

E/1993/Misc.1
8 June 1993

WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING THE ROLE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN PROMOTING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Activities of organizations of the United Nations system
in the area of social development, including selected
information on social targets and goals, international
instruments and meetings and publications

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ABBREVIATIONS

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Habitat	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSTRAW	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
JCGP	Joint Consultative Group on Policy
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNU	United Nations University

WFC	World Food Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

I. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. This section presents a summary overview of the work of the United Nations system in the social field. It is based on the information received from organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system.

A. United Nations

2. The United Nations has played an important role in promoting social development in the world. The United Nations Secretariat has substantively supported the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly in the deliberations on social development issues and international cooperation for the eradication of poverty through the preparation of the Secretary-General's reports on various aspects of the subject. They have also prepared, on a quadrennial basis, the United Nations report on the world social situation, a major, comprehensive sales publication submitted to the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The work of the Committee should thus contribute to reaching a broad consensus on policies required to alleviate poverty, and subsequently be well integrated into the preparatory process for the World Summit for Social Development.

3. Following the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations Secretariat, the newly established Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development will assume all functions in the area of social development. The Department will concentrate, inter alia, on integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of such major issues as growth and adjustment, poverty, hunger and malnutrition, and the advancement of women; coordination and efficient management in the economic and social sectors within the United Nations itself; integration of all population groups, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, into the development process. In the organizing of exchanges of experiences among countries and the drawing of lessons therefrom, UNCTAD will use its own experience in the analysis of both domestic policies and international support measures related to the least developed countries. It will be responsible for preparations for the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women with other parts of the United Nations, UNDP, ILO, UNRISD, IFAD, the World Bank, IMF and other relevant agencies.

4. The integration of the functions of the World Food Council in that Department will enable it to address the problems of hunger and malnutrition from broader development perspectives. It is also in line with the emphasis placed by the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade on the need for an integrated approach to economic growth and human welfare and to the eradication of poverty and hunger as one of the key objectives to be attained through such an integrated approach.

5. The new Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis will focus, among other functions, on the compilation, improvement and dissemination of social statistics and analysis of long-term population trends and provide statistical support to all parts of the Organization. Following the

example of recent student editions of the World Economic Survey, an abridged student edition of the World Social Situation Report will be prepared to provide a concise review and analysis of major social issues in the world today, and will expressly be directed at university students and at persons wishing to gain familiarity with critical social concerns that will be taken up at the Social Summit. Timed to coincide with the preparations for the Summit, the abridged edition will be available as a United Nations publication by December 1993.

6. The activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in promoting social development are concentrated on its two major aspects, in particular, the alleviation and reduction of poverty, and the expansion of productive employment. As a follow up to the decisions taken at UNCTAD VIII, the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, at its eighteenth session, established the Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation which is the only intergovernmental body within the United Nations system with an open universal membership which deals uniquely and exclusively with the issues of poverty prevention, alleviation and reduction. The main objective of the Standing Committee, as set out in its terms of reference, is to contribute to national and international efforts in poverty alleviation, as well as to the formulation of related national and international policies, bearing in mind the diversity of country situations, including the particular problems of the least developed countries and the most vulnerable population groups. Thus, the work of the Committee will be well integrated into the preparatory process for the World Summit for Social Development.

7. At its first session in January 1993, the Standing Committee identified the policy areas in which specific issues and topics will be selected for analysis and discussion. The policy areas can be grouped in two main categories: those related to exchanges of national experiences and those covering issues which are at the interface between national and international policies. The first category includes, in particular, (a) policies in the productive sector, (b) policies in the social sector, (c) macroeconomic and mesoeconomic policies, and (d) institutional framework. The second group of issues includes: (a) development assistance and poverty alleviation; (b) international trade and poverty alleviation; (c) alleviation of poverty and sustainable development; and (d) population migration and poverty alleviation. The substantive topics selected by the Standing Committee for its future considerations are: (a) impacts on poverty reduction of social funds and safety nets, including mobilization of domestic and external resources for poverty alleviation; (b) effects on poverty alleviation of structural adjustment programmes, job creation policies and means for the participation of small-scale and micro-enterprises in international trade; and (c) social mobilization and organization of the poor. In order to effectively carry out this work programme, UNCTAD is establishing strong relationships with other parts of the United Nations, World Bank, IMF, IFAD, ILO and other relevant agencies.

8. The second major area of social development activities of UNCTAD, namely, the expansion of productive employment, runs across a number of UNCTAD programmes and is focused mainly upon the human resources development. These activities include fostering competitive services sectors in developing countries; the expansion of trading opportunities, and thereby enhancing the productive capacity and increasing productive employment opportunities of developing states; research in the area of technical capacity-building in

developing countries and in countries in transition, and the interrelationship between investment and transfer of technology; studies on financial flows; social impact on privatization plans and programmes; examination of ways of improving the functioning of commodity markets and expanding the productive base of the commodity-dependent developing countries, and thus creating new employment opportunities.

9. The Human Development Reports series of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has provided a broad policy framework for programmes in the current Fifth Cycle (1992-1996). Out of 93 country programmes approved for the Cycle, more than 80 per cent are focusing on priority human development concerns of equity, empowerment and sustainability. The human development approach underscores participatory involvement at all levels. This fresh emphasis has come at a time when UNDP is increasingly asked to assist in new areas of technical assistance. Thus, it has responded to more than 30 country requests for support in elections, human rights initiatives, training police and judiciary personnel. It is also assisting countries with efforts to bring the Government closer to the people, through improved public management and institutional capacity, decentralization, and other aspects of public sector reform. A number of major UNDP programmes in education, training and employment generation are directed at improving opportunities for acquisition of knowledge and skills, as well as for their productive application in the interests of improved quality of life of individuals and communities.

10. The operational approach of UNDP to poverty alleviation is to support countries in building their capacities for diagnosing and effectively responding to their poverty problems. In the view of UNDP, effective poverty alleviation necessitates particular attention to such policy areas as the interrelationship between macro-policy frameworks and poverty, access to health, education and other basic social services, as well as improved structures and institutions for widening participation in social sector decision-making. UNDP has recently participated in poverty alleviation joint formulation missions with the JCGP partners in some pilot countries in Africa, with similar initiatives currently planned for other regions.

11. Under its research programme, UNDP is planning to cooperate with UNRISD and ILO on the issue of social integration. The research will focus on the concepts of social exclusion and integration, on the relationships between exclusion and other aspects of poverty or deprivation, on policy options for social integration, and on institutional frameworks, in particular, the means of involving in policy processes. These issues will form part of the agenda of the Symposium "Poverty: New Approaches to Analysis and Policy", to be hosted by the International Institute for Labour Studies of ILO in November 1993, in which UNDP will participate, and which can contribute to preparations for the Social Summit.

12. Other areas of UNDP activities include, inter alia, its support to the involvement of non-governmental and grass-roots organizations in many aspects of development policy and programming, especially in the social sectors, aimed particularly at the empowerment of poor communities. An example of such cooperation is: involving by UNDP of key NGOs in policy dialogue on survival strategies for the poor, in the preparation and carrying out of the international conference in Mexico in September 1993, on the theme of social

development and poverty, of which UNDP is a co-sponsor. Within the framework of the International Year of the World's Indigenous People (1993), UNDP has identified four areas of possible support: cultural revitalization; improvement of living standards; preservation of natural resources and environmental conservation; and, economic and technical development and articulation of traditional and modern approaches for income growth.

13. A number of country programmes contain the elements of a gender approach to the integration of women in development. The UNDP approach to the HIV/AIDS epidemic as a development issue, which threatens the social and economic well-being of peoples and nations around the world, is promoting a better understanding of its causes and consequences and thereby stimulating a collaborative and coordinated response to the problem.

14. UNDP is exploring fresh approaches to assisting Governments with expansion of productive employment opportunities. Such strategies involve better diagnostic capacities in terms of detecting growth segments of traditional, as well as newer productive sectors, and responding adequately to corresponding skills needs. UNDP, in cooperation with ILO and other organizations of the United Nations system, is currently supporting several initiatives in this area, which address the analytical and strategic human resources planning/management capabilities of Governments, as well as the operational relationships between larger and smaller enterprises, at the margins of the informal and formal sectors. Integrated human resources development missions involving UNDP, ILO, UNESCO and WHO, are currently under way or planned in several countries.

