? Ongoing gender and peace education for general public (including also issues on human rights, tolerance, justice, leadership tendencies or solidarity in terms of gender, peace and development).
- ?? Continue UNESCO and UNICEF efforts in peace education.
- ?? Development of a media based programme to:
 - Disseminate peace education information to public.
 - Develop a public discourse on the concepts of gender, peace and development.
 - Inform the public of programmes and activities used to promote gender, peace and development.
- ?? Development of Public Forums, “town meetings” by role models.
- ?? Development of courses/campaigns on techniques for peace building and non-violent conflict resolution.
- ?? Allow other countries to benchmark, via UNESCO, successful “media watch” programmes such as Women’s Media Watch in Jamaica and Gender Media Monitor in Trinidad.
- ?? Development and implementation of an outreach to the business community, potential funding agencies, community groups, clubs and sport groups to understand their role in peace building.
- ?? Take into account differences among people, communities and countries in the Caribbean in order to develop different types of programmes/policies.

Research

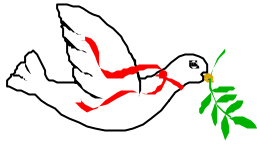
- ?? Development and implementation of a survey of stakeholders and organizations in an effort to inform a definition of peace relevant to the Caribbean.
- ?? Expansion of the exploratory research project to include all countries of the Caribbean region, all existing organizations and translate the document into different languages.

- ?? Development and implementation of a research effort to evaluate outcomes of existing programmes on gender, peace and development in the Caribbean region to determine if their objectives are being met, and ways of increasing their effectiveness in terms of impact on men/women of various ethnic groups, in rural and urban communities, in different countries, etc.
- ?? Development and implementation of an exploratory study of Government policies, programmes that promote or derail gender, peace and development in the Caribbean.
- ?? Research on :
 - Global influence of peace, gender and development initiatives in the Caribbean region, in particular political and economic influences.
 - Socialization and violence in particular in schools, children’s homes, penal systems – ECLAC.
 - Gender socialization and effects on gender, peace and development in the Caribbean.
 - Race and xenophobia - impact on gender, peace and development in the Caribbean.
 - Relations between teachers and students in schools.
 - The existing and desired “culture of peace’ in schools.
- ?? Circulate the research report and annotated bibliography on “Gender, peace and development in the ‘Caribbean”.

Participation

- ?? All:
 - Promote participation of community/national/regional groups (NGOs, University, religious groups,..) in policymaking and programme planning (from courses/campaigns/workshops organization to governance).
 - Promote participation of community/national/regional groups in other initiatives (courses/campaigns/workshops) out of the Caribbean region. Share of experiences.
 - Inclusion of private sector, trade unions and government in the process of promoting peace, gender and development in the Caribbean.
- ?? Youth: Need to create more environments, ‘peace spaces’ to nurture peace amongst young persons. For young persons to discuss, learn, express themselves on peace and gender issues.
- ?? Men: Package concepts of gender, peace and development particularly for men (since the “gender” movement is still associated with women).
- ?? International:
 - Form links with organizations/initiatives in Latin America.
 - Develop strategic alliances with International Agencies having a peace agenda.
 - Via UNESCO, allow the research project to be used as a model for other regions.

- Develop and implement a programme to share 'best practices' around the region and internationally via UNESCO's website, CARNEID (Caribbean Regional Network for Education, Innovation and Development), CAFRA or other NGOs website/publications.
- Develop a regional network of men's groups and peace organizations.
- Create a regional network on gender, peace and development in the Caribbean at community, national and regional level. Utilize this network of women's groups and proposed men's groups and peace organizations to:
 - ☞ Exercise a regional/international lobby for gender, peace and development in the Caribbean.
 - ☞ Ensure continuing discourse on gender, peace and development issues within the regions among civil society and in political forum.
- Workshops/Forums-Create strategic links with the Gender Affairs Division in Trinidad and Tobago for their proposed workshop on gender, peace and development.



SECTION II

Selected Strategies of Organisations involved in Gender, Peace and Development and Programmes in the Caribbean

Selected Strategies of Organizations involved in Gender, Peace & Development Programmes in the Caribbean

Main Strategy/Area of Conflict	Name of Organization	Selected Strategies (each organization has worked or may be working on one or more of the strategies)
1. Use of education to promote Peace		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? ? Arts in Action (Trinidad and Tobago) ? ? The Bahá'í Community (Trinidad and Tobago) ? ? Men Against Violence Against Women/MAVAW (Trinidad and Tobago) ? ? Peace and Love in Schools Programme/PALS Jamaica Ministry of Education & Culture (Jamaica) ? ? Colectivo Ideologías y Vivencias de los Géneros (Puerto Rico) ? ? Juventud y Comunicación por una Cultura de Paz (Dominican Republic) ? ? Unión Dominicana de Periodistas por la Paz (Dominican Republic) ? ? Young Men's Christian Association/YMCA ? ? Young Women's Christian Association /YWCA ? ? Peace Brigades International 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peace education in primary school, among parents and the community - Developing peace curriculum for prison inmates - Using arts in education to promote peace - Using communication to promote peace - Youth development programmes training in conflict negotiation, handling peer pressure and tolerance - Public education seminars/Workshops - Rallies, competitions targeting youth - Awareness raising and training to reduce interpersonal violence. - Promotion of alternatives to violence. 	
2. Respect for and promotion of Human Rights		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? ? Women Working for Social Progress (Trinidad and Tobago) ? ? National Union of Domestic Employees/NUDE (Trinidad and Tobago) ? ? Foundation for the Enrichment of Life /FEEL (Trinidad and Tobago) ? ? Jamaican for Justice (Jamaica) ? ? Coordinadora todo Puerto Rico con Vieques (Puerto Rico) ? ? Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace/CPJP (Puerto Rico) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby for effective crime prevention - Victim support Programmes - International/National public awareness - Lobby for government to government persuasion - Educational campaigns - Public demonstrations 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? ? Alianza de Mujeres Viequenses (Puerto Rico) ? ? Coodinadora Paz para la Mujer (Puerto Rico) ? ? Colectivo Ideologías y Vivencias de los Géneros (Puerto Rico) ? ? Coodinadora de ONGs del área de la Mujer (Dominican Republic) ? ? Unión Dominicana de Periodistas por la Paz (Dominican Republic) ? ? Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberania de los Pueblos (Cuba) ? ? National Coalition for Haitian Rights /NCHR (Haiti) ? ? Pax Christi Netherlands / Pax Christi Haiti Task Force ? ? Peace Brigades International ? ? The Peace Corps (International) ? ? United Nations High Commission for Refugees/UNHCR (International) ? ? YMCA ? ? YWCA ? ? Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom/WILPF ? ? Amnesty International (International) ? ? American Friends Service Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Legal assistance programmes for victims – Refugee support programmes – Promotion of the rights of the child – Community empowerment – Self help/Self development programmes – Vigils, organized prayer weeks – Raising consciousness of peace. – Raising consciousness of human rights and fundamental freedoms among young persons.
3. Advocacy against violence by the State/Conflicts, tensions between citizens and state	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? ? Jamaicans for Justice (Jamaica) ? ? Partners for Peace (Jamaica) ? ? Alianza de Mujeres Viequenses (Puerto Rico) ? ? Coordinadora todo Puerto Rico con Vieques (Puerto Rico) ? ? CPJP (Puerto Rico) ? ? NCHR (Haiti) ? ? American Friends Service Committee ? ? Pax Christi Netherlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – International/National public awareness – Lobby for government to government persuasion – Public demonstrations – Legal assistance programmes for victims – Community based meetings/discussions – Community based education programmes – Conflict intervention and negotiation – Lobbying for change in Government policy, processes, and legislation

<p>? ? Amnesty International (Regional)</p>	<p>with respect to crime and violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobbying for change in Government policy, processes and legislation with respect to internal civil conflict, national conflict, border tensions, etc. - Lobbying for the elimination of oppressive social, economic and political systems.
<p>4. Democracy / Democratic Process</p>	
<p>? ? Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberania de los Pueblos (Cuba) ? ? Society for the Promotion of Education and Research/SPEAR (Belize) ? ? Pax Christi Netherlands / Pax Christi Haiti Task Force ? ? Peace Brigades International</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobbying for the elimination of oppressive social, economic, political systems - Public education - Community empowerment - Gender relations programmes
<p>5. Social/Economic/Political injustice and oppression</p>	
<p>? ? Foundation for the Enrichment of Life/FEEL (Trinidad and Tobago) ? ? Society of St. Vincent De Paul (Trinidad and Tobago) ? ? Women Working for Social Transformation (Trinidad and Tobago) ? ? Women's Media Watch (Jamaica) ? ? Women Working for Transformation (Jamaica) ? ? Father's Incorporated (Jamaica) ? ? Coodinadora Paz para la Mujer (Puerto Rico) ? ? Colectivo Ideologías y Vivencias de los Géneros (Puerto Rico) ? ? CPJP (Puerto Rico) ? ? Coordinadora de ONGs del Area de la Mujer (Dominican Republic) ? ? Unión Dominicana de Periodistas por la Paz (Dominican Republic) ? ? Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberania de los Pueblos (Cuba) ? ? Federación de Mujeres Cubanas (Cuba)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networking/collaboration among organization working on women's issues - Lobbying for the elimination of oppressive social, economic, political systems - Public education and demonstrations - Community empowerment - Gender relations programmes - Lobbying for gender equality in social, economic and social systems - Support/Self help programmes for the socially dislocated - Job search/entrepreneurship training for young persons - Promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms - Support/Self help programmes for the socially dislocated - Programmes to eliminate gender based violence

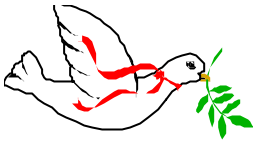
<p>? ? Society for the Promotion of Education and Research/SPEAR (Belize)</p> <p>? ? NCHR (Haiti)</p> <p>? ? Peace Brigades International</p> <p>? ? YMCA</p> <p>? ? YWCA</p> <p>? ? WILPF</p> <p>? ? Pax Christi Netherlands / Pax Christi Haiti Task Force</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of the right of the child - Skills and attitudinal training for young persons
<p>6. Women in democracy and development</p>	
<p>? ? Women Working for Social Transformation (Trinidad and Tobago)</p> <p>? ? Women's Media Watch (Jamaica)</p> <p>? ? Women Working for Transformation (Jamaica)</p> <p>? ? Coordinadora Paz para la Mujer (Puerto Rico)</p> <p>? ? Alianza de Mujeres Viequenses (Puerto Rico)</p> <p>? ? Coordinadora de ONGs del Area de la Mujer (Dominican Republic)</p> <p>? ? Canada/Caribbean Gender Equity Fund (Regional)</p> <p>? ? Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action/CAFRA (Regional)</p> <p>? ? Women and Development Unit/WAND (Regional)</p> <p>? ? YMCA</p> <p>? ? YWCA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networking/collaboration among organization working on women's issues - Lobbying for the elimination of oppressive social, economic, political systems for both men and women - Public education - Community empowerment - Gender relations programmes - Lobbying for gender equality in social, economic and social systems - Public demonstrations - Youth development programmes - Raising consciousness of young women and men to the participation of women in development
<p>7. Domestic and sexual violence and abuse</p>	
<p>? ? The Bahá'í Community (Trinidad and Tobago)</p> <p>? ? Men Against Violence Against Women/MAVAW (Trinidad and Tobago)</p> <p>? ? Women Working for Social Progress (Trinidad and Tobago)</p> <p>? ? Police Service Community Policing Unit (Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educating on sexual and reproductive health and responsibility - Education and training for victims and batterers - Lobbying for the elimination of oppressive social, economic, political systems for both men and women