15. The core development strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is to address complex issues like desertification, land degradation, scarcity of fresh water and marine pollution, within the context of solid scientific knowledge and their underlying socio-economic causes. UNEP continues to work towards an agenda of outreach and inclusion: one that recognizes the pivotal role of women in development, one that is enriched by indigenous cultures and technologies, one that benefits from grass-roots participation, local community support, and NGO input. This integrated and inclusive approach is reflected in UNEP's 1993 World Environment Day message - "Poverty and the Environment" - which underlines the fact that sustainable development cannot succeed until human poverty, which affects over one billion people, is addressed. UNEP's activities in the area of social development concentrate on strengthening scientific monitoring and assessment capacities, on building national environmental law capabilities, on integrating social and environmental implications into the development planning process, environmental impact assessment, trade and environment issues, and economic instruments at national level to strengthen environmental management. In many areas UNEP is closely cooperating with other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. Thus, UNEP is collaborating with the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating programmes dealing with environmentally related health problems; UNEP and UNESCO are cooperating in strengthening environmental education and training programmes; with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) - in coordinating action related to the World Climate Programme; with FAO - in promoting agricultural development; with the regional commissions - in building national environmental capacity programmes.

16. Practically all the assistance provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to developing countries contributes to their social development. The central objectives of UNFPA-supported increasing programmes and projects are promoting safe motherhood; increasing awareness of women and men about their right to freely decide on the number of children and spacing of births, as well as their access to effective family planning services; improving the status of women; closing gender gaps in areas such as education and employment, and others.

17. The overall aim of UNFPA is to enable countries to achieve a better balance between population, available resources and prospects for development. The attainment of these objectives will facilitate practically all the social development objectives. The strategy of UNFPA of promoting national self-reliance through support for training and the strengthening of national institutions, furthers a fundamental social goal, namely human resources development.

18. A broad policy goal of UNFPA programmes, at both country and inter-country levels, is providing family planning services to women and men who wish to limit or space births. These services foster social development in a number of important ways and, in the first place, contribute to the alleviation and reduction of poverty. Family planning programmes also help to prevent adolescent childbearing thus contributing to the improvement of the level of education of girls and allowing them to orient their lives towards being productive members of society. Among other social goals advanced through the provision of family planning services are the promotion of healthier populations, particularly women and children, and raising the status of women by offering them the powerful opportunity to become active participants in the development process.

19. Half of the Fund's financial assistance to countries is spent in Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning services and other activities addressed to women; 17 per cent are used in support of educational programmes and social communication activities, and 30 per cent in data collection (mainly population censuses and surveys), demographic analysis, social research, integration of population in development planning and formulation of population policies, all of them relevant for planning and monitoring social development.

20. Furthermore, UNFPA has concentrated its assistance in those countries which are most in need. In 1992, 75 per cent of UNFPA resources were spent in 58 priority countries, which have, among other characteristics, a per capita gross national production of US\$ 750 or less. Most of the priority countries are located in sub-Saharan Africa and contain almost two thirds of the population of that region. Priority countries in southern, eastern and south-eastern Asia contain around three billion people. During the last decade sub-Saharan Africa became the most challenging region in terms of social development goals due to the combined effect of rapid population growth, economic stagnation and a heavy burden of international debt. Accordingly, UNFPA has significantly increased the share for sub-Saharan African countries of its total programme budget. Thus, the per capita contribution of UNFPA to sub-Saharan African countries is almost three times larger than its per capita contribution to the rest of the developing world.

21. The policies and programmes of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) are targeting the core social issues, namely the enhancement of social integration, the alleviation and reduction of poverty and the expansion of productive employment, through its relief and social services programme and the recently created income generation programme. UNRWA provides education, health, and relief and social services to more than 2.7 million Palestine refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied territory of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

22. The Agency's special hardship programme targets those Palestine refugees who suffer the greatest socio-economic disadvantage. About 7 per cent of the refugee population, in particular the families without a male adult capable to earn an income, or without other identifiable means of financial support, are served through this programme. The intent of this service is to assure minimum standards of nutrition, shelter and clothing, and to intervene with cash grants. A second objective of the programme is to facilitate self-reliance among Palestine refugees through skill-training for income generation and income conservation. A particular effort is directed towards special hardship case families and those who are on the margin of poverty, including women, the disabled, and young graduates of UNRWA vocational training centres.

23. Regarding the goal of social integration, UNRWA social services programme assists refugee women to cope with family needs and to play a greater role in the development of their community, especially as partners in Agency-sponsored or supported ventures. For this purpose, UNRWA has established 67 women's programme centres, mainly in densely populated areas, which are open to all women and are run by the women themselves. Over 9,000 women regularly attend various skill-training and other courses at these centres. The Agency helped to establish 14 community rehabilitation centres which provide services to disabled persons and their families. They are run by volunteers from the community and are supported financially and materially by UNRWA and various international non-governmental organizations. UNRWA vocational training centres are addressing both the issue of poverty alleviation and employment by helping Palestine refugees to gain skills that enhance their employment opportunities.

24. As a response to growing unemployment among Palestine refugees following the Gulf crisis in 1991, UNRWA launched an expanded income generation programme, the core activity of which was the establishment of revolving loan funds, for the assistance in the creation and expansion of employment opportunities by providing financial capital for expanding existing or establishing new enterprises and thereby creating jobs in a depressed economy. To promote efficiency and management potential in the small business sector, income generating activities have also included a training component which has targeted both loan recipients and small businesses. Training courses for local development institutions in conducting feasibility studies and market research have also been sponsored by UNRWA.

25. The research activities of the United Nations University (UNU) relevant to social development could be summarized in the following four areas:

(a) socially necessary growth required for developing countries; (b) women in development; (c) rapid urbanization and social change; and (d) international trade of illicit drugs. In the first area, according to the University study, at least three goals should be achieved by the year 2000. In particular, it

would be necessary to repair the damage done to the basic needs in the "lost" development decade of the 1980s, and to set suitable targets for the year 2000; to reduce the prevailing backlog of unemployment to manageable levels; and to bring about an improvement in income distribution. Some of the findings and conclusions in the above areas are elaborated in a UNU/WIDER publication entitled "Foreign Resource Flows and Developing Country Growth" in the Research for Action series.

26. The second field, namely, "Women in development", has been another important research area at UNU. The University has published a number of books addressing the key social development issues of women's life-course and time allocation between labour participation and family formation. Case studies in Colombia, Brazil, China, Kenya and other countries have been carried out. A number of new researches are under way, in particular, on the impact of new technologies on women's employment, on restructuring and women in Eastern Europe and the former USSR, on the long-term impact of development on women status, etc. UNU books published up to date on the above issues include "Women, Household and Change", "The Demographic Transition and Women's Life-Course in Colombia" and "Intra-Household Resource Allocation".

27. The rapid process of urbanization in the developing world has created and continues to accelerate major social problems, such as urban poverty, unemployment, increasing social crime, environmental deterioration, breakdown of traditional family relations and social supportive systems, etc. All these issues are the subject of the University research. The UNU publications in this area include the book "Urban Crime: Global Trends and Policies", presenting case-studies of eight cities - Bangkok, Bogota, Lagos, Nairobi, San José, Singapore, Tokyo and Warsaw, and the book "Social Support Systems for the Aged in Egypt".

28. Finally, UNU, in cooperation with UNRISD, is carrying out a major joint research programme on the socio-economic and political consequences of the international trade of illicit drugs, which focuses on the socio-economic and political characteristics of illicit drug traffic in cocaine, opium and cannabis products in net-producer countries with analysis of the effects of national and international anti-drug policies designed to deal with that traffic. Case-studies in Bolivia, Colombia, Laos, Myanmar, Peru and Thailand have been completed and additional reports on Afghanistan, Mexico and the United States of America are under preparation.

29. Being the largest provider of food aid in support of development projects and the principal international channel for the provision of relief food aid, the World Food Programme (WFP) is at the forefront of the United Nations system's attack on hunger and poverty, which is fundamental for social development. Development programmes remain the foundation of WFP's work, the means by which the Programme helps poor people to become permanently more self-reliant. WFP's assistance has been provided for three main purposes: (a) providing safety-nets for poor people in time of emergencies and economic adjustment through compensatory employment and nutrition programmes; (b) supporting basic social services for the poor, such as primary health care, nutrition, education and training; and (c) promoting the productive use of the labour to increase the incomes and assets of the poor, thereby building their self-reliance. WFP also uses food aid as a long-term investment to help

overcome poverty and hunger and promote economic and social development in developing countries. Food aid is used in food-for-work programmes designed to develop rural infrastructure and to increase food and other agricultural production. Programmes implemented by national governments with the assistance of WFP include land reclamation and improvement, soil conservation, forestry, irrigation, road building, settlement and resettlement projects, and the development of community infrastructure. In 1992, some 42 million people world wide received WFP food aid, either as part of WFP assisted development projects, or as relief assistance. Some 27.5 million people, including 14.4 million refugees and displaced people, received relief food from WFP. The Programme handled 60 per cent of all international relief food provided last year.