<p>? ? Jamaica Family Planning Association/ FAMPLAN (Jamaica) ? ? Woman Inc. (Jamaica) ? ? Colectivo Ideologias y Vivencias de los Generos (Puerto Rico) ? ? Coordinadora Paz para la Mujer (Puerto Rico) ? ? Coodinadora de ONGs del Area de la Mujer (Dominican Republic) ? ? YMCA ? ? YWCA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public education - Community empowerment - Gender relations programmes - Targeting men's roles in ending gender based violence - Support for the victims of abuse - Legal assistance for victims - Gender relations programmes targeted at young persons - Protection of the rights of women and the child
8. Weapons testing and armament	
<p>? ? Alianza de Mujeres Viequenses (Puerto Rico) ? ? Coordinadora Todo Puerto Rico con Vieques (Puerto Rico) ? ? CPJP (Puerto Rico) ? ? American Friends Service Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobbying for an end to US militarisation - Public education - Public demonstrations - Lobbying for human rights and fundamental freedoms
9. Conflict negotiation/crime and gang warfare reduction and prevention	
<p>? ? Police Service Community Policing Unit (Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago) ? ? Partners for Peace (Jamaica) ? ? Coordinadora todo Puerto Rico con Vieques (Puerto Rico) ? ? CPJP (Puerto Rico) ? ? YMCA ? ? YWCA ? ? Peace Brigades International</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing effective crime prevention strategies - Collaborating the efforts of communities and the state in reducing crime - Public awareness/education - Community empowerment - Support for victims of violence - Youth Development Programmes including training in conflict negotiation, handling peer pressure and tolerance - Promotion of alternatives to violence, participation in gangs and other institutions related with violence targeted at young persons - Interventions in youth related conflict

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeting men's roles in ending violence - Lobbying for change in Government policy, processes and legislation with respect to internal civil conflict, national conflict, border tensions, etc.
10. Development of Youth	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? ? Arts in Action (Trinidad and Tobago) ? ? The Peace Corps (Jamaica / Belize) ? ? CPJP (Puerto Rico) ? ? Juventud y Comunicación por una Cultura de Paz (Dominican Republic) ? ? Peace Brigades International ? ? YMCA ? ? YWCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support/Self help programmes for the socially dislocated - Job search/entrepreneurship training for young persons - Promotion of the right of the child - Skills and attitudinal training for young persons - Youth development programmes including training in conflict negotiation, handling peer pressure and tolerance - Promotion of alternatives to violence, participation in gangs and other institutions related with violence targeted at young persons
11. International Cooperation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? ? CPJP (Puerto Rico) ? ? United International Training and Research Institute for the Advancement of Women/INSTRAW (Dominican Republic) ? ? Unión Dominicana de Periodistas por la Paz (Dominican Republic) ? ? Federación de Mujeres Cubanas (Cuba) ? ? Peace Brigades International ? ? United Nations High Commission for Refugees/UNHCR ? ? American Friends Service Committee ? ? Pax Christi ? ? YMCA ? ? YWCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobbying for the elimination of oppressive social, economic, political systems for both men and women/gender equality - Community empowerment - Educational campaigns - Legal assistance programmes for victims - Refugee support programmes - Promotion of human rights - Gender relations programmes - Programmes to eliminate gender based violence - Support/Self help programmes for the socially dislocated

? ? WILPF
? ? Amnesty International

- Promotion of alternatives to violence
 - Support of victims of violence
-



SECTION III

An Annotated Bibliography of publications on
Gender, Peace and Development in the
Caribbean 1965 - 2000

An Annotated Bibliography of publications on Gender, Peace and Development in the Caribbean 1965 – 2000

INDEX OF PUBLICATIONS BY SUBJECT MATTER

The Use of education to promote Peace	19
Respect for and promotion of Human Rights	20
Democracy and tolerance	20
Sustainable development	21
Freedom of information	25
Women in democracy and development	25
Conflict negotiation and prevention	28
Promotion of economic and social justice	29
Promotion of non-violence and alternatives to violence	34
International Cooperation	37
References, Indexes, Directories	37

The Use of education to promote Peace

1. Cole, Joyce. **Official Ideology and the Education of Women in the English Speaking Caribbean, 1835-1945**. In Women and Work: Women in the Caribbean Project Research Papers Phase 1. Gill, Margaret, Massiah Joycelin, Anderson, Patricia (eds.). Cave Hill, Barbados: ISER (Eastern Caribbean), 1984, HQ 1501 G 475 W8
2. Drayton, Kathleen. **Women in Education**. In Women in the Seventies: Report of a Seminar 711 July, 1975, Grenada: Commonwealth Secretariat/Commonwealth Youth Programme: Georgetown, Guyana, HQ 1501 C381 1975
3. Ellis, Patricia. **Non-formal Education, Women and Development in the English-speaking Caribbean**. In: (Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs, vol. 11, n. 2). Cave Hill: 1985. pp. 23-33l

Argues that despite the improvement in and expansion of the education system during the sixties and seventies, there has not been the desired economic growth and development which was hoped for, largely because of the failure of development planners to recognize the economic role of women and the contribution they can make to the development process. However, women have now begun to play a more active role in the development process, and this paper takes a look at some of the issues arising out of this 'new' concept of development. It examines the role that education, and particularly non-formal education can play in this 'new' model of development, and concludes that although a focus on non-formal education and on Women's issues alone is not the answer to the developmental problems facing the region, yet they are tools that can be used by women and men in their struggle to transform their societies.

4. Ellis, Patricia. **Education and Women's Place in Caribbean Society. pp. 91-100. In Women of the Caribbean**, Pat Ellis (ed.) Zed Books: London, 1996
5. Hamel-Smith, Angela. **Vocational Education for Girls in Trinidad and Tobago in the early 20th Century**. 101-103
6. Hollingsworth, Rona. **The St. Michael's School for Boys - A Study of a Boy's Reformatory**. 76-0263
7. **In Engendering History: Caribbean Women in Historical Perspective**. Shepherd, Verene; Brereton, Bridget; Bailey, Barbara (eds.) Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 1995 ISBN 976-8100-41-9, HQ 1501 E54 1995

Mayers argues strongly that gender discrimination existed in the Barbados educational system in the period 1907-43 in terms of the physical facilities provided, as well as the number of awards, which enabled winners to access education. The planter oligarchy dictated the pace of educational development in colonial societies as it had a vision of the needs of an agricultural society which could be ordered in their socio-economic interest. All the major reports on education seemed to recommend a structure organized to meet the requirements of a highly stratified society catering in different degrees to the upper, middle and working class. Race, class and gender were clearly factors which determined access to education in Barbados as in the rest of the Caribbean. The curriculum reflected the efforts to sex-type education so as to create in the Caribbean what European missionaries called the "proper gender order".

8. Matthews, Petronilla. **A Study of Juvenile Corrective Institutions with special reference to the St. Michael's School for Boys and St. Jude's School for Girls**. 73-0264
9. Mayers, Janice. **Access to Secondary Education for Girls in Barbados, 1907-43: A Preliminary Analysis**. pp 258-278
10. Mohammed, Patricia. **Educational Attainment of Women in Trinidad and Tobago, 1946-1980**. In Women and Work: Women in the Caribbean Project Research Papers Phase 1. Gill, Margaret, Massiah Joycelin, Anderson, Patricia (eds.). Cave Hill, Barbados: ISER (Eastern Caribbean), 1984, HQ 1501 G 475 W8
11. Thompson, Dolores. **A Limited Study of St. Michael's School for Boys, Diego Martin as a rehabilitative institute**. 77-0265

Respect for and promotion of Human Rights

1. Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico, Tribunal General de Justicia. Oficina Administrativa de los Tribunales, Instituto de Estudios Judiciales. **Manual de Conducta para Tribunales Libres de Discrimen por Genero: Igualdad ante La Justicia**. Julio 1996.

This is a manual published by the General Tribunal of Justice, Associated Free State of Puerto Rico, Administrative Office of the Tribunals and Institute of Judicial Studies, entitled Manual of behaviour for Tribunals free of Gender Discrimination, Equality in Justice," July 1996

2. Goodridge, Sehon. **Symposium... on theme: "Development, Human Rights and Peace"**. In: (Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs, vol. 11, n. 4+5). Cave Hill : 1985. pp. 48-54

This article is an examination of the interrelationship of the concepts Development, Human Rights and Peace. The writer states that human rights must be seen in a wider context than that of the traditional civil and political rights, that development must be seen as interdependence and the pre-condition for human survival, and peace is not merely a condition, but a process by which one moves from potentiality to actuality. The interrelatedness of these concepts are discussed throughout, with the writer concluding by stating that peace is the goal of development and human rights are the means towards that goal.

3. Rajkumar, Nicole. **Institutional Responses to Sexual Harassment in Trinidad and Tobago. Caribbean Studies Thesis**. 1993

This study offers information on what has been done by four institutions (non-governmental organizations, trade unions, the business community and the government) in Trinidad and Tobago to combat the problem of sexual harassment. The study attempts to report and evaluate how these have been active in seeking to eradicate the problem under six broad categories : Information Resource Centres; Research; Awareness Building; Advisory Services; Training; Policies and Procedures. The findings reveal that the programmes conducted by these institutions are inadequate for tackling the problem and that much more work needs to be done if the problem is to be eliminated. Recommendations are provided.

Democracy & Tolerance

1. Coppin, Addington. **Women, men and work in a Caribbean economy**: Barbados. In: (Social and Economic Studies, vol. 44, nos. 2/3). 1995. pp. 103-124

Between 1970 and 1993, entry by females into the Barbados labour force occurred at twice the entry rate for males, resulting in rising female unemployment. Despite this, Women's economic opportunities improved in both absolute and relative terms between 1970 and 1993, though not monotonically. The primary determinant of female labour supply appears to have been higher opportunity cost of Women's time consequent upon educational access, while the main determinant of the demand for female labour may have been the economy's transformation in occupational mix, toward sectors which favour women in employment.

2. Cumberbatch, Janice. **Women in Bajan calypsos: How are they portrayed?**. In: (Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs, vol. 14, no. 5/6). Cave Hill : UWI. ISER (Cave Hill, BB), 1989. pp. 37-58

Based on a study of Barbadian calypsoes pertaining to women which were written and/or performed during the period 1970-1988. The study was exploratory and indicative in that it attempted to suggest alternative ways of assessing calypsoes pertaining to women. The study was not quantitative and thus the results obtained have more value in generating rather than testing hypotheses.

3. Gibson, Evette. **Underemployment and unemployment of Caribbean women**. In: (Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs, vol. 11, n. 2). Cave Hill : 1985. pp. 39-45 General

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

4. Nunes, Phyllis. **The Treatment of Women in the Calypso.**
5. Pereira, Joe. **Gun Talk and Girls' Talk: The DJ Clash** Caribbean Studies, Jul-Dec 1994, Vol. 27 1-3 p.208

Discusses violence and sex as prominent themes in Jamaica reggae music. The article also looks at the attractiveness of the topics of sex and violence to Jamaican youth. Key throughout the discussions as well is the formulation of gender attitudes and relationships in rappers' lyrics.