30. WFP has adopted a systematic application of the assistance provided through the Programme to support disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and rehabilitation measures, especially in Africa. The main thrusts of this approach are: (a) re-examining WFP-assisted development projects to see how they could better meet disaster mitigation and rehabilitation objectives; (b) using relief assistance for disaster mitigation or rehabilitation, as well as relief for feeding; and (c) linking up with other funding agencies that have specific programmes of assistance in Africa (IFAD, UNDP, World Bank), to increase the impact of WFP assistance.

31. WFP also provides food aid in support of primary health care, basic education and training activities - the main elements of human resources development. When it is feasible, WFP combines human resources development activities with other activities that provide poor people with opportunities to increase directly their income-earning potential. Food aid provided in this way not only helps to improve the nutritional status of poor people in the short run, but can also serve as a catalyst to help them improve their own economic situation over the longer term.

32. Nearly two thirds of WFP's development assistance supports projects designed to increase food and agricultural production. It also supports labour-intensive projects for the construction and improvement of rural infrastructure. Food aid is also provided to settlers on new agricultural land during the initial period until production reaches a level of self-sufficiency.

33. In the view of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the opportunity offered by the convening of the Social Summit should be utilized for the achievement of more concrete objectives with respect to fundamental social and human concerns, taking into account the prevailing social, human and economic conditions in developing countries, and Africa in particular, the changing global situation, and the ongoing debate on the role of the United Nations. The Summit should be viewed as an opportunity to deal with basic social, as well as human development problems through joint action and global cooperation. The developing countries, and Africa in particular, should see the future Summit as a unique opportunity to: (a) put the main social and human development concerns at the forefront of the international agenda; (b) affirm that the international peace and security cannot be maintained without the achievement of human and social development; (c) emphasize that the United Nations system should give priority to social and human development problems; (d) emphasize that, while improvement of social and human conditions in developing countries, and particularly in Africa, rests mainly with the individual countries, the

achievement of this objective will not be possible without a hospitable external economic environment and the availability of adequate external support; and (e) reach agreement between the North and South on the social and human development objectives to be achieved during a period of 20 years, as well as on the actions and policy shifts that need to be adopted at the national, regional and international levels, to facilitate the implementation of these objectives. An agreement should be reached on the mechanisms to monitor and report on the implementation of the Summit decisions.

34. ECA proposes that the Summit should focus on the main common social and human development problems facing the North and the South, the solution of which would require joint action and collaboration between the North and the South, the rich and the poor. These problems could be, for instance, making human development the focus and ultimate goal of the development process; attainment of basic human goals (education, primary health care and safe water, elimination of malnutrition, etc.); poverty reduction; enhancing opportunities for productive employment and income generation; promotion of social stability and cohesion.

35. As far as the human and social situation in Africa is the most serious, in comparison with the other regions, Africa has a special stake in the Summit and would therefore strive to play an active role in it. ECA, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and other regional and subregional institutions and organizations, will assist its member States in articulating a regional position vis-à-vis the Summit. ECA will also have a major role in assisting its member States with the implementation of the Summit decisions.

36. Throughout the years, ECA has been arguing forcefully for placing social and human development concerns at the core of the development process. This concern has been reflected in the conceptual and analytical framework, policy recommendations, training activities, policy workshops, conferences and meetings and advisory services of ECA. While social and human development issues cut across the work of ECA, the following programmes and subprogrammes focus primarily on these areas: human resources development; social development; advancement of women; population environment and development; agriculture and rural development; and social policies planning and research. This human-centred approach to development has, in particular, found expression in major policy documents and meetings of the Commission such as the Lagos Plan of Action, the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation, the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development, the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-Focused Approach to Socio-Economic Recovery and Development in Africa, Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-Reliant Development, Arusha Forward-looking Strategy for the Advancement of Women, Abuja Declaration on Participating Development: the Role of Women in the 1990s, the African Charter for Social Development, Human Development Agenda for Africa in the 1990s. Social and human development concerns are also deliberated on regularly not only at the meetings of the ECA Conference of Ministers but also at the specific standing conferences such as the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization; the Conference of African Ministers on Social Affairs; the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Ten and the African Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development.

37. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in its activities is considering social and economic issues in their growing interdependence, as far as increased economic activity is required in order to finance social development, and vice versa, economic development and reforms without adequate social welfare policies are unlikely to attain longer-term national goals. The countries of the ECE region have been in the forefront in the development and implementation of social welfare policies and programmes designed to raise the living standards of their citizens, although there have always been significant differences between the countries in that respect. While some countries, particularly those in the west, enjoy a relatively high level of economic and social development, they are also witnessing major economic and social changes which call for innovative and practical approaches. In the countries of central and eastern Europe which have recently begun the process of transition from a command to a market economy, and from a rigid totalitarian political system to democracy, unprecedented challenges to social policy-making are to be found. In its economic analysis of these developments the ECE has drawn attention to the need to maintain or to restore a social net to assist the more vulnerable sections of the population, especially where inflation and unemployment appear as new phenomena.

38. In support of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, the ECE is planning to hold a regional preparatory meeting as a follow-up to the two meetings held in 1980 and 1984 in preparation for the Nairobi Conference. The meeting is expected to focus on socio-economic aspects of the status of women in the ECE region, with particular emphasis on women in the countries in transition to a market economy. At the invitation of UNIDO, the ECE secretariat is investigating the possibility of cooperating on a typology examination of women's involvement in economic and industrial development for the European region with the aim of identifying strategies and mechanisms to provide women with access to, and participation in, the industrial services sector, and to increase women's integration into the upper echelons of economic and industrial management. The work is also envisaged as a contribution to the Fourth World Conference on Women. The ECE is also cooperating with INSTRAW and IFAD on a training and exchange programme involving women farmers in Hungary and Bulgaria and their counterparts in the American mid-west. The objective of the project is to introduce the Bulgarian and Hungarian women to farm operations in a market economy and to expose them to managerial, technical and other skills relevant to agricultural work in a market economy.

39. In the ECE region some 10 per cent of the population suffer from some form of serious disability, and this percentage is expected to increase in the future as the ageing of the population progresses. Rehabilitation engineering could provide the tools with which the disabled, as well as the growing elderly population, could satisfy their basic needs, pursue their educational and occupational activities and improve the quality of their lives. In 1989 a project on rehabilitation engineering was launched by the ECE Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation in close cooperation with the International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering, the World Health Organization and several other international organizations.

40. The wide interest registered in the study of recent rehabilitation technologies, service delivery infrastructures for disabled and elderly people, cost-effectiveness, including financial and quality-of-life aspects, market

entry and system development strategies, education and information and other related issues, demonstrated the increased recognition to the urgent need to improve the status of disabled persons in the region and to equalize their opportunities. This is particularly important for the countries in transition to market economies of central and eastern Europe which presently face a multitude of problems. ECE is preparing a publication on the outcome of its work in the field of rehabilitation engineering as its contribution to mark the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

41. The preoccupation with the links between economic growth and equity and related topics - poverty, employment, social coherence and social policy - has always been at the forefront of the analytical work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). By around 1980, the region's distributive structures were more inequitable than those of any other developing region, as well as characterized by the high incidence of absolute poverty. It is in that context, that much of ECLAC analytical efforts in the past few years were exploring alternative strategies to regain the capacity for economic growth with greater social equity. The main line of reasoning which has been broadly accepted by the ECLAC Governments, is spelled out in a major statement entitled "Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity" (1990), and developed in four subsequent publications.

42. In addition to developing conceptual framework, ECLAC is engaged in a series of parallel efforts. Thus, it has associated itself with UNDP in organizing biennial conferences on poverty alleviation. The last such conference was held in 1992 in Santiago, and the next one is scheduled for 1994, in Mexico. Among other aspects, these meetings provide a forum for interregional cooperation, especially with regard to exchanging experiences concerning strategies applied by various countries to combat poverty. Furthermore, for more than two years, a number of bodies of the United Nations system in Latin America have launched, together with the Latin American Economic System (SELA), joint activities in the area of social policy, the main goal of which is to link the activities of those participating in this initiative in the context of an integrated social development strategy. The ECLAC secretariat acts as a focal point in this joint effort. The ECLAC system is also operating, with the Organization of American States, a Joint Programme on Social Policies for Latin America and the Caribbean, whose central objective is to rationalize the allocation and use of public social spending. Activities under this programme focus on elaborating methodologies for the evaluation of social projects based on the cost-effectiveness criterion. The programme runs training activities in the area of formulating and evaluating social projects.

43. ECLAC also has ongoing activities in three related areas: the programme on Women in Development, and especially the preparatory work for the World Conference of 1995; the programme on population and development, and especially the regional preparatory meeting for the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994; and the programme on sustainable development, and especially the follow-up activities to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and Agenda 21. The Commission is also organizing a regional meeting in Colombia at mid-1993 in the context of the International Year of the Family.