Sustainable development

1. Antrobus, Peggy. **Caribbean Women and Development: A re-assessment of concepts, perspectives and issues.** In: (Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs, vol. 11, no. 2). Cave Hill : 1985. pp. 10-15

The conclusion of the United Nations' Decade for Women, 1975-1985 has presented opportunities not only for taking stock for the actual condition of women in respect of their progress toward development and equality, but also the re-examination of theories which have informed strategies of economic, social and political development in human society generally. As a contribution to this latter task, this paper argues for a people-centred rather than merely growth-centred approach to development. It calls for the adoption of "non-formal and participatory methodologies" to effectively integrate women into the processes and rewards of economic and political development.

2. Antrobus, Peggy. **Gender Relations in the Caribbean in the year 2000.** In: (Caribbean Affairs, vol. 3, no. 4). 1990. pp. 130-136 General

Three changes have taken place in the discourse and practice of women and development issues in the Caribbean: (1) the concept of integrating women in development; (2) an increasing feminist perspective of many of the leadership of the Caribbean Women's Movement and; (3) the substitution of the concept and category of "gender" for that of "women." Explains that the challenge of the 1990s will be to persuade governments that programmes for women's development are of central importance if the Caribbean is to move toward the vision of "a better life for all." Examines the concepts and assumptions of the strategy of integrating women in development. The programmes of the UN Decade for Women were based on the modernization theory which made four basic assumptions. It assumed that modernization would benefit everyone and women as outsiders if integrated into development and made visible to planners and government policy makers, their position and status would improve. This model has been increasingly challenged and most strongly by Third World Feminists. Attention is given to the emergence of a feminist perspective and consciousness of all sources of women's subordination and oppression, and a commitment to struggle against them. It includes an analysis of all issues such as race, class, nationality and gender. This holistic approach to analysis and practice by Third World feminist has been claimed as a "transformational politics" capable of transforming all relationships and structures that perpetuate oppression. The substitution of the concept of gender for that of women has caused the words to become almost interchangeable since women's issues have their origin in the social relationships of gender and are therefore increasingly recognised are identified and analyzed: (1) welfare; (2) equity; (3) anti-poverty; (4) efficiency and; (5) empowerment.

3. Barriteau, Eudine. **Gender and Development Planning in the post colonial Caribbean: Female Entrepreneurs and the Barbadian state.** Ph.D. Dissertation. Howard University. 1994

This study investigates the construct of gender relations in a post colonial state. It uses postmodernist feminist theorizing to deconstruct the gender systems influencing social and economic relations in the Anglophone Caribbean. The experiences of female entrepreneurs are used to illustrate the asymmetric nature of these relations. The study contends that current gender systems constrain women's access to power, status and other resources. It posits that gender relations mask unequal power relations between women and men, and between women and the state. It argues the

fundamental issue of gender relations is the issue of unequal distribution of political, economic and social power. The study maintains that Liberal and Social feminist theories are unable to comprehend the multiple dimensions of women's lives in the Caribbean. They conflate that representations and experiences of women to that of a working class woman as victim. The study also uses gender to investigate and reinterpret women's entrepreneurial behaviour. The study concludes that development policy is gendered and proscribes the concerns of women to satisfy the interests of the state. It underscores the centrality of gender as a social relation that structures other experiences. It recommends that development planners legitimize the gender differences in entrepreneurship, and advises training in gender analysis for development planners.

6. Barrows, Christine; Leo-Rhynie, Barbara Bailey (editors). **Gender: A Caribbean Multidisciplinary Perspective**. Ian Randle Publishers in association with The Centre for Women Studies, the University of the West Indies and the Common Wealth of Learning, 1997

This volume is the first publication of The Centre for Women Studies of the University of the West Indies, established in 1993. It consists of articles selected from papers presented at the series of Interdisciplinary Seminar organized by the Women and Development group between 1986- 1993. The papers are strongly biased towards issues concerning women; however, the involvement of males is discussed in some of these articles, including " Violence Against Women." Part 5 deals with the issue of gender and health, and among other issues is outlined the discussion of the impact of male power on reproductive health, especially as it relates to the choices of women.

7. Belize Ministry of Human Resources, Women's Affairs and Youth Development, Social Planning Unit, and Department of Women's Affairs. **Belize Report for the Fourth World conference on Women's Action for Equality, Development and Peace**, 1995.
8. CDCC. **Comments and Proposals of the delegation of Guyana on Document E/CEPAL/CDCC/40 which sets out a draft project on "The participation of Caribbean Women in Development: Training and Income Generating Programmes**. CDCC Session, 3, Belize City, 12-18 April 1978.

Presents comments and proposals of the delegation of Guyana on document E/CEPAL/CDCC/40 which sets out a draft project on "The participation of Caribbean women in development; training and income generating programmes." accepts generally the proposals set out in this document, and submits additional proposals for consideration

9. Clarke, Roberta. **Dim light at the end of the tunnel: A Critique of the Integration of Women in Development approach**. In: (Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs, vol. 11, n. 2). Cave Hill : 1985. pp. 51-59

Reviews the Integration of Women in Development Approach (its theory and practice) which formed the dominant activities of the Decade. Asserts that this approach was misdirected and suggests that its inadequacies stem from an incomplete understanding of women's subordination. Contends that if the totality of women's concerns are to be effectively addressed, then relevant development planning must be grounded in a discourse based on an understanding of class structures, of modes of production and distribution and the ways in which these combine with masculine dominance to reinforce women's subordination in the Caribbean.

10. CARICOM. **List of Conclusions of the First Meeting of Ministers with Responsibility for the Integration of Women in Development**. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1981. 30 p.
Meeting of Ministers with Responsibility for the Integration of Women in Development, Roseau, 2-3 April 1981.

Concludes that priority should be given to establishing national machinery, employment policy, expanding education, upgrading health, establishing research and legal status in devising a system for utilizing women as a resource for national development. Proposed projects for 1981-1985 include a project for the strengthening of National Machinery (CARICOM Secretariat); and Women and National Planning: Developing a Methodology for Planning (WAND). Other agenda conclusions include establishing (within the CARICOM Secretariat) a unit responsible for Women's Affairs within the region; adopting special measures in favour of young women; implementing programs to relieve the present socio-economic position of women particularly with regard to maternal and child health; data collection; researching the role of women in agriculture; researching the role and participation of women and men, and providing recommendations; and expanding education and training programmes in particular so that women would be prepared to assume leadership roles at the national and international levels

11. ECLA. Office for the Caribbean; CDCC. **Participation of Caribbean Women in Development: Training and Income Generating Programmes.** Port of Spain: ECLA. Office for the Caribbean, 1978. 8 p. E/CEPAL/CDCC/40. CDCC Session, 3, Belize City, 12-18 April 1978.

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

12. ECLA. Office for the Caribbean; CDCC. **Women and Development: Draft Work Programme 1984 Onwards.** Port of Spain: ECLA. Office for the Caribbean, 1984. 9 p. E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115 Add. 1 CDCC Session, 8, Port-au-Prince, 6-12 June 1984.

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

13. **Genero y Mujeres en Puerto Rico Presentaciones en el Tercer Encuentro de Investigadoras 1994**, City University of New York (CUNY) y Universidad de Puerto Rico (UPR). Centro de Estudios, Recursos y Servicios a la Mujer (CERES), Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras, PUERTO RICO.

Gender and Puerto Rican Women, Presentations at the Third Encounter of women Researchers 1994, City University of the New York (CUNY) and University of Puerto Rico (UPR)

Members of Project CERES of the Social Science Research Center of the University of Puerto Rico, Ana Juarbe (Centro de Estudios Puertorriquenos of the City University of New York) and Prof. Altigracia Ortiz convened the third and the final Encounter at the University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras' campus, in 1992. For this Encounter the participants presented formal papers in different panels on a variety of issues affecting Puerto Rican women both in Puerto Rico and the United States. (poverty, cultural identity, reproductive rights, control of our sexuality, violence against women, and the more general and theoretical issues revolving around the impact of social and economic transformations on women and gender construction).

14. Krishnaraj, M. (1993) **Gender issues in Policy and Planning**. Jamaica: U.W.I. (The teaching material is prepared on request of the U.W.I.)
15. Massiah, Joycelin. **Women in the Caribbean Project: An Overview**. In: (Social and Economic Studies, vol. 35, n. 2). Kingston: 1986. pp. 1-29 Women in the Caribbean Project.

Details the major objectives of the project which are to: (1) identify the subjective meaning of the social realities which women face, the way these realities are manifested and the consequences at the individual, community and societal level; (2) devise a theoretical framework which would integrate the analysis of women's roles as they are affected by processes of social change; (3) generate data relevant to policy making for women; (4) identify appropriate mechanisms for the dissemination of research results and for incorporating these results into ongoing development programmes; and (5) produce a cadre of women who would be adequately equipped with the necessary research skills to conduct good research in general. In summary, the project was conceived as an exploratory attempt to identify the broad spectrum of issues confronting women as defined by the women themselves.

16. Mohammed, Patricia and Catherine Shepherd (eds). **Gender in Caribbean Development**. Kingston: Canoe Press, UWI 1999

First published in 1988, this book is a collection of papers presented at the Inaugural Seminar of the University of the West Indies, Women and Development Studies Project., held in 1986. The articles are written by lecturers, researchers, activists, planners and policy makers involved in the area of women and development. The book is a first effort to bring together a reader on the subject for the Caribbean from a feminist perspective.

17. PAHO/WHO;CARICOM. **Women, Health and Development Caribbean Plan of Action 1990 - 1994**. Port of Spain: PAHO/WHO, 1992. 16 p. Women, Health and Development Project Planning Workshop, Port of Spain, 11-16 October 1992. General

Begins with a brief background to and outlines the Caribbean Plan of Action. Lays out each goal with its objectives, activities and indication of the agency responsible for the activity. Goal 1 is to strengthen the capacity of countries to ensure development of gender sensitive health policies and programmes. The objectives of this goal are the establishment and strengthening of the National Focal Point for Women, Health and Development (WHD); the establishment of mechanisms to ensure that gender perspective is taken into account in the formulation of health policies and programmes; and the coordination between the Focal Point and the National machinery for Women. Goal 2 is improving the identification of principal health problems affecting women and the development of gender specific indicators. The objectives are to standardize data collection systems and improve the quality of data collected and to improve the capability to analyze and interpret the data. Goal 3 is to ensure the availability and accessibility to appropriate health services. The objectives here are the availability of appropriate and affordable gender sensitive health services and assured accessibility of health services. Goal 4 is to facilitate the ability of women to make informed decisions and take appropriate action concerning their health. The objectives are to increase the availability of relevant materials; easier access to gender sensitive health education and information; and empowering women to take responsibility for matters pertaining to their health. Goal 5 is the promotion of good mental health and the objectives are to sensitize the public to the importance of good mental health; make health care workers aware of this importance; and to health problems. Goal 6 is to reduce health risks and risk factors for women in the work place. The objectives here are to undertake research to identify occupational health risks and to use the findings to inform those involved with the development of gender sensitive education and programmes on occupational health and safety. Includes a CARICOM draft summary of recommendations of the Twelfth Meeting of Ministers Responsible of Health.

18. Peake, Linda and Trotz, Alissa D. **Gender, Ethnicity and Place: Women and Identities in Guyana**. Routledge, London: 1999.