44. To narrow the gap between the rich and the poor and between social development and economic progress, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) undertakes a wide variety of activities to promote and support national programmes of action for social development. In view of an increasing need among countries of the region to incorporate social development concerns into national development plans, these activities aim at raising the quality of both the economic and social life of the people through the eradication of absolute poverty, realization of distributive equity and enhancement of popular participation. While the activities of the Commission cover the wide field of social development, priority has been given to the implementation of the Social Development Strategy for the ESCAP Region Towards the Year 2000 and Beyond, and the pursuit of national policies and programmes for poverty alleviation through economic growth and social development.

45. The Strategy was adopted by the Fourth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development, held at Manila in October 1991, and endorsed by the Commission at its forty-eighth session in April 1992. It has three basic objectives, namely the eradication of absolute poverty, the realization of distributive justice and the enhancement of popular participation.

46. In endorsing the Strategy, the Commission mandated the ESCAP secretariat: (a) to convene a meeting of experts to examine modalities for the implementation of the Strategy; (b) to establish an inter-agency task force to promote intersectoral participation and ensure effective coordination of the implementation of the Strategy; (c) to establish a forum of non-governmental organizations concerned with social development issues; (d) to convene, in 1994, a regional conference to review and assess the progress achieved towards attaining the aims and objectives of the Strategy, consider the means of enhancing regional cooperation in support of the Strategy, and revise it in the light of changing regional social conditions; and (e) to prepare a progress report on the implementation of the Strategy for submission to the Fifth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development in 1996.

47. The ESCAP secretariat has initiated action on the above mandates bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/92 on the Social Summit. In pursuance of these mandates, the secretariat convened in December 1992, an expert group meeting which advised ESCAP on the modalities for the effective implementation of the Strategy. In 1992, ESCAP established an inter-agency task force to promote intersectoral participation and ensure effective coordination of the activities of all concerned United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the implementation of the Strategy. At the meeting in December 1992, the agencies discussed ways and means of enhancing inter-agency coordination of activities relating to the regional preparations for the Social Summit, the incorporation of the Strategy in national planning exercises, generation of public awareness of the goals, processes and outcomes of the Strategy, and development of specific indicators, targets and evaluative techniques in relation to the implementation of the Strategy. The ESCAP secretariat is establishing a forum of non-governmental organizations concerned with social development issues in the region to promote their active and constructive participation and ensure their effective coordination in the implementation of the Strategy. Furthermore, the secretariat plans to convene, in 1994, a senior

officials' meeting to review and assess the progress achieved towards attaining the aims and objectives of the Strategy, consider the means of enhancing regional cooperation in support of the Strategy, and revise it in the light of experience and changing regional social conditions. In this regard, it is envisaged that the Commission might decide to use this forum as a regional preparatory body for the World Summit for Social Development.

48. In addition to its ongoing activities to support national programmes of action for social development, ESCAP has embarked on a comprehensive restructuring of its work programme from a sectoral to a thematic, multidisciplinary approach, with "poverty alleviation through economic growth and social development" as one of its three thematic programmes. The programme on poverty alleviation will, starting with the 1994-1995 biennium, apply a holistic approach in dealing with the following major subject areas: (a) growth strategies and structural reforms; (b) human resources development; (c) women in development; (d) social policy, social services and social security; (e) population issues, including rural-urban migration; (f) agriculture and rural development; and (g) human settlements and urbanization. Activities in these areas will be undertaken with special emphasis on the problems of disadvantaged and vulnerable population groups, and in a concerted manner with a view to improving opportunities for all sections of society to share fully in the development process.

49. Within the framework of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, the main objectives of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa (ESCWA) in the area of social development include, inter alia, (a) the promotion of an integrated social development and welfare policy; (b) facilitating the integration of less advantaged groups such as the disabled, the young, the elderly and the poor into the development process; (c) promoting the development of human resources; (d) identification of approaches and modalities for increasing economic participation of Arab women; and (e) furthering greater participation of the entire population in the development process. One of the important instruments in attaining the objectives of the Commission in the area of social development is the construction of databases and identification of relevant replicable, and reliable demographic and socio-economic indicators (women, population, labour and poverty) which facilitate quantification, operationalization and monitoring of social development in the region. In recent years, priority has been given to projects aiming at integrating marginalized groups. In this connection, disability-related issues have been highest on the social agenda due to the relatively high rate of impairment prevalent in the region as a result of armed conflicts, poverty, and other socio-cultural variables. As a follow-up to the Conference on the Capabilities and Needs of Disabled Persons, held in Amman in 1989, a cultural event for disabled persons, to mark the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons in the ESCWA region, was held in Amman in October 1992. As a result, the creativity and capabilities of disabled persons were exposed and guidelines for a regional long-term strategy towards the year 2010 were developed.

50. In view of the increasing vulnerability and marginalization of youth in the region, special attention is being accorded to youth-related issues, such as drug abuse and the integration of youth into society. With regard to the elderly, an expert meeting will be organized in Cairo in October 1993, which will provide a forum for experts and policy makers to exchange information on

ageing issues and on security systems for the ageing in the region. With regard to family issues, ESCWA has undertaken a preliminary investigation on the impact of social and economic changes on the Arab family. Also, an assessment of reintegrating Arab women returnees and their families into the societies of origin, as a result of the Gulf crisis, will be undertaken in 1993. Finally, ESCWA is planning to organize late in 1993, a regional expert group meeting on the International Year of Family, which will review the role of the family in the ESCWA region and discuss issues related to family policies in countries of the region.

51. In the area of poverty alleviation and reduction, a comprehensive study on the impact of the Gulf crisis on the social situation in the ESCWA region is being undertaken in 1993. It will cover the impact of crisis and instability on population movements, social conditions, poverty and quality of life. At the operational level, an action-oriented field project on rural community development in Arab rural areas has been initiated. The project emphasizes integrated rural community development at grass-roots level and aims at improving rural family income and alleviating poverty in rural communities. A symposium on low-cost housing in the Arab region was held in Yemen in October 1992, which focused on the financial, managerial and environmental aspects of low-cost housing, highlighting their importance at the planning, design and implementation stages. Consideration was also given to crisis housing and to means of providing shelter in the disaster-stricken areas. Two expert meetings on the implications of return migration resulting from the Gulf crisis in the region, with special reference to unemployment, and on human resources development in the Arab world, will be held in 1993. Both meetings will give special consideration to employment issues.

52. The primary objective of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the area of social and economic development is the improvement of the living and working conditions of the urban and rural poor, and specifically the betterment of their housing conditions and level of services, such as water, sanitation, sewerage and waste collection.

53. The principal strategic initiative undertaken by Habitat to achieve its social development objectives is the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, which was launched by the United Nations in 1989. The main objective of the Strategy is to improve global shelter conditions by creating a legal, institutional and regulatory environment which can facilitate the construction and improvement of housing by all social groups, but especially by and for the poor. The Strategy recognizes the employment potential of shelter construction and the contribution of improved housing conditions to poverty alleviation and the enhancement of environmental quality. A mid-term review of progress achieved in the implementation of the Strategy will be one of the fundamental tasks of Habitat II: the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in 1996.

54. The Centre is assisting a number of countries to formulate their national housing policies in line with the Global Strategy. To monitor the key qualitative indicators of the performance of national shelter strategies, the Centre and the World Bank have established a Housing Indicators Programme.

55. Linked to the framework of the Global Strategy, the Centre has launched a number of programmes which combine applied research and technical cooperation. They include the Urban Management Programme, a joint Habitat/UNDP/World Bank project; the Sustainable Cities Programme; the Settlements Infrastructure and Environment Programme and the City Data Programme.

56. In addition, two programmes can be singled out for their specific focus of the three core issues of the World Social Summit, namely, the enhancement of social integration, the alleviation and reduction of poverty, and the expansion of productive employment. These programmes are:

(a) The Community Development Programme, whose primary emphasis is on strengthening the organizational and technical capacity of low-income communities and their organizations. The programme has developed an extensive range of training materials on all aspects of community participation.

(b) Improving Living Conditions and Expanding Employment Opportunities in Urban Low-Income Communities, which is a partnership project of the Centre, ILO and UNDP, launched in 1992. The programme is designed to improve living conditions and to create employment opportunities for the urban poor in the developing world.

Both programmes are already operational in a number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

57. In implementing its programmes and projects, Habitat is taking into consideration the key interrelationships and sectoral linkages, in particular, between poverty, shelter and employment; between housing and health; between poverty alleviation and environmental improvement; between rural and urban development.

58. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in accordance with its mandate to provide international protection to refugees and to seek durable solutions to their problems, endeavours to promote the social development and integration of refugees, returnees and displaced persons through a number of programming strategies and approaches. Within the framework of the objectives set forth for the Summit, the primary attention is given by UNHCR's policy and activities to the areas of poverty alleviation and reduction, and enhancement of social integration.

59. The activities of UNHCR in the area of social integration of refugees are essentially focused on refugee women, who, together with their dependants, account for 80 per cent of the global refugee population. This policy is based on the principle of "mainstreaming", meaning that to encourage dignity and self-sufficiency, refugee women themselves must participate in planning and implementing projects which, in turn, should take the distinct needs and resources of refugee women into consideration as an essential part of basic needs assessment and programme delivery. Planning for projects in this area highlights a woman's economic role as income-earner for herself and her family, producer and/or manager of food, provider of fuel and water, as well as her religious, cultural and political activities. To help address these issues, UNHCR has developed over the past three years a training course entitled "People-Oriented Planning".

60. The mandate of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) to address the "social" aspects of drug abuse, is oriented at the questions of the prevention of drug abuse and the need for the early identification, treatment, education, after care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of addicts.

61. On the basis of this broad mandate, UNDCP provides technical assistance to countries, at their request, for the elimination and control of the illicit cultivation of narcotic crops. These multi-sectoral programmes are designed to establish an economic and social environment conducive to providing farmers engaged in illicit crop cultivation with opportunities to achieve acceptable incomes and living standards in order to abandon illicit crop cultivation. UNDCP introduces improved farming systems appropriate to the area and provides training in the cultivation of legal crops, promotes the environmentally sound development of land and water resources, institutional arrangements and physical infrastructures to support the farming system and integrate the area into social and economic life. Through the active involvement of the communities engaged in alternative development activities, UNDCP promotes the development of community infrastructure and organizations to assume responsibility for the changes they generate.

62. Other activities of UNDCP include the provision of technical assistance, advice and information to officials and institutions on prevention and reduction of demand for the consumption of illicit drugs among selected populations world wide; sponsoring specific projects on prevention of drug abuse among young persons in selected countries; publishing of manuals on methods for the identification and assay of drug abuse in body fluids and providing reference standards of metabolites and testing methods; promoting the involvement of non-governmental organizations in activities aimed at the prevention of drug abuse, and others. UNDCP also studies the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration aspects of drug control efforts world wide in regional or national workshops organized to promote the exchange of experience and the development of expertise. It provides technical cooperation to support treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration project activities in selected countries to encourage and assist drug dependent persons to return to a drug-free life.

63. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) focuses on the most pressing problems and issues of social development, mainly in developing countries. The Institute emphasizes a holistic, multidisciplinary and political economy approach in its work. UNRISD research programmes currently deal with a range of issues which are central to understanding forces of social disintegration and reintegration in the 1990s. Over the past few years, the Institute has fostered work on such questions as the socio-political implications of economic crisis and restructuring in Africa, Latin America and South Asia; the implications for welfare and social organization of the attempted transition to capitalism in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union; problems associated with the mass voluntary return of refugees to their countries of origin in Africa; the socio-economic implications of the production, marketing and consumption of illegal drugs; the impact of environmental degradation on the welfare and status of women, and on demographic variables in various regions of the Third World; problems of integrating research on the livelihood of women into real-world development planning, and others.

64. All the above research programmes fall under the broader themes carried out by the Institute. Among them, inter alia, the Ethnic Conflict and Development programme focusing on the nature of conflict among ethnic groups in the process of development, the implications of such conflicts for the international relations of States, and solutions which have been adopted in different contexts; the research on Social and Economic Aspects of Mass Voluntary Return of Refugees who return from one poor country to another and are assisted in their efforts to reintegrate in their home countries; the Political Violence and Social Movements programme; the Environment, Sustainable Development and Social Change programme; the group of activities falling under the topics of the enhancement of social integration and the alleviation and reduction of poverty; the programme on Socio-Economic and Political Impact of Production, Trade and Use of Illicit Narcotic Drugs, which examines the socio-economic and political consequences of both the illicit drug trade and drug control policy instruments; People's Participation programme; Women, Environment and Population programme.

65. UNRISD is prepared to make contribution to the preparation and the work of the Social Summit in the form of (a) creating monographs or position papers on key issues of social integration, based upon existing research; (b) orienting the UNRISD thirtieth Anniversary Seminar (July 1993) towards a pre-Summit discussion of social development issues; (c) developing research and networking on the challenge of rebuilding war-torn societies; (d) developing research and networking on global restructuring and social welfare provisioning; and (e) sponsoring an international seminar on the theory and practice of social development in the 1990s.

B. Specialized agencies

66. Virtually all the activities of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are closely related to the core issues of the Summit. One of its main priorities is the promotion of employment. The ILO, in 1969, launched its World Employment Programme through which it has carried out research, information dissemination, advisory services and technical cooperation aimed at examining different facets of the employment problems and assisting countries in building employment objectives into overall development plans and policies. The ILO's Employment Policy Convention (1964) requires States that ratify it to "declare and pursue, as a major goal, an active policy designed to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment". ILO's most recent assessment of the global employment situation is contained in the recently issued 1993 volume of the World Labour Report.

67. The ILO has entered into an ongoing dialogue with other international agencies on the social dimensions of adjustment and economic reform and is devoting a major part of its policy analysis and advice to achieving greater equity and to placing greater emphasis on employment promotion in structural adjustment and reform programmes. A major landmark in the development of the ILO's work in this respect was a High-Level Meeting on Employment and Structural Adjustment (1987), the conclusions of which provided the objectives and principles that have since guided the activities of the ILO in this field. Among the ILO's most significant activities in its present work programme in this respect is an interdepartmental project on employment and structural adjustment. It is planned to hold a Second High-Level Meeting on Employment and

Structural Adjustment in 1994. In the view of the Governing Body of the ILO, such a meeting could make an important contribution to the World Summit for Social Development.

68. The struggle against poverty is also among the fundamental purposes of the ILO. The most powerful instrument in this struggle has been and remains the protection and defence of the rights of workers to form organizations of their own choosing through which they can engage in collective bargaining and negotiations with employers and the public authorities. In addition to that, the ILO has adopted standards on minimum wage-fixing machinery, and provides advice and assistance to countries throughout the world on minimum wage policies (and wage policies in general) which would provide a safety net for the most poorly paid workers. The ILO has also made a significant contribution to the development of social security systems, both through its standards and its technical cooperation activities. Problems facing the systems of social security worldwide are being examined in the report of the Director-General of the ILO to the International Labour Conference this year. It has devoted considerable attention, both in its research and operational activities, to measures to combat poverty among workers outside the organized labour market - in rural areas and in the urban informal sector. A Symposium on Poverty: New Approaches to Analysis and Policy to be organized by the International Institute for Labour Studies in November 1993, could be an important contribution to the preparatory work for the Social Summit.

69. Another area of activities of the ILO which falls under the core issues of the Social Summit are the questions of social integration. Some of the ILO's most important and influential standards are designed to combat discrimination in employment and occupation. Various promotional and advisory activities and special missions have been undertaken to assist in overcoming discriminatory measures or to investigate allegations of discrimination. The ILO's Equal Remuneration Convention (1951) provides for the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value. Special programmes have been launched to assist women to overcome their disadvantaged position in the labour market, and a large-scale interdepartmental project on equality for women is currently being implemented. The outcome of this work will be examined by an international forum on equality for women in 1994, and will provide a basis for the ILO's contribution to the World Conference on Women in 1995.

70. Other groups which are the object of special ILO activities are migrant workers, whose protection is the subject of ILO standards and practical action, the disabled, for whom the ILO has a long-standing programme aimed at providing improved training and employment opportunities, as well as indigenous and tribal peoples, who in many countries are among the poorest and most marginalized groups in society. The adoption, in 1989, of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention was a major landmark in the international recognition and promotion of the rights of these peoples. The ILO has devoted considerable efforts to promoting the organization and participation of disadvantaged and marginalized groups (particularly of the rural poor), and continues to encourage and assist trade unions in developing their activities in defence of the interests of these sections of society.

71. The major objectives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in the field of social development are synthesized in the Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, 1979. The twenty-sixth session of the FAO Conference in 1991, reviewed the implementation of the Programme of Action and made specific proposals for the follow-up with particular attention to the following aspects of a poverty alleviation strategy: people's participation, access to natural resources, credit, inputs and markets, diversification of the rural economy, gender issues and sustainable development.

72. Of special relevance are FAO's current efforts on people's participation and on gender issues. The culmination of these efforts was the adoption by the twenty-sixth FAO Conference in November 1991 of the Plan of Action on People's Participation in Rural Development. The strengthening of internal capacities of rural people's organizations and the establishment of institutional mechanisms to facilitate collaboration between government agencies and people's organizations in rural development are major elements of the Plan of Action, which calls for the creation of favourable legal and policy conditions for people's participation.

73. The implementation of the Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development remains a priority area of the FAO activities. With its specialized interest in rural and agricultural development, FAO has a particular concern for the issues of violence and discrimination as these affect rural women. The work of FAO directly addresses problems of discriminatory legislation through policy dialogue with member Governments concerning such issues as access to land and agrarian reform, cooperative development and membership rights, access to formal credit and banking systems.