The dynamics of gender and ethnicity among women in Guyana form the central concern of this text. In-depth studies of differently racialised women within the same national setting are common to countries of the North, but virtually non-existent in the South. Drawing on primary data collected in three diverse communities, as well as their engagement with Red Thread, a Guyanese Women's Development Programme, Linda Peake and Alissa Trotz analyze how the reproduction of racialised identities relies on gendered practices and representations that are constituted and challenged across a number of sites, entwining the local and the global. Covering both historical and contemporary periods, the authors examine the heterogeneous and overlapping experiences of groups considered separate, and show how discourses of ethnicity involve silences around inequalities that women may share across racialised divisions. Reflecting on the tensions between the fluidity and obduracy of racialised identities, they explore the conditions under which women may become the site of a critical femininity, raising questions for the nature of activist research, alliances between women and feminist conceptions of development and politics.

19. Persad-Bissessar, Kamla. **Changing Role of Women in Our Societies**. In: (Caribbean Affairs, vol. 7, no. 6). 1997. pp. 129-136

Examines briefly how today's women have moved out of the home and risen to prominence in all aspects of society and the economy. Asserts that women need to become more involved in politics at both the party and government levels throughout the world. Traces the development of women's arms in Trinidad and Tobago. Comments on the renewed focus of the Unemployment Relief Programme with its aim of empowering women as well as on legislative initiatives to combat domestic violence.

20. Reddock, Rhoda. **Situational Analysis of UNDP Gender Mainstreaming Experiences in Trinidad and Tobago**

This study is one of ten situational analyses carried out as part of UNDP Gender in Development Programme. These studies are aimed at reviewing the "gender aspects of country programmes in order to gain knowledge and learn from experience of the successes in, and obstacles to, gender mainstreaming at the field level".

21. UWI. ISER (Cave Hill, BB);CARICOM;UNESCO. **Report of Workshop on Indicators for Planning for Women in Caribbean Development**. Cave Hill: UWI. ISER, 1990. 31p. General

Reports on a meeting which followed the international symposium on "Methods for the Integration of Women's Issues in Development Planning" held in October 1987. This Caribbean meeting considered the Caribbean-oriented study, analyzed it and determined appropriate follow-up action to ensure the inclusion of women's issues in the next round of development plans. Study aims to provide a better understanding of the socio-economic situation of women in some Caribbean territories and to identify basic indicators which could guide planning for women in development. Proposes to review and analyze national development plans and their programmes for improving the quality of women's life in urban and rural areas; synthesize women's problems and concerns as noted in various studies and surveys undertaken in the Caribbean to identify indicators; and analyze the informal networks created by women to identify measures that could be taken to reinforce and develop such networks. Examines in outline the history of development planning and planning procedures in the region, the methods used for introducing women's concerns into development plans, and the results achieved.

22. **Women, Development Policy and the Management of Change: Programme of the Second Disciplinary Seminar, Social Sciences: Women and Development Studies, the University of the West Indies**. Cave Hill : UWI, 1989. 1 v. Women, Development Policy and the Management of Change: Disciplinary Seminar, 2 - Social Sciences, St. Michael, 3-7 April 1989.

Programme outlines the seminar's objectives, as an investigation of traditional disciplines as taught and researched in the Caribbean and an exercise in determining the comparative advantages and disadvantages of conventional disciplinary approaches as opposed to the feminist multi-disciplinary approaches in the Social Sciences. Includes full programme and a listing of participants and resource persons.

Freedom of information

1. Earl, Claudette. **Media Concepts for Human Development in the Caribbean with Special Reference to Women**. pp. 115-119. In Women of the Caribbean, Pat Ellis (ed.) Zed Books: London, 1996

Women in the democratic process and development

1. Andaiye. **WAND Report: Ninth Annual Meeting of the Advisory Committee**. St. Michael, Barbados: WAND, 1987. 27 p. WAND. Advisory Committee Meeting, 9, St. Michael, 27-28 August 1987.

This is an evaluation of WAND's activities for the year and identifies successes and constraints encountered in their major programmes. The positive results of recently completed "Training of Trainers" programmes in St. Vincent and Dominica were reflected in an obvious increase in women's skills, self-confidence and understanding of the development process. Weaknesses were found in linkages between government agencies and NGOs. WAND identified constraints related to the political nature of development work and the necessity of avoiding involvement in political partisanship. WAND reports successes in its "people of Tomorrow" programme and proposes its development as a model for addressing problems of youth and unemployment in the region. In all its programmes, WAND sees a need for greater emphasis on a gender-base or perspective. The report includes a presentation by Peggy Antrobus which notes the negative effects of structural adjustment policies in the region.

2. Bynoe, Lucille. **Roles of Women in the PNM, 1956-1976**. 80-0869
3. Duncan, Neville; O'Brien, Kenneth. UWI. ISER (Cave Hill, BB). **Women and Politics in Barbados 1948-1981**. Cave Hill: UWI. ISER, 1983. v. 2 68 p. Women in the Caribbean Project: Limited

Gives information on the development of the political system with special concentration on the participation of women. Identifies legislative barriers to the participation of women in terms of representation on Government bodies e.g. until 1948 women were excluded as candidates for local office. Appendices are attached which give a listing of women who have participated in the different organs of government between 1951-1981. An interview with first female Parliamentary Secretary is also included.
4. ECLAC. Women and Development Unit. **Institutionality of Gender Equity in the State: A Diagnosis for Latin America and the Caribbean**. Santiago, Chile: ECLAC, 1998. iii, 38 p. LC/L.1150 Limited

Firstly reviews the institutional situation of the national mechanisms for the advancement of women, considering their access to the instruments and resources of state power in such aspects as the legitimacy of their legal mandate, the human and financial resources at their disposal and the range of state functions that they can carry out. Recognizes that although national offices for women have managed to carve out a formal space in the state apparatus, real power in terms of resources and coercive measures remains beyond the reach of most of them. Concludes with some parameters for transforming the gender bias of State apparatus without neglecting current concerns as to the need for a less heavy, more efficient state structure
5. Forsyth, Elizabeth. **The Woman and her Work**. Caribbean Studies 2000
6. Henderson, Thelma S. **The Role of Women in Politics in Trinidad and Tobago: 1925-1972 (Audrey Jeffers, Christine King, Elma Francois, Matilda Goodridge)** 73-0870
7. James-Sebro, Meryl. **Engagement and Empowerment in Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago**. In Brasileiro, Ana Maria (ed.) Building Democracy with Women: Reflecting on Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean. New York: United Nations Development Fund for Women, 1996

The author describes two very different initiatives in which women have used the principles of democracy to empower themselves and chart new courses for their communities. In Trinidad & Tobago, where democracy is being severely strained by foreign debt and economic downturn, a diverse group of women organized as Working Women for Social Progress to inform themselves about structural adjustment policies and make their consequences visible, with the result that they were able to participate in the national planning process for the first time. In Grenada, where women were first mobilized in the context of national development under the People's Revolutionary Government, and experienced a devaluation of their contribution with the restoration of traditional democracy, steadily decreasing participation inspired a project to involve women from diverse communities in a new national women's organization which would press the government to formulate a comprehensive national policy for women. In each of these projects, the ability to consult and organize ethnic boundaries was critical suggesting that democracy which embraces women's rights will not be built unless it simultaneously deals with racial and ethnic equality.
8. Massiah, Joycelin. **Employed Women in Barbados: A Demographic Profile, 1946-1970**. Cave Hill : UWI. ISER, 1984. xiii; 131 p.

The study seeks to identify the extent to which women in Barbados are involved in employment, the demographic factors associated with such involvement and the changes that have occurred over a period of time. It focuses on the use of quantitative macro-level data because of their availability and because they more readily permit an understanding of the linkage between the growth and structure of the working force with that of the population as a whole: information is also presented in graph and tabular form.
9. Massiah, Joycelin. **In Search of Social Equity: Women as Social Partners in Caribbean Development**. 1991. 75 p. LC/R.1190 General

Outlines the economic and social situation of women in the Caribbean during the eighties and offers proposals for the integration of women into development in the 1990's and beyond. Uses as a model the UNECLAC study "Changing production patterns with social equity" the main elements of which include: systematic absorption of technical know-how; integrated approach to competitiveness; renewal of sectoral divisions; conservation of the environment; maintaining

equity through redistributive measures; combining macroeconomic management with sectoral policies; regional integration and intra-regional cooperation; maintenance of democratic traditions and practices; and reform on style of state intervention. These elements of the ECLAC model form the base of this study as it looks at social equity, social partners and women and development. Section two compares the ECLAC model with recent initiatives in the Commonwealth Caribbean, particularly those concerned with devising a new strategy to provide a consensus on policies and measures for meeting the twenty-first century with emphasis on social equity and social partners and linking of women's issues within the framework of these concepts. Section three looks at the situation of Caribbean women during the eighties within the context of legal reforms affecting the status of women. Section four provides detailed information on employment trends during the eighties and links these with some ECLAC proposals for changing production patterns. Section five provides proposals for improving the extent to which women may be included in a development process concerned with social equity.

10. Nowak, Basia A. "Women of Belize: Gender and Change in Central America" *Journal of Women's History* (Autumn, 1998).

This ethnographic study explores the personal events that led three ordinary Belizean women to question gender inequality, participate in grassroots women's groups, and change their own lives. By discussing such personal issues as motherhood married life, domestic violence and family planning, each woman's story describes a recognition of women's lower position in society and a conscious decision to change that situation. Their educational background, personal circumstances, and ethnicity vary significantly, yet all three share a common female experience in their "political power, their economic situation, and their views of their sexuality".

11. **Participacion de la Mujer en la Historia de Puerto Rico (Las Primeras Decadas del Siglo Veinte)** Centro de Estudios, Recursos y Servicios a la Mujer (CERES), Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales , Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. 1986.

| Women Participation in Puerto Rican History (First Decades of Twentieth Siege) |

This document discusses some aspects of the historical process in which women's situation changed in Puerto Rico. Professional women formed part of civic organizations that participated directly with the government in the United States national security in I World War, and also in educational, health and poverty programmes generated because of the economical crisis in Puerto Rico.

12. Peace Brigades International. **Reports from Haiti**. Bulletin No. 11, July 1998

This issue of the Peace Brigades' bulletin contains two articles on women's struggles in Haiti. One is a description of the position of women "Haitian Women: Life on the Front Lines". The other is an interview with Rosanne Auguste of the organization APROSIFA (Association for the Promotion of the Integral Health of the Family) in which she describes some of the programmes and work she has been involved in.

13. Perez-Stable, Marifeli 1987. **Cuban Women and Struggle for "conciencia"**. *Cuban Studies*, 17, p.51-72.

14. Reddock, Rhoda E. **Women, Labour & Politics in Trinidad & Tobago: A History**. Zed Books, London: 1994.

Against a background of slavery and indentureship, this work provides a social history of women's work and political struggles in twentieth century Trinidad and Tobago. Reddock reveals how gender inequalities have been perpetuated for the benefit of exploitative systems from slavery to the present day. However, it is only modern capital, she argues, that has defined women as dependent non-workers - housewives. Using a variety of primary and secondary sources, including colonial records and oral history through interviews, the author examines women's roles throughout this period, with reference to transformations in the sexual division of labour. She uncovers a hitherto untold history of early feminism and activism in labour and political movements throughout the period. This book examines the specific experiences of African, European and Indian women and the differences and commonalties of those experiences in work and organizations. It also covers early nationalist movements and gender relations within them. The author reveals that labour and political organization have been part of women's experience since the end of the nineteenth century.