74. Another priority area of the FAO's work in the social development sphere is the analysis of linkages between malnutrition and poverty. These issues were discussed at the International Conference on Nutrition (1992), organized jointly by WHO and FAO. Eradication of widespread chronic hunger and malnutrition, especially among children, women, and the aged, is one of the main objectives of the World Declaration on Nutrition and the Plan of Action for Nutrition adopted by the Conference. The Plan of Action is designed to provide guidelines for governments, acting in partnership with non-governmental organizations, the private sector, local communities, families and households and the international community, including international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and bilateral agencies, to achieve the objectives of the World Declaration on Nutrition. The recommendations of the Conference urged Governments to prepare or improve, as early as possible and not later than the end of 1994, national plans of action and policies based on the principles and strategies enunciated in the World Declaration and Plan of Action. The international community was urged to allocate assured and increased funds to recipient countries, institutions and NGOs, as appropriate, for the preparation and implementation of national plans of action.

75. The contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to social development is oriented toward the following key priorities: (a) sharing and fostering participation in knowledge production, as well as promoting appropriate institutional arrangements for knowledge transfer to all levels of society, in order to fully develop the human potential and

social capacity available; and (b) supporting the formulation of development policies in UNESCO's fields of competence.

76. As a strategy designed to enhance social integration, UNESCO's activities include: (a) strengthening the efforts to meet basic learning needs of young and adults; (b) the reformulation of educational programmes which would respond to the needs of under-privileged groups and societies, and strategies for reaching them; (c) the clarification of the social and cultural factors affecting access to basic education and early drop-outs, as well as the participation of families and the community in the educational process; (d) the analysis of the cultural dimension of poverty and the utilization of information, education and communication in strengthening socio-cultural integration; (e) the creation of institutional mechanisms for the transfer of knowledge and skills to grass-roots organizations and micro-firms, as well as their strengthening through leadership training, improvement in the decision-making process and reinforcement of inter-organizational and inter-entrepreneurial collaboration; (f) assistance to member States in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes aiming at the reinforcement of the participation of grass-roots organizations in the solution of social and environmental problems; (g) the promotion of the wealth of a multicultural society and awareness of the values of indigenous cultures and cultural identities and (h) promotion of cultural rights, including those of persons belonging to minorities, and contributions to the consolidation of democratic processes.

77. UNESCO's strategies to combat poverty and to enhance the sharing of knowledge include: (a) the reduction of illiteracy rates; (b) launching of programmes for professional and vocational training of underprivileged groups, and strategies for reaching them; (c) the transfer of appropriate technologies; (d) the development of local technologies; (e) the facilitation of access to information, as well as to social services; (f) training and research activities on the management of public policies and particularly of social policies and the fostering of policy-relevant social science research; (g) providing a framework and knowledge base for the understanding of relations between population, environment and human sustainable development as a basis for education, training and information activities in this field and (h) comparative studies and policy-oriented activities contributing to the formulation of strategies and social policies designed to reduce marginalization, social exclusion and discrimination.

78. In its social development activities UNESCO is guided, in particular, by the World Declaration on Education for All, the Plan of Action for the Eradication of Illiteracy by the Year 2000, as well as by Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the Agenda for Peace set out by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. These activities are carried out under a number of programmes, such as "The Man and Biosphere", "Research and education for the promotion of peace, human rights and democracy", International and Regional Networks for Research and Action Concerning the Role of Women, interregional project "Understanding socio-cultural factors affecting demographic behaviour and their implications for the formulation and execution of population policies and programmes" and others. The new international social science programme MOST - the Management of Social Transformations, aims to transfer policy-relevant scientific knowledge to decision makers in three major

areas: the management of change in multicultural and multi-ethnic societies; cities as arenas of accelerated social transformation including migration issues; and local impact of global economic, technological and environmental transformation.

79. The World Health Organization (WHO), in its social development activities is guided by the provision of its Constitution which states that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being, as well as by the principle that the implementation of development policies at all levels - global, national and local - should necessarily take account of health effects, adjusting health goals to other important development goals and achieving them simultaneously. Coming out of the thesis that health is an ingredient of social integration, particularly of the more disadvantaged and marginalized groups, and that health improvement is a basic indicator of the reduction of poverty, WHO emphasizes the need for both the health sector and other sectors to contribute to creating a social and physical environment in which health is an integral part of development. Through its various workshops, seminars and meetings, WHO is further developing the concept that an investment in health is an investment in socio-economic development, as it leads to increased productivity through the reduction of morbidity and absence from work, and therefore leads to increased economic development and progress.

80. The major strategic goals in the area of health and development are set out in "Health for All by the Year 2000", adopted in 1979, the Global Strategy for Health (1981), the Plan of Action for Nutrition (1992), adopted by the International Conference on Nutrition sponsored jointly by WHO and FAO, WHO's Global Programme on AIDS, the World Declaration for the Control of Malaria, and the Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children. To accelerate the implementation towards Health for All, WHO has identified "Key Orientations for New Public Health Action", which include: the protection and promotion of health; ensuring access to health care; mobilizing resources for health and ensuring their optimum use; monitoring and evaluation of public health action, not only in epidemiological terms, but also in terms of impact on socio-economic development.

81. WHO has launched an initiative for more effective development of health activities and improved efficacy of aid flows to countries and peoples greatest in need, most of whom live in the least developed countries. The major objectives of this initiative are: (a) development of human resources and capabilities in the health sector; (b) strengthening of health infrastructures; and (c) development of capabilities for micro- and macroeconomic analyses and planning. Short- and medium-term activities focus on speeding up the control of certain diseases, technical advice and support to governments, studies on health financing and legislation, transfer of appropriate technologies, and health education and information.

82. The World Bank activities in the social sectors focus on education, health, population and nutrition, with lending projected to increase from \$2.8 billion in 1992 financial year, to an annual average of about \$5 billion over the next three years. In December 1992, a Vice Presidency for Human Resources Development was created at the Bank, for directing policy work in support of operations for increased lending to the social sectors. In support of women in

development, more than 40 percent of projects approved during financial year 1992 had gender-specific actions. Most education projects and all projects in the population, health and nutrition sector included gender-specific activity.

83. In its project work in the social sector, the Bank closely cooperates with UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP and ILO. In addition, a number of projects involve non-governmental organizations, which play an important role in empowering people to participate in the planning and execution of projects that benefit them, and are a powerful stimulus to social involvement.

84. The reduction of poverty is a cornerstone of the Bank's activities. The Bank's approach to poverty reduction has evolved over time. Thus, in 1960s it focused on economic growth; in 1970s, attention shifted to redistribution with growth and a more direct role for economic policy in rural and urban development; late in 1970s, satisfaction of basic human needs became an increasing concern; in 1980s, the Bank paid substantial attention to problems of adjustment, as borrower countries faced serious external and internal macroeconomic imbalances. These different approaches to poverty reduction have increased the Bank's recognition that growth alone is not a sufficient objective - or adequate measure of the success - of development, and that investments in human resources help to increase incomes and reduce poverty.

85. This recognition was central to the World Development Report of 1990 on Poverty, which confirmed that progress in reducing poverty had been achieved by countries pursuing a two-pronged strategy. The first element promotes the productive use of the poor's most abundant asset - labour - through policies that harness market incentives, social and political institutions, infrastructure, and technology for broad-based economic growth. Second, the strategy provides basic social services to the poor, including family planning, nutrition, primary health care and education. These two elements must be mutually reinforcing, and should be complemented by well-targeted transfers and safety nets to protect vulnerable groups.

86. To help implement the poverty reduction strategy, the Bank is working with each of its borrowers on comprehensive national poverty assessments which address three basic issues: Who is poor? Why are they poor? What needs to be done to reduce the number of poor? The assessments then form the basis of action plans designed to reduce poverty.

87. The activities in the area of the expansion of productive employment are carried out by the unit specially established in the Bank's Human Resources Department which is working on labour markets and employment, analysing the market links between education, training, employment, productivity and wages. There are four main elements of this work: (a) identification of government policy interventions that can improve the competitive operation of labour markets and affect their responsiveness to aggregate economic policies; (b) examination of the political economy of labour reforms and how government can facilitate their implementation, as well as reduce the social costs of economic reforms and adjustment; (c) design of social safety nets that include, as appropriate: income support; employment services such as labour market information and job counselling; programmes to increase the quality of labour, including training; direct employment activities, such as public works; and (d) development of cost-effective approaches for the delivery and financing of

occupational training programmes. The expansion of gainful employment is part of the Bank's lending to expand investments in a variety of sectors, from agriculture and rural development to industry and private sector development.

88. In recent years the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has exerted considerable effort to help member countries address concerns for the poor and vulnerable groups during periods of economic reforms. IMF activities in this regard are carried out within the framework of the broad policy guideline approved by its Executive Board in 1988. This guidance stresses the importance of implementing sound economic reform policies and mitigating the possible adverse effects of such policies on poor groups during the reform period. In that regard, the Fund encourages member countries to improve the mix and sequencing of policies, so as to strengthen the positive effects of these policies on the poor, and to introduce social safety nets where necessary.

89. In its efforts to pay special attention to the social aspects of adjustment, the Fund has (a) conducted in-house seminars on poverty; (b) provided technical assistance to member countries for the design and implementation of cost-effective social safety nets; (c) helped catalyse external financial assistance for such measures; (d) increased collaboration with the World Bank; and (e) broadened contacts with the United Nations agencies and other international and non-governmental organizations regarding structural adjustment, including its social aspects. Discussions of poverty and social safety nets between IMF missions and country authorities are now fairly common and these issues are discussed in staff reports in detail.

90. The Fund makes efforts to advise member governments to integrate cost-effective social safety nets in their reform programmes. It has responded to requests from a number of countries for technical assistance in designing social safety nets for the period of economic reform, as well as in reforming social security arrangements for their longer-term sustainability.

91. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) perceives the process of social integration in the context of its mandate to alleviate the poverty of rural societies of the developing world through increased food production, reduction of undernutrition and enhancement of rural incomes. IFAD bases its activities on a new development paradigm the main focus of which is that the rural poor, who constitute the mass of the world's poor, must be integrated into the very process of development as productive members of society. The corollaries of this paradigm are: (a) that the rural poor must be active participants at all levels in their own development; (b) that the rural poor have knowledge and skills that can and must be tapped to increase production and incomes; (c) that rural women are major contributors to food production and family income and thus have a key role to play in development; (d) that more attention must be given to small farmers, including women, for they are the agricultural "core" in developing countries; (e) that environmental conservation is an essential ingredient for sustainable development; (f) that even small investments in developing the skills and know-how of the poor and in improving their access to inputs and services can have a significant effect in raising output and incomes; and (g) that enhancing the productivity and self-reliance of the rural poor on a micro-level can lead to macro-economic growth.

92. The first step of IFAD lending activities in the area of rural poverty alleviation represents the process of identifying in each member country of the most vulnerable groups, their sources of making a living and the constraints to their productivity. In carrying out its poverty alleviation programmes, IFAD is fully taking into account such key factors of productivity as access to land, access to resources (infrastructure, technology and social services), and access to off-farm employment and capital.

93. Women are recognized as key contributors to the development process and their well-being means the welfare of the family, food security, the environment and the national economy. IFAD has in this regard developed a comprehensive approach in addressing issues related to women's productive activities in rural societies. The core of this approach is that the strengthening of the role of rural women in development projects must begin at the planning stage, and all information related to the situation of the target group must be collected, analysed and incorporated into project design. IFAD provided substantive and logistical support to the 1992 Geneva Conference of First Ladies on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women and is strongly committed to the economic and social strategies of the Conference Declaration. The organization seeks in concrete ways to target women in their productive and household roles, assisting Governments in introducing a gender focus in research, extension and training programmes and lifting discriminatory credit barriers and evaluating the impact of projects in integrating women as productive members of rural societies.

94. IFAD is playing a catalytic role not only in identifying the needs of the rural poor in the field of sustainable poverty alleviation, but also in mobilizing additional resources through co-financing, particularly from international financial institutions. IFAD is committed to partnership and full cooperation with United Nations agencies, NGOs and others in ensuring that resources and expertise are not dispersed in isolated ventures but are strongly focused on poverty-alleviating methods that will integrate the rural poor as productive agents of society and guarantee their well-being.

95. The major social development areas covered by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), within its mandate, are the generation of new growth and employment opportunities, as far as industrialization in developing countries is a main instrument for the generation of income and employment thus laying the foundation for other social development elements and contributing to the alleviation and reduction of poverty. The employment multiplier effect being larger in the manufacturing industry than in any other economic activity, large population segments directly or indirectly derive their main employment opportunities from industrial activities.

96. In UNIDO programmes, particular attention is paid to the generation of new growth and employment opportunities in developing countries through support to the small-scale industry sector. This sector is promoted and assisted through entrepreneurship development, policy support and institutional measures, as well as through technical, marketing and skills upgrading activities. Special attention in UNIDO's social activities is paid to boosting the role of women in the industrialization process and encouraging women to participate in all industrial activities, from basic manufacturing to industrial management and entrepreneurial functions. Specific strategies have been developed by UNIDO to support industrialization of the least developed countries and the integration

of women in the industrial development process. In its activities, UNIDO is closely cooperating with the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, the World Bank and other international organizations involved in human resources development in industry.

II. SELECTED MAJOR GOALS AND TARGETS ADOPTED BY ORGANS,
ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
SYSTEM

97. Over the years, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system have adopted a number of goals and targets in their respective fields of competence that are relevant to the core issues of enhancing social integration, alleviating and reducing poverty and expanding productive employment. A summary overview of selected major goals and targets is given below:

A. Charter of the United Nations: Chapter IX
International economic and social
cooperation, Article 55

98. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and

c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

B. International Development Strategy for the Fourth
United Nations Development Decade

99. The Strategy (General Assembly resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, annex) states that the objective of eradicating poverty is of the highest priority. It identifies the following four goals to be met by Member States during this decade: (a) the elimination of starvation and death caused by famine; (b) a substantial reduction in malnutrition and mortality among children; (c) a tangible reduction of chronic hunger; and (d) the elimination of major nutritional diseases.

C. Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in
particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and
Development of the Developing Countries

100. The Declaration (Assembly resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, annex) states that "The eradication of poverty and hunger, greater equity in income distribution and the development of human resources remain major challenges everywhere. Economic and social progress requires that growth be broadly based, offering equal opportunities to all people, both women and men, to participate fully in economic, social and political activities" (para. 18). "A primary objective must be to respond to the needs and maximize the potential of all

members of society. Health, nutrition, housing, population policies and other social services are a key to both improving individual welfare and successful development. Education and training, which must be available to all, are essential for improving the quality of human resources and for sustaining economic growth. The international community should support efforts to arrest the current escalation of extreme poverty and hunger. It is essential to reverse the present deterioration of this grave situation" (para. 25).

101. The Declaration regards it as essential that during the 1990s the increasing marginalization of the least developed countries is stemmed and that their growth and development is reactivated through comprehensive national action and international support measures.

D. World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s

102. According to the Declaration and the Plan of Action (see A/45/625, annex), the major goals for child survival, development and protection are: (a) between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of infant and under-5 child mortality rate by one third or to 50 and 70 per 1,000 live births respectively, whichever is less; (b) between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of maternal mortality rate by half; (c) between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half; (d) universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal; (e) by the year 2000, universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school-age children; (f) reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half its 1990 level with emphasis on female literacy; and (g) improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances.

103. The supporting/sectoral goals are:

(a) Women's health and education: (i) special attention to the health and nutrition of the female child and to pregnant and lactating women; (ii) access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many; (iii) access by all pregnant women to pre-natal care, trained attendants during childbirth and referral facilities for high-risk pregnancies and obstetric emergencies; and (iv) universal access to primary education with special emphasis for girls and accelerated literacy programmes for women;

(b) Nutrition: (i) reduction in severe, as well as moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half of 1990 levels; (ii) reduction of the rate of low birth weight (2.5 kg or less) to less than 10 per cent; (iii) reduction of iron deficiency anaemia in women by one third of the 1990 levels; (iv) virtual elimination of iodine deficiency disorders; (v) virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness; (vi) empowerment of all women to breast-feed their children exclusively for four to six months and to continue breast-feeding, with complementary food, well into the second year;

(vii) growth promotion and its regular monitoring to be institutionalized in all countries by the end of the 1990s; and (viii) dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production to ensure household food security;

(c) Child health: (i) global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000; (ii) elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995; (iii) reduction by 95 per cent in measles death and reduction by 90 per cent of measles cases compared to pre-immunization levels by 1995, as a major step to the global eradication of measles in the longer run; (iv) maintenance of a high level of immunization coverage (at least 90 per cent of children under one year of age by the year 2000) against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and against tetanus for women of child-bearing age; (v) reduction by 50 per cent in the deaths due to diarrhoea in children under the age of five years and 25 per cent reduction in the diarrhoea incidence rate; and (vi) reduction by one third in the deaths due to acute respiratory infections in children under five years;

(d) Water and sanitation: (i) universal access to safe drinking water; (ii) universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal; and (iii) elimination of guinea-worm disease (dracunculiasis) by the year 2000;

(e) Basic education: (i) expansion of early childhood development activities, including appropriate low-cost family- and community-based interventions; (ii) universal access to basic education, and achievement of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school-age children through formal schooling or non-formal education of comparable learning standard, with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls; (iii) reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half its 1990 level, with emphasis on female literacy; and (iv) increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living, made available through all education channels, including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication and social action, with effectiveness measured in terms of behavioural change;

(f) Children in difficult circumstances: provide improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances and tackle the root causes leading to such situations.