15. **Women and Resistance in the Caribbean Contemporary Societies**. Mona, Jamaica: U.W.I, 1990

Conflict negotiation and prevention

1. Bryan, Anthony T.; Green, Edward; Shaw, Timothy. **Peace Development and Security in the Caribbean: Perspectives to the Year 2000** USA: St. Martin's Press, 1990
Presents regional and international perspectives on the military vulnerability, economic, political and cultural diversities and resources of small countries in the Caribbean. The 15 articles were written assuming the context of a major-power East-West conflict which may not be current.
2. Bussette, Arlene. **The Involvement of Women in the "Black Power Revolutions" of the 1970s in Trinidad & Tobago**. Caribbean Studies. 1996.
This study provides an overview and assessment of the involvement of women in Trinidad and Tobago's immediate post-Independence social changes. It examines the limitation imposed upon women by society prior to 1970 as well as showing women were able to defy these limitations and bring about changes. Four (4) activists in particular are highlighted: Liseli Daaga, Eintou Pearl Springer, Asha Kambon, and Judith Taylor. The role of women in organizations such as the National Union of Freedom Fighters (NUFF) and the National Joint Action Committee (NJAC) are investigated as well as the role of Trinidad and Tobago women in general in the aftermath of 1970.
3. Conaway, Janelle. **"Belize and Guatemala Build Confidence"**. Americas, Nov/Dec 2000 Vol. 52, 6.
Provides information on the negotiation between Belize and Guatemala aimed at resolving their long-standing territorial differendum. It also gives an overview of the tensions between the territories, looks at the actual facilitators of the negotiation, and the agreement of both countries on several procedural matters.
4. D'Amico, Francine and Peter R. Beckman. **"Women in Revolutionary Movements: Cuba and Nicaragua"** Women in World Politics. Edited by Margaret Randall. Bergin and Garvey paperback, Westport, Connecticut. 1995
The book includes autobiographical essays and interviews describing the experiences of some female leaders. Other contributions analyze international women's movement, the roles of women in the Green Movement and in the revolutionary movement in Cuba and Nicaragua among other issues.
5. Figueroa, Peter; Green, John Edward; Rodriguez, Beruff Jorge. **Conflict, Peace and Development in the Caribbean** UWI: ISER and Jamaica Peace Committee, 1991.
Contains a selection of edited papers presented at the "Peace and Development in the Caribbean Conference, held in May 1988 at the University of the West Indies, Mona campus, Jamaica. Some of the articles included are, "Peace, Democracy and Security in the Caribbean," by Alma Young and "Cuba and the Caribbean: Perceptions and Realities," by Isabel Jaramillo Edwards
6. GD Joseph, Rita B. **Significance of the Grenada Revolution to Women in Grenada**. In: (Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs, vol. 7, n. 1). Cave Hill: 1981. pp. 16-19
States that prior to the Revolution the Grenada Government's relations with women were characterized by sexual exploitation and exclusion from active participation in political, economic and social developments. Credits the People's Revolutionary Government with reversing that cycle and catalogues the major gains achieved by women in the past two years.
7. Kumar, Chetan. **Building Peace in Haiti USA** Lynne Rienner Publishers Incor. 1998.
The book looks at the relationship between the United States and Haiti, Haiti since independence and its underdevelopment since then as well. It also looks at Haiti since Duvaliers and gives recommendations for peace building.
8. Murillo, Mario. **Islands of Resistance: Puerto Rico, Vieques and U.S. Policy**. The Open Media Pamphlet Series. New York, Seven Stories Press, 2001.

In this concise book, the author explores the question "what is the political future of Puerto Rico?". He examines how Puerto Rican politics have been shaped as much by 100 years of U.S. economic, military, and cultural domination of the territory, as by the enduring grassroots resistance of the Puerto Rican people

9. **Peace Building in Haiti** International Peace Academy, New York, 1996.

This briefing paper offers suggestions for building sustainable, long-term peace in Haiti. Since both political and financial capital for peace-building are at a premium, this brief highlights strategies for action that can be implemented either at no additional cost through a reordering of existing priorities, or with only modest additional investment.

Specially noted are strategies which bear directly on the prevention on internal conflict in the near future of five to ten years and which stand to create an overall framework within which Haiti can build its won longer lasting peace from the ground up. The UN has been at the center of the peacebuilding efforts in Haiti, yet its activities are joined of a range of actors, from the region's primary power, the United States, to regional organizations, NGOs, international financial institutions and the private sector.

10. Porter, Rosemary Anne. **Women and State : Women's Movements in Grenada and their role in the Grenadian Revolution 1979-1983**. Ph.D. Dissertation. Temple University.

This study examines the participation of Grenadian women in the economic, political and social processes in Grenada, before, during and after the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) led by Maurice Bishop from March 1979 to October 1983. It compares the participation of women in women's organizations in Grenada with their participation in the National Women's Organization (NOW), an organization developed by the New Jewel Movement as a mass organization of women through which women would participate in the revolutionary process.

11. Van de velde, Myfanwy. **Belize at Peace and at Peace with Itself** Commission of the European Communities, 1987.

12. Woodard, Colin. **Border Brawl** Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists Nov/Dec 2000 Vol. 56, 6.

The article deals with the dispute over the border between Guatemala and Belize, including the stance of the Guatemalan government on the border and the basis for Guatemala's territorial claim on Belize. More specifically it also examines the failure of the 1996 peace accord and the social and economic conditions of the Mayans in the region.

Promotion of economic and social justice

1. Brown, Janet. **"Why Man Stay So. Why Women Stay So.' Findings of the Gender Socialization project in the Caribbean"** Ward Occasional Paper, 5/95 July 1995

The data reported here are similar to those found in the "Preliminary Findings of the Gender Socialization Project." In summary the paper points to the following:

- 1). *Manhood is narrowly defined and increasingly difficult to achieve: attested by sexual prowess, ability to provide for family, acting as the protector of the family, and being dominant*
- 2). *Male/ female relationships are characterized by high degrees of distrust and disillusionment. Men generally defend their rights to or need for multiple partners while it is unacceptable for women to have more than one partner. The relationship is a power relationship in which the male tries to dominate*
- 3). *Traditional child rearing strategies are becoming less effective the usual ideas behind the socialization of children has been to protect the female and to allow the male a greater degree of freedom to allow him to develop survival skills. Largely this holds but the current economic and social realities are causing mothers to also "let loose" the girls and in some temporary cases to protect the boys.*

2. Brown, Francis Suzanne (ed.) **Spitting in the Wind: Lessons in Empowerment from the Caribbean** Kingston: Ian Randle Publishers, 2000.

The book is a compilation of stories that straddle the Caribbean, reflecting individual and organizational experiences from Belize to Jamaica, the Windward Islands to Guyana. They also reflect aspects of the region's racial and cultural diversity, and point to some of its socio-economic challenges. In so doing, the book shows where Caribbean people share ways of thinking, rooted in common experiences, even while acknowledging different national contexts and different individual and organizational perspectives.

3. Chevannes, Barry. **Learning to be a Man**. University of the West Indies Press. 2001.

Chevannes' monograph is a study carried out in 6 communities in three countries in the Caribbean: 3 in Jamaica (2 urban, 1 rural) 2 in Guyana (1 Afro- Guyanese and 1 Indo- Guyanese) and "mixed" community in Dominica (consisting of working class and middle class). The male is socialized to become the economic provider: to support a woman/ women and the children she or they bear for him. Much of what the male practices especially related to his sexuality, survival and risk taking he learns on the street. While the street is considered to be male space or domain, the home is the domain of the female. From very early this is clear to the children as it is reinforced in the chores they are given to do, boys work "outside" and girls inside the house. Females are protected from the street and are taught from very early the value of education and often receive a better education.

4. Chinnia, Naseem. **Changes in the Trinidad and Tobago Female Labour Force and Occupational Structure - Some Reasons and Sociological Significance**. 77-0868

5. **The Construction of Caribbean Masculinity: Towards a Research Agenda**. Centre for Gender and Development Studies Symposium Report, January 1996. University of the West Indies, St. Augustine.

This report documents keynote addresses and panel presentations made by researchers at a symposium hosted by the Centre for Gender and Development studies U.W.I., St. Augustine campus on the topic of Caribbean Masculinity. Themes explored at the symposium included :-

- 1). *Theoretical issues in the conceptualization of masculinity*
- 2). *Gender socialization, educational performance and "male marginalisation thesis"*
- 3). *Sexuality in the definition of manhood and masculinity*
- 4). *Violence and manhood: cultural and social*
- 5). *Class, ethnicity, nation and masculinity*
- 6). *Popular culture, media and literary images of masculinity and femininity*

This symposium ended with the identification of research themes in the area of masculinity and femininity and possible programmes of action.

6. Cruz Diaz, Edwin; Fernandez Bauzo, Edwin B; Gonzalez Armenteros, Juan Jose; Roman Tirado Felix Alberto. **"Reflexiones Preliminares en torno a la ideologia y vivencia masculina"**. (Sep. 1990) Colectivo Ideologia y Vivencia masculina. Centro de Estudios, Recursos y Servicios a la Mujer, Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Reinto de Rio Piedras.

"Preliminary Reflections on Ideology and Masculine Experience." (Sept 1990) Collective Ideology and masculine Experience. Center for Studies, resources and services for women, Center of social research, university of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus

The book points out that males in Puerto Rico are living a historical moment when they consider that violence and aggression in the family is something normal and legitimate and instrumental. Some of the articles focus on domestic violence, masculine violence and issues of masculinity.

7. Drayton, Kathleen. **Women's Organizations in Barbados and Regional Integration: A Survey**. Cave Hill, Barbados : Women and Development Studies, U.W.I. 1991

This survey highlights the role and function of women's organizations in the 19th and 20th century. Further, this document investigates the role and function of contemporary women's organizations in Barbados. The survey suggests that during the period 1900 to 1965 the main function of women's organizations in Barbados was charity and welfare. It goes on to suggest that this function evolved to employment skills training from 1966 to 1976 and to empowerment and advocacy from 1976 to present. The survey also highlights the contribution of women's organizations to regional integration and some of the problems affecting women in the Caribbean including: unemployment, single parenting, sexual

discrimination, sexual harassment, lack of adequate health care; access to credit, training and education. The article suggests that women's organizations raise and spend large sums of money for social programmes and their membership includes a range of technical, professional and leadership skills yet they operate outside of the formal economic and social structures both nationally and regionally and no record of what they earn and spend or of the variety of programmes they organise and support appears in official records.

8. Equipo Internacional de Investigaciones comparadas sobre la mujer. **Crisis, Sociedad y Mujer: Estudio Comparativo entre países de America (1950-1985)**: Puerto Rico (5). La Habana, Cuba. Octubre 1988.

This is book published by the International team of Compared Research on Women. The title is "Crisis, Society and Women: A Comparative research among American Countries (1950- 1985): Puerto Rico (5)

9. French, J. and H. Ford-Smith. **Women, Work and Organizations in Jamaica 1900-1994**. Institute of Social Studies, The Hague. 1996.

10. Gayle, Herbert **"The Impact of Poverty and Violence on Inner-city Males."** Paper presented at the 21st Annual Caribbean Studies Association Conference, San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 2- 7, 1996

Material for this paper is drawn from a number o research done by the author in inner-city communities including his MSc. research paper and the study of Urban Poverty and Violence done by the University in collaboration with the World Bank. In his paper Gayle examines the impact of poverty and violence of inner- city males and how this in turn impacts on their dependent families. Inner-city males find it difficult to find jobs due to area stigma. Unemployment and pressure from family members often push the male youth to deep levels of frustration. He may get involved in illegal activities or join gangs for economic reasons since the gang is involved in the sale of drugs, and this exposes him to injury if not death at the hand of the police or rival gang members. His life's aim is to leave the ghetto; and few young men even stated that they would prefer to leave dead than remain in the misery. This point to the fact that numbers of inner- city males are often desperate and hence there is an explanation for some of the vicious crimes they commit.

11. Henderson, Thelma. **"The Contemporary Women's Movement in Trinidad and Tobago."** In Gender and Caribbean Development: Papers presented at the Inaugural Seminar of the University of the West Indies Women and Development Studies Project. Eds. Patricia Mohammed, Catherine Shepherd. UWI Canoe Press, Kingston: 1999.

Analyzes women's organizations which have been active in Trinidad and Tobago since 1970 focusing on one trade union women's group. The decade of the '70s saw the emergence of the National Joint Action Committee with its mainly, supportive women's section; the Housewives Association of Trinidad and Tobago which identified issues but failed to mobilize working class women; the government-initiated National Commission on the Status of Women which was isolated from other women's groups; and the Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Women which suffered from a fall-off in participation, 18 months after its inception. The experience of the Women's Auxiliary of the Transport and Industrial Workers' Union, typifies the limitations of women's caucuses within male-dominated organizations. Finally, the emergence of feminist organizations in the 1980s, is noted.

12. Hewitt, Linda; Williams, Gwendoline. **Women as Managers in the State Sector of the Trinidad and Tobago Economy: A Focus on Equality of Career Opportunities**. In: (Trinidad and Tobago Office. Research Papers No. 13). Port of Spain: Trinidad and Tobago. Central Statistical Office, 1988. pp. 74-101

This paper seeks to contribute to the overall research effort on management and development in Trinidad and Tobago, by addressing the question of participation of women in the economy. Special emphasis on the issues pertaining to equality for equitable career opportunities.

13. Kilkenny, Roberta. **Women in Social and Political Struggle: British Guiana 1946-1953**. Presented at the 16th Annual Conference of Caribbean Historians, April 8-13, 1984. Barbados, HQ 1565.3 K55 1984

Paper examines the role of women's organizations in British Guiana over the period 1946-1953 and notes that they did not merely serve a supporting role in the struggle for political and social justice as has been documented in the country's post-war historiography. Two, in particular - the Women's Political and Economic Organisation (WEPO) and the Women's Progressive Organisation (WPO) became "comrades-in-arms" with men in that struggle.

14. Levy, Horace. **"Corner Crews at War and Peace in August Town"** Unpublished paper University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica, 2000

This is an article which came out of a study done on "An Assessment of Greater August Town for the Purpose of Reducing and Preventing the Incidence of Violent Crime and Increasing Access to Justice," by a team from the University of the West Indies, Mona in collaboration with Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ). It utilized the qualitative method of Participatory Learning and Action, in an attempt to gather information about the community from the members of the community. It looks at the definition of Corner Crews and their contribution to crime and also the relationship between the people and the members of the police force. The project traces the connection between corner crews and the "warring." It looks at this connection from a historical perspective, making a link with three pairs of causes as given by the members of the community: 1) the police and politics; 2) Economic frustration and lack of education and training and; 3) parenting and male pride.

15. Lewis, Linden. **Are Caribbean Men in Crisis? An Economic and Social Dilemma.** In: (Caribbean Affairs, vol. 3, no. 3). Port of Spain: 1990. pp. 104-112.

Considers the question, are Caribbean men in crisis? Adopts the view that it is not men in crisis but the economy and by extension the society. Examines the social mobility of women as it affects both male and female interpersonal relationships, and sees the challenge that face men as the need to adjust and accommodate the changing reality or be left behind. Expresses the firm belief that Caribbean men are not in crisis. This is supported by the fact that there is no process of male marginalisation and displacement, or the erosion of much of the control which men have exercised unilaterally.

16. Lynch, Roslyn. **Gender Segregation in the Barbadian Labour Market 1946 and 1980.** Mona, Jamaica: Consortium Graduate School of Social Sciences, 1995

This study identifies and compares trends in the employment of men and women in Barbados between 1946 and 1980. The research documents the degree of gender segregation which existed in the labour market at two periods in time and the shifts which have occurred over the period as result of changes in the island's economy.

17. Massiah, Joycelin. **In Search of Social Equity: Women as Social Partners in Caribbean Development.** Call No : HQ 1240.5 C27 M37 1991

This study takes as its point of departure the theme and recommendations of the UNECLAC Report, "Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity", particularly with respect to the Commonwealth Caribbean's recent initiatives concerned with devising a new strategy to provide a consensus on policies and measures for taking the region into the 21st Century. Particular attention is paid to the concepts of "social equity" and "social partners" and the possibilities of locating women and women's issues within the frameworks provided by these two concepts. The situation of Caribbean women during the 1980s is placed in the context of legal reforms affecting the status of women, the deteriorating economic conditions of the decade and the constitutional mechanisms in place to assist women. Proposals for improving the extent to which women may be included in a development process concerned with social equity are outlined.

18. Massiah, Joycelin. **UN Decade for Women: Perspectives from the Commonwealth Caribbean.** In: (Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs, vol. 11, n. 2). Cave Hill : 1985. pp. 1-9

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

19. McShine, Arthur L. **Violence, Self and the Young Male: Proceedings of a Regional Policy Conference, June 15-17, 1993.** Port-of-Spain Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies.

Documents the proceedings of a regional policy conference held in Port of Spain Trinidad by LIFELINE entitled " violence, self and the young male". From June 15th to 17th 1993. Included in this report are keynote addresses, summaries of panel discussions and speeches as well as papers presented at this conference. Some of the themes

explored at the conference include; youth and crime; violence in schools; a religious perspective of masculinity; male Caribbean myths and rites of passage; the impact of structural adjustment on Caribbean males; women on the rise- fact or fiction; young males in Guyana; Potential in the Caribbean for Anarchy or insurrection; Caribbean Policy making to counter social violence; Countering the threat of social instability.

20. Mohammed, Patricia. **"Building the Women's Movement in Trinidad and Tobago: Problems and Prospects"** Carabaisch Forum 2 (1985): pp. 56-69.
21. Mohipath, Rupertee. **The Role of Women in the Work of the Canadian Mission In Trinidad During the Last Century.** 76-0871
22. Mulchan, Merle. **The Role of Women in the Presbyterian Church.** 75-0609
23. Patrick, Nesta. **"My Views on Women's Involvement in Organizations in Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean."** In Gender and Caribbean Development: Papers presented at the Inaugural Seminar of the University of the West Indies Women and Development Studies Project. Eds. Patricia Mohammed, Catherine Shepherd. UWI Canoe Press, Kingston: 1999.
24. Ramkeesoon, Gema. **"Early Women's Organizations in Trinidad: 1920s to 1950s."** In Gender and Caribbean Development: Papers presented at the Inaugural Seminar of the University of the West Indies Women and Development Studies Project. Eds. Patricia Mohammed, Catherine Shepherd. UWI Canoe Press, Kingston: 1999.
25. Reddock, Rhoda. **Women's Organizations and Movements in the Commonwealth Caribbean: The Response to Global Economic Crisis in the 1980s.** Feminist Review No. 59, Summer 1998, pp. 57-73

Reddock explores the emergence of women's organizations and feminist consciousness in the twentieth century in the English-speaking (Commonwealth) Caribbean. The global ideas concerning women's equality from the 1960s onwards clearly informed the initiatives taken both by women and states of the Caribbean. Nonetheless, the paper illustrates, by use of examples, the interlocked nature of women's struggles with the economic, social and political issues which preoccupy the region's population. The article examines two case studies of women's activism and mobilization around the impact of structural adjustment policies in the two territories of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. By tracing the connections between and among the organizations and initiatives of women in the region, the paper situates the feminist movement in the English-speaking Caribbean as a continuously evolving one, fusing episodic struggles in different territories, engaging women of different classes and groups, and continuously building on past experience.
26. Rotberg, Robert I. **Haiti Renewed: Political and Economic Prospects** US: Brookings Institution Press, 1997.

Contributors examine the historical legacy of Haiti's political culture and what it means for future reconstruction and recommend an agenda for Haitian President Rene Preval and his successors. It reviews the country's economic history, discuss the relevance of its past to its democratic future, and looks at the countries experience with state terror, coercion and dictatorship.
27. Sampath, Neils. **Crabs in a Bucket: Reforming Male Identities in Trinidad.** University of the West Indies, St. Augustine.

This article describes some of the ways in which "masculinity" is understood looking at the example of a community in the Caribbean, it suggests that social change can offer opportunities to deflect men's identities away from damaging patriarchal stereotypes.
28. Torres Rivera, Edil. **Puerto Rican Men, Gender Role Conflict, and Ethnic Identity.** Lazaro Colecciones.
29. United Revolutionary Organization. **"The Myth of the Equality of Women in Trinidad and Tobago Society"** c.1973.

30. **Violencia y Criminalidad en Puerto Rico, 1898-1973: Un Estudio de Historia Social** Rio Piedras, University of Puerto Rico Press, 1980. "Historia de Puerto Rico: Trayectoria de un pueblo" with M. D. Luque. San Juan: Cultural Puertorriquena, 1987.
- | "Violence and Criminality in Puerto Rico, 1898- 1973: A Study of Social History" |
31. Wahid, Jennifer. **The Role and Influence of Muslim Women and Women's Organizations in the Islamic Community in Trinidad.** 74-0552
32. **The Women's Centre of Jamaica Foundation Handbook Annual Report 2000** Jamaica: Ministry of Tourism and Sport, 2000
- It briefly outlines the programs offered by the foundation, however pointing out that the adolescent mothers program remains the centerpiece of the foundations thrust. It discusses this core program and policies and strategies on how to deal with the problems resulting form early pregnancy – namely interrupted education, employment potential and the consequent child neglect and abuse associated with early unwanted and repeated pregnancy.*
33. **Women in Struggle: A forum for the Main Ideas, Experiences and Activities of the Women's Movement.** Concerned Women for Progress. Lavenille, Trinidad and Tobago. May 1982, HQ 1502.2 A1 W864 S9
- The Concerned Women for Progress (CWP) was interested in promoting an awareness of issues that affect women in Trinidad and Tobago. Its membership comprised a wide cross-section of women, including women, nursed, trade unionists, lawyers, store clerks and factory workers. This publication focuses primarily on the Garment Industry in Trinidad and Tobago, circa 1982 -an industry that was highly dependent on cheap female labour and where historically exploitative conditions reigned*

Promotion of non-violence and alternatives to violence

1. Branche, Clement. **"Boys in Conflict: Community, Gender, Identity and Sex"** Paper presented at workshop on family and the quality of Gender relations at the University of the West Indies, Mona, 5-6 March, 1997
- This paper speaks to the deployment of a restricted masculinity as a gender ideology that resonates with conditions in inner-city communities. Although there is a fit between social conditions and a certain definition of masculinity, the particular version of restricted masculinity embraced by youths in the transition to adulthood, is clearly not the only course of development open and available to boys and young men. There exists another reality but for this alternative reality of a different conduct of relationships to be possible it involves the creation of new public spaces for empathy and intimacy and a new intellectual recognition.*
2. Brasileiro, Ana Maria. **Women Against Violence: Breaking the Silence** UNDFW, 1997.
- Discusses violence against women as a major social problem. It reflects the particularities of class, racial and gender dynamics in different countries and locates violence against women in different contexts of Latin American and Caribbean countries. The articles in the book, documenting its nature and extent, efforts to combat it and the need to penetrate the underlying cultural and social attitudes towards women and women's roles that allow it to continue.*
3. Cain, Maureen; Gopaul, Roanna. **Violence Between Spouses in Trinidad And Tobago: A Research Note.** In: (Caribbean Quarterly, vol. 42, nos. 2/3). 1996. pp. 29-41
- Using data from official records and from NGOs which offer assistance to victims of family violence, the paper attempts to answer questions related to the incidence of and the characteristics of the parties to domestic violence.*
4. Clarke, Roberta; Gopaul, Roanna; Morgan Paula; Reddock, Rhoda. **Women, Family and Family Violence in the Caribbean: The Historical and Contemporary Experience with Special Reference to Trinidad and Tobago.** St. Augustine, Trinidad: Women and Development Studies, 1996

This reveals that violence within the family is an area of serious concern in Trinidad and Tobago. It occurs for a number of reasons including power and sex role definition, financial problems, unemployment, drugs and alcohol, teenage parents, overcrowding. Cultural beliefs also serve to propagate violence. It is a phenomenon which cuts across all categories of class, religion, ethnicity and income levels although there is a tendency to underreport family violence, particularly in the homes of the more affluent and socially visible. Several recommendations in the areas of Support Services, Education, and Legal Reform and Empowerment were put forward.

5. Dunn Leith, L. **"Brothers for Change"** Case studies, prepared for Famplan Jamaica and the International Planned Parenthood Federation

This is an article that looks at violence against women and explains the extent of this problem in the Jamaican society. It examines the intervention programs that have been implemented to deal with violence against women pointing to the fact that these interventions have focused on the female victim with shelters, hotlines and education programs being the most common approaches used by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This study is however a case study of three male perpetrators undergoing counseling in Famplan's 'Brothers for Change program... to demonstrate whether and to what extent their participation had affected their behavior and attitudes in relation to domestic violence and their overall relationship with their partners.'

6. Erlich, Reese **"Jamaican Gangs Give Peace a Chance"** Christian Science Monitor Vol. 93, Issue 93, p.8

Discusses the grassroots push to reduce crime in the inner city community of Craig Town. The article looks at the initiative by gang members to negotiate truces with their counterparts in the other neighborhoods of impoverished West Kingston by forging peace agreements.

7. Gayle, Herbert **"The Family: Bedrock of Jamaica's Society – The Fathers' Perspective"** Paper presented at the Council of Voluntary Social Services' Mini Symposium on the family. Kingston, May 27, 1997

The paper raises the issue of stereotyping fathers. It looks at the effects of this on not only men but on women and the rest of the family. It points out how important fatherhood is to the survival of the family and hence the society. It shows that fatherhood is a difficult role; that many men aspire to be good fathers; and that fatherhood is central to manhood, especially as the male gets older. It also shows that men are changing in their attitude towards fatherhood to include increasingly more domestic roles. It ends with an appeal for all, especially men, to see fatherhood as important and to treat as such.

8. Gonzalez, David. **"'One Love' May Vanquish Kingston Gang Violence"** New York Times; New York; Oct. 27, 1999. pp. 3

The article discusses the battles taking place between the adjoining communities of Tivoli Gardens and Rema. It states that the people of Rema are now taking back their community working out a truce amongst themselves and those in Tivoli Gardens.

9. Haniff, Nesha. **"Male Violence Against Women and Men in the Caribbean: the Case of Jamaica"** WAND Occasional Paper 11/95

Using statistics from Jamaica, the paper gives an account of rampant violence against Caribbean women and its link to both gender inequality and the place of violence in defining manhood in the Caribbean. Haniff points out that the number of incidences of violence of young men against other young men are greater than those committed against women. She however stresses that violence against women rest on the male perception of the female as weak and defenseless. More important is the fact that it is embedded in the system of beliefs of Caribbean cultures that women are not equal to men. This view of women makes violence committed against them different from the usual violence of males against males.

10. Jackson, Jean July **"Gender Based Violence and Sexual Reproductive Health Programme Intervention: Baseline Study and Follow-Up Survey"** Famplan Jamaica. 2000

This is a study looks at the existing cultural norms and expectations about man- woman relationship. The objectives of the project were to:

- 1). Compile data on sexual health issues and gender based violence

- 2). *To increase awareness of issues related to sexual health, gender dynamics and gender violence among men and adolescents in selected communities in St. Ann, and*
- 3). *To increase awareness about the damaging effects of domestic violence among some perpetrators of this act, and to identify with them alternative behaviours.*

It examines power and control behaviour looking at different types of abuse and factors that lead to individuals becoming perpetrators, actually outlining the profile of three perpetrators.

11. Lampart, Bronwen. **"Path to Partnership in Jamaica"** People 13 (1): 8- 9, 1986

The article points out that Jamaican men have generally regarded themselves as the dominant sex and naturally head of the household. This belief has been given tacit support by a large number of women, despite their role as breadwinner and household manager. Recent studies indicate a shift away from this position. The article examines male attitude towards assisting with household chores; the planning of the number of children he and his partner should have; women's role in the society; the responsibilities of fatherhood; and contraceptive use. Drawing on the Jamaica National Family Planning Board Survey, Lampart shows that more men now view their role as that of partner and take a more active role in the care of their family, thus leading to an improvement in the quality of male/ female relationships.

12. Levy, Horace. **They Cry Respect: Urban Violence and Poverty in Jamaica** University of the West Indies, Mona: Centre for Population, Community and Social Change, 1996.

The book presents the findings of the research on violence and poverty carried out in September and October 1995 in five urban communities in Kingston, Jamaica. The researchers conducted a Participatory Appraisal of poverty-related violence in the communities. The report traces the history in urban Jamaica from politically motivated violence to economic, gang violence. It then focuses on the problems created by poverty and violence- area stigma, the destruction of families, restriction of movement, death of male youths, the gun as a symbol of power to young males and the involvement of young men in the use and sale of cocaine. It also speaks about the high dependence of female on males to provide financially. It reports the brutal treatment of male youths by the police including those who are innocent and the bitterness and anger this creates in the victim. It also speaks about the male as a community leader- often as a don; the controversial figure who on one hand is a criminal involved in drug trafficking and violent crimes yet on the other assisting community members financially and sometimes even acting as counselor and friend to troubled community members.

13. Maharajh, Harri D. **An Analysis of Domestic Violence in Trinidad And Tobago**. University of the West Indies, St. Augustine.

This paper suggests that domestic violence is a major health issue in Trinidad and Tobago. The author highlights findings produced from data collected from the domestic violence hotline for the year 1998. Themes addressed include: Defining domestic violence; violence against women; violence against men; domestic violence and family life; domestic violence and homelessness; community policy; access to legal aid; social support; research and education; return to family values; the domestic violence bill; the domestic violence and family treatment unit.

14. Martin, Danielle. **Rape as a Crime in Trinidad & Tobago 1960-1990**. Caribbean Studies. 2000

15. **PALS Jamaica Handbook** Jamaica: Ministry of Education, Youth and Culture, 2001.

The handbook presents an introduction to the peace and love in schools program in the Jamaican society. It discusses the problems in society and schools and suggests strategies on how to deal with violence and conflict through methods of conflict resolution.

16. **Primer Encuentro Comunitario sobre Violencia Domestica – Intercesoria: Una opcion de Justicia para Las Mujeres Victimas del Crimen**. Videocassette. Coordinadora Paz para la Mujer. Escuela de Capacitacion Legal para mujeres y comision para los Asuntos de la Mujer. 25 de noviembre de 1998.

"First Community Meeting on Domestic Violence – Intercession: An Option of Justice for Female Victims of Crime" Coordinating Agency of Peace for Women, School of Legal Capacity for Women and Commission for Women Issues.

17. Ramoutar, Karen. **Is Female Criminality Changing in Barbados? An Investigation Using Self-Report and Official Data.** In: (Caribbean Quarterly, vol. 42, nos. 2/3). 1996. pp. 42-60

Using self report data from a survey of young people aged 15-24, the paper attempts to determine whether the gap between male and female criminality is narrowing; whether there are gender differences in the treatment of young offenders; whether the gender patterns of criminality are different in the Caribbean from those identified in Europe and the United States; and analyses the discrepancies between the self report data and the official apprehension and conviction statistics

18. Richardson, John. **Achieving Gender Equality in Families. the Role of Males.** Summary Report, Innocenti Global Seminar Report. Kingston, Jamaica. May 8- 18, 1995.

The involvement of males in their capacity as decision makers in the family and communities must be considered important in the quest for gender equality between men and women. The involvement of men in the family must become the objective of all programs at community or national level as this is to the benefit of the child, the mother and to the father himself, as well as males in general.

International Cooperation

1. Collins, Charles O. **"Refugee resettlement in Belize"** Geographic Review, Jan. 95, Vol. 85, 1.

Focuses on less-studied actions and experiences of refugees in the dual contexts of pre- and post-migration and the perceptions of sponsored and spontaneous resettlement. The article also examines Belize as a destination for refugees from political unrest in Central America and the accommodations in a project sponsored by the Belizean government and the United Nations called Valley of Peace.

2. **"Peace building in Haiti"** International Peace Academy, New York, 1996.

This briefing paper offers suggestions for building sustainable, longterm peace in Haiti. Since both political and financial capital for peace-building are at a premium, this brief highlights strategies for action that can be implemented either at no additional cost through a reordering of existing priorities, or with only modest additional investment.

Specially noted are strategies which bear directly on the prevention on internal conflict in the near future of five to ten years and which stand to create an overall framework within which Haiti can build its won longer lasting peace from the ground up. The UN has been at the center of the peace-building efforts in Haiti, yet its activities are joined of a range of actors, from the region's primary power, the United States, to regional organizations, NGOs, international financial institutions and the private sector.

References, Indexes and Directories

1. **Directorio de estudios del Genero.** Centro de Estudios, Recursos y Servicios a la Mujer (CERES), Centro de Investigaciones Sociales , Facultad de Ciencias Sociales Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Directory of Gender Researchers, Centre for Studies, Resources and Services for Women, Centre of Social Research, Faculty of Social Science, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus.

This is a directory of researchers on gender and Puerto Rican women issues, published by the Centre for Studies, resources and services for women in 1991 and reviewed in 1998.

2. **"Mujeres en Marcha"**. Organizacion Puertorriquena de la Mujer Trabajadora, Apartado 23136, Estacion Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, PUERTO RICO.

| *This is series of publications on gender issues and US militarisation published by the Puerto Rican Organization of Working Women.* |

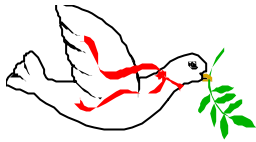
3. **Publicaciones e Investigaciones. Anos 1984-1997.** Centro de Estudios, Recursos y Servicios a la Mujer (CERES), Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras, PUERTO RICO.

| Publications and Research from 1984-1997 |

This is a directory of books, articles, conferences and interviews that addresses women issues such as domestic violence, women's right, sexual harassment, masculinity

4. **Voz de voces** Coordinadora Paz para la Mujer, Inc. Apartado 193008 San Juan, PUERTO RICO

| Series of publication on women issues published by the Coordinator Peace for Women. |



SECTION IV

List of Potential Partners for Gender, Peace and Development Programmes

List of Potential Partners for Gender, Peace and Development Activities

Country	Name of Organization/ Acronym	Contact Information
BELIZE	Society for the Promotion of Education and Research (SPEAR)	Email: ayesha@btl.et Website: www.spear.org.bz Contact: Ayesha K. Borland
CUBA	Federacion De Mujeres Cubanas/FMC Federation Of Cuban Women	Tel: 53 7 552771 Fax: 53 7 333019 Email: fmccu@ceniai.inf.cu Contact: Elpidia Moreno
	Movimiento Cubano Por La Paz Y La Soberania De Los Pueblos Cuban Movement for Peace and People's Sovereignty	Linea No. 556, e/CyD Vedado, Habana, CUBA Tel: 53 7 320490 Fax: 53 7 321492 Email: movpaz@ip.etecsa.cu Contact: Orlando Fundora
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Coordinadora de ONGs del Area de La Mujer <i>Coordinating Agency of NGOs that Work on Women's Issues</i>	Area de la Mujer Calle Santiago N0. 503, Gazcue Santo Domingo, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA Tel: 1 (809) 682 – 9844 Fax: 1 (809) 682 – 9721 Email: ongm@accr.net Website: www.funredes.org/coordmujeres Contact: Lucero Quiroga
	Juventud Y Comunicación Por Una Cultura De Paz Youth and Communication for a Culture Of Peace	Direccion General De Promocion De La Juventud Av. Independencia #658 Zona Universitaria Apartado Postal No. 70 Santo Domingo, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA Tel: 1 (809) 686 – 8520 Fax: 1 (809) 686 – 8620 Email: direcc.juventud@codeTelephone.net.do Website: www.juventudom.go.do Contact: Angeline Furgencio
	Union Dominicana De Periodistas La Paz, Inc. Dominican Union of Journalists for Peace	Club de Leones #1, 2da. Planta P.O. Box 399 Moca, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA Tel: 1 (809) 578 – 3378 or 578 – 6481 Fax: 1 (809) 578 – 0997 Email: juan.pacosta@codetel.net.do Contact: Juan Pablo Acosta Garcia

HAITI	National Coalition for Haitian Rights (NCHR)	<p>In Haiti Tel: 1 (509) 245 – 3486 Website: www.nchr.org Contact: Pierre Esperance</p> <p>In New York 275 7th Avenue, 17th floor New York, NY 10001 Tel: 1 212 337 – 0005</p>
JAMAICA	Fathers' Incorporated	c/o Deans Office, Faculty of Social Sciences University of the West Indies Kingston 7, JAMAICA Tel: 1 (876) 977 – 0640 Email: fathersinc@mail.com Contact: Previn Francis
	Jamaica Family Planning Association/ FAMPLAN	14 King Street P.O. Box 92 St. Ann's Bay, JAMAICA Tel: 1 (876) 972 – 7104 or 972 – 2515 Contact: Pauline Pennant
	Jamaicans for Justice	1 Grants Pen Road, Kingston 8, JAMAICA Tel: 1 (876) 755 – 4524/6 Email: ja.for.justice@cwjamaica.com Website: www.jamaicansforjustice.org Contact: Angela Gray
	Peace and Love in Schools Programme (PALS)/Ministry of Education & Culture	P.O. Box 40 7 North Street, Kingston, JAMAICA Tel: 1 (876) 976 – 3795/6 Contact: Lydia Richards
	Ministry of National Security and Justice	2 Oxford Road, Kingston 5, JAMAICA Tel: 1 (876) 920- 7181 Contact: Shirley Byfield
	Partners for Peace	Faculty of Social Sciences University of the West Indies Kingston 7, JAMAICA Tel: 1 (876) 927 – 2592
	Woman Inc.	4 Ellesmere Road, Kingston 10, JAMAICA Tel: 1 (876) 929 – 9013 Fax: 1 (876) 926 – 9418 Hotline: 929 – 2997 or 926 9398 Email: w.i.crisiscentre@mail.cwjamaica.com

	Women's Media Watch	14 South Avenue, Kingston 10, JAMAICA Tel: 1 (876) 926 – 0882 Fax: 1 (876) 926 – 0862 Contacts: Hilary Nicholson, Patricia Donald, Dawnette Hinds -Furzer
	Women Working for Transformation	136 Constant Spring Road, Kingston 8, JAMAICA Tel: 1 (876) 925 – 7615 (temporary) Contacts: Carole Narcisse, Pamela Walters
PUERTO RICO	Alianza de Mujeres Viequenses Alliance of Women of Vieques	Apartado 607 Vieques, PR 00765 Tel: 1 (787) 741 – 2293 Email: ares@coqui.net Contacts: Judith Conde, Miriam Sosa
	Coordinadora Paz para la Mujer Coordinating Agency: Peace for Women	P.O. Box 1007 RMS 108 San Juan, PR 00919-3008 Tel: 1 (787) 281 – 7579 Fax: 1 (787) 767 – 6843 Email: cir@yunque.net or cpd@unque.net Website: www.pazparalamujer.org Contact: Dessy Bones Colon
	Colectivo Ideologias y Vivencias de los Generos Gender Ideologies and Experiences Collective	Apartado Postal 22443 Estacion Universidad de Puerto Rico San Juan, PR 00931-2443 Tel: 1 (787) 633 – 0685 Fax: 1 (787) 763 – 5715 Email: edwincruzpr@hotmail.com Contacts: Edwin B. Fernandez Banzo, Edwin Cruz Diaz
	Coordinadora Todo Puerto Rico con Vieques Coordinating Committee All Puerto Rico with Vieques	Apartado 191792 San Juan, PR 00919-1792 Tel: 1 (787) 721 – 3877 Fax: 1 (787) 725 – 3873 Email: tprcv@coqui.lce.org Website: www.viequespaz.com

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	Arts in Action (Theatre in Education Project)	<i>Creative Arts Centre, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine St. Augustine, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 663 – 2222 Email: arts-in-action@yahoo.com Contact: Samantha Pierre</i>
	The Bahá'í Community of Trinidad and Tobago	3 Petra Street, Woodbrook, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 627 – 6408 Email: dabderson@opus.co.tt Contact: Doreen Anderson
	Foundation for the Enrichment of Life (FEEL)	Warehouse #8B, Fernandez Industrial Centre, Eastern Main Road, Laventille, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 624 – 7758 Email: feel@tstt.net.tt Contact: Clive Pantin
	The Gender Affairs Division Ministry of Community Empowerment, Sport and Consumer Affairs	Jerningham Avenue, Queen's Park East, Port-of-Spain, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 623 – 7032 Fax: 1 (868) 625 – 3012 Email: gender@tstt.net.tt Contact: Mrs. Aileen Clarke
	Men Against Violence Against Women (MAVAW)	45 River Estate Circular, River Estate, Diego Martin, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 637 – 0924 or 668 – 5133 Fax: 1 (868) 623 – 0193 Email: mavaw@mail.com Contact: Donald Berment
	Ministry of National Security Community Policing Unit	Police Administration Building Sackville Street, Port of Spain, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 627 – 4163, 625 – 4633 Contact: Senior Superintendent Gosine

	National Union of Domestic Employees (NUDE)	Wattley Circular, Mt. Pleasant Road, Arima, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 667 – 5247 Email: domestic@tstt.net.tt Contact: Clotil Walcott, Ida Le Blanc
	Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago (RCS)	40 Woodford Street, Newtown, Port-of-Spain, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 622 – 7273 Email: rapetnt@tstt.net.tt Contact: Claudia Leacock
	Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Trinidad and Tobago	19 – 20 Duncan Street, Port of Spain, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 625 – 3562, 623 – 4926 Contact: Mr. Steve Solomon
	Working Women for Social Progress	#14 Niles Street, Tunapuna, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 633-9509 Email: workingwomen@tstt.net.tt Contacts: Cecelia Pacifique, Sharon Bradshaw
REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS	Caribbean Association for Feminist Action and Research	8 Bates Trace, St. Augustine, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 663 – 8670 Fax: 1 (868) 663 – 6482 Email: cafrainfo@wow.net Website: www.cafra.org
	Canada/Caribbean Gender Equity Fund	c/o The Canadian High Commission Maple House 3 – 3a Sweet Briar Road, St. Clair, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 622 – 6232 Fax: 1(868) 628 –2581 Contact: Denise DeBique
	Proyecto Caribeno de Justicia y Paz Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace (CPJP)	P.O. Box 21226 Rio Piedras, P. R. 00928 Tel: 1 (787) 722 – 1640 Email: caridoc@iqc.apc.org Contact: Wanda Colon
	Women and Development Unit (WAND)	University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, BARBADOS Tel: 1 (246) 426 – 3006 Email: wand@uwichill.edu.bb Contact: Judith Soares

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS	American Friends Service Committee/Puerto Rico Latin American and Caribbean Peace Building Programme	1501 Cherry Street Philadelphia, PA 19102, USA. Tel: 1 215 24 – 7180 Fax: 1 215 241 – 7177 Email: aberryman@afsc.org Website: www.afsc.org Contact: Jennifer Atlee-Loundon
	Amnesty International/Jamaica	Website: www.amnesty.org Contact: Javier Zuniga, Programme Director, Americas
	United International Training and Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)	102 A Avenida Cesar Nicolas Penson Santo Domingo, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA Tel: 1 (809) 685 – 2111 Fax: 1 (809) 685 – 2117 Email: instraw.hq.sd@codetel.net.do Contact: Eleni Stamiris
	Pax Christi Haitian Task Force	<u>In Haiti</u> P.O. Box 15837 Petionville, HAITI Tel: 1 (509) 458550 Fax: 1 (509) 455745 Email: jeanrole@globelsud.net Contact: Jean Role Jean Louis <u>In USA</u> 110 Lee Drive Huddleston Virginia 24104, USA Tel: 1540 297 – 6493 Email: delrauth@aol.com Website: www.paxchristie Contact: Adele Della Calle-Rauth
	Pax Christi Netherlands/Cuba	<u>In Netherlands</u> Website: www.paxchristi.nl
	Peace Brigades International/Haiti	1904 Franklin Street #505 Oakland CA 94612, USA Tel: 1 510 663 – 2362 Fax: 1 510 663 – 2364 Email: pbiusa@iqc.org Website: www.peacebrigades.org Contact: Frederique Rebertez, Rebecca Jaffe
	The Peace Corps – Jamaica – Belize	Website: www.peacecorps.org

<p>United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jamaica - Belize 	<p>Website: www.unhcr.ch Contact: Diana Goldberg Email: GOLDBERG@unhcr.ch</p>
<p>United Nations International Year for a Culture of Peace</p>	<p>c/o UNESCO Port of Spain 15 Wainwright Street, St. Clair, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 622 – 0536 or 622 – 0939 Fax: 1 (868) 628 – 4827</p>
<p>Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)/Cuba WILPF Cuba Action Committee Leadership Team</p>	<p>320 Lowenhill St., Pittsburgh, PA 15216, USA. Tel: 1 215 563 – 7110 Fax: 1 215 563 – 5527 Website: www.wilpf.org Contact: Lisa Valanti</p>
<p>Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA)/Trinidad & Tobago</p>	<p>Benbow Road, off Wirightson Road, Port of Spain, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 625 – 9622 Fax: 1 (868) 627 8764 Email: ymca@wow.net Contacts: Sandra Pyke Anthony, Svenn Grant, Gregory Sloane-Seale</p>
<p>Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA)/Trinidad & Tobago</p>	<p>#8 Cipriani Boulevard, Port of Spain, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Tel: 1 (868) 627-6388 Email: nywactt@tsstt.net.tt Contact: Mary Morris</p>