E. Agenda 21

104. The overall objective of chapter 3 of Agenda 21 entitled "Combating poverty" is to enable the poor to achieve sustainable livelihoods. It assumes at the outset that poverty is a complex multidimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains and that no uniform solution can be found for global application. It contemplates instead that country-specific programmes to tackle poverty and international efforts supporting national efforts, as well as the parallel process of creating a supportive international environment, are crucial for a solution to increasing poverty in many parts of the globe.

105. The specific objectives of the anti-poverty programme of Agenda 21 are:

(a) To provide all persons urgently with the opportunity to earn a sustainable livelihood;

(b) To implement policies and strategies that promote adequate levels of funding and focus on integrated human development policies, including income generation, increased local control of resources, local institution-strengthening and capacity-building and greater involvement of non-governmental organizations and local levels of government as delivery mechanisms;

(c) To develop for all poverty-stricken areas integrated strategies and programmes of sound and sustainable management of the environment, resource mobilization, poverty eradication and alleviation, employment and income generation;

(d) To create a focus in national development plans and budgets on investment in human capital, with special policies and programmes directed at rural areas, the urban poor, women and children.

F. "The Spirit of Cartagena" and "A New Partnership in Development: The Cartagena Commitment"

106. In the declaration entitled "the Spirit of Cartagena" (see TD/364), the States members of UNCTAD agreed inter alia to give the fight against poverty "a predominant place in the new mandate of UNCTAD".

107. In paragraph 17 of the Cartagena Commitment, it is recognized that "peace and prosperity are indivisible and that lasting peace and stability require effective international cooperation for the eradication of poverty and the promotion of a better life for all in larger freedom".

108. Paragraph 3 states that "persistent poverty, which is particularly acute in many developing countries, is unacceptable. Arresting and reversing economic decline therefore deserve highest priority. This calls for national and international measures to alleviate poverty, with special attention to the most affected countries, in particular developing countries, and to promote social development. Success in reducing and eventually eliminating poverty and providing an adequate distribution of social benefits in developing countries should contribute to the expansion of world trade and to sustainable development."

G. World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy (UNESCO, 1993)

109. The ultimate purpose of the Plan is to create a culture of human rights and to develop democratic societies that enable individuals and groups to solve their disagreements and conflicts by the use of non-violent methods.

H. The Employment Policy Convention 1964 (No. 122)

110. The most important instrument of the International Labour Organisation on employment policy requires member States to declare and pursue, as a major goal, an active policy designed to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment.

I. The Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 (No. 117)

111. This Convention of the International Labour Conference states that all policies shall be primarily directed to the well-being and development of the population and to the promotion of its desire for social progress.

J. Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action of the World Employment Programme (1976, Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution and Social Progress and the International Division of Labour)

112. This document (see E/5857) expresses a commitment to the attainment of an equitable distribution of income and wealth through appropriate strategies to eradicate poverty and promote full, productive employment to satisfy basic needs.

K. Global Strategy for Health for All by Year 2000

113. The goal of the 1978 Alma Ata Conference (see Alma Ata 1978: Primary Health Care, "Health for All", No. 1 (WHO, Geneva, 1978)) was attainment by all peoples of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life.

114. The following illustrates the kind of targets that countries may consider, taking into account their socio-economic and health situations, and that are aimed at globally for the year 2000:

(a) All people in every country will have at least ready access to essential health care and to first-level referral facilities;

(b) All people will be actively involved in caring for themselves and their families as far as they can and in community action for health;

(c) Communities throughout the world will share with governments responsibility for the health care of their members;

(d) All governments will have assumed overall responsibility for the health of their people;

(e) Safe drinking-water and sanitation will be available to all people;

(f) All people will be adequately nourished;

(g) All children will be immunized against the major infectious diseases of childhood;

(h) Communicable diseases in the developing countries will be of no greater public health significance in the year 2000 than they are in developed countries in the year 1980;

(i) All possible ways will be applied to prevent and control non-communicable diseases and promote mental health through influencing life-styles and controlling the physical and psychosocial environment;

(j) Essential drugs will be available to all.

L. World Declaration on Education for All and Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs (World Conference on Education for All, 5-9 March 1990, Jomtien, Thailand)

115. The ultimate goal affirmed by the World Declaration on Education for All is to meet the basic learning needs of all children, youth, and adults. The long-term effort to attain that goal can be maintained more effectively if intermediate goals are established and progress towards these goals is measured. A number of targets is proposed for the 1990s for the consideration of countries:

(a) Expansion of early childhood care and developmental activities, including family and community interventions, especially for poor, disadvantaged and disabled children;

(b) Universal access to, and completion of, primary education (or whatever higher level of education is considered as "basic") by the year 2000;

(c) Improvements in learning achievement such that an agreed percentage of an appropriate age cohort (e.g., 80 per cent of 14-year-olds) attains or surpasses a defined level of necessary learning achievement;

(d) Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to, say, one half its 1990 level by the year 2000, with sufficient emphasis on female literacy to significantly reduce the current disparity between male and female illiteracy rates;

(e) Expansion of provisions of basic education and training in other essential skills required by youth and adults, with programme effectiveness assessed in terms of behavioural changes and impacts on health, employment and productivity;

(f) Increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living and sound and sustainable development, made available through all education channels including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication, and social action, with effectiveness assessed in terms of behavioural change.

M. Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

116. The objective of the Strategy (A/44/8/Add.1) is to improve global shelter conditions through the creation of a legal, institutional and regulatory environment based on an enabling approach or strategy which can facilitate the construction and improvement of housing by all social groups, different actions in the provision of housing, especially by and for the poor.

N. World Declaration and Plan of Action (International Conference on Nutrition, Rome, December 1992)

117. The Declaration states that "the nutritional well-being of all people is a precondition for the development of societies and should be a key objective of progress in human development. It must be at the centre of our socio-economic development plans and strategies."

118. A pledge is made to make efforts to eliminate famine and famine-related deaths, starvation and nutritional deficiency diseases in communities affected by natural and man-made disasters, and iodine and vitamin A deficiencies before the end of this decade.

119. A pledge is also made to reduce substantially starvation and widespread chronic hunger; undernutrition, especially among children, women and the aged; other important micronutrient deficiencies, including iron; diet-related communicable and non-communicable diseases; social and other impediments to optimal breast-feeding; and inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene, including unsafe drinking-water within the decade of the 1990s.

III. CONVENTIONS, DECLARATIONS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

A. International instruments

Charter of the United Nations

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 217 A (III))

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex)

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex)

B. Conventions

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (General Assembly resolution 45/158, annex)

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex)

International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (General Assembly resolution 3068 A (XXVIII), annex)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (General Assembly resolution 34/180)

Convention on the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex)

Convention against Discrimination in Education (UNESCO General Conference, eleventh session, 1960) (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 429, No. 6193)

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2)

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex)

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (General Assembly resolution 260 A (III))

The Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention (ILO), 1962 (No. 117)

The Employment Policy Convention (ILO), 1964 (No. 122)

The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (ILO), 1948 (No. 87)

- The Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention (ILO), 1949
(No. 98)
- The Forced Labour Convention (ILO), 1930 (No. 29)
- The Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (ILO), 1957 (No. 105)
- The Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (ILO), 1958
(No. 111)
- The Equal Remuneration Convention (ILO), 1951 (No. 100)
- The Employment Service Convention (ILO), 1948 (No. 88)
- The Human Resources Development Convention (ILO), 1975 (No. 142)
- The Termination of Employment Convention (ILO), 1982 (No. 158)
- The Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention (ILO), 1952 (No. 102)
- The Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention (ILO), 1962
(No. 118)
- The Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention (ILO), 1982 (No. 157)
- The Minimum Wage Fixing Convention (ILO), 1970 (No. 131)
- The Protection of Wages Convention (ILO), 1949 (No. 95)
- The Protection of Workers' Claims (Employer's Insolvency) Convention (ILO),
1992 (No. 173)
- The Maternity Protection (Revised) Convention (ILO), 1952 (No. 103)
- The Minimum Age Convention (ILO), 1973 (No. 138)
- The Migration for Employment (Revised) Convention (ILO), 1949 (No. 97)
- The Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention (ILO), 1975
(No. 143)
- The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (ILO), 1957 (No. 107) and 1989
(No. 169)

C. Declarations

Amsterdam Declaration on a Better Life for Future Generations (A/C.2/44/6,
annex)

Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition (World
Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974) (Sales No. E.75.II.A.3)

Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
(General Assembly resolution 47/133)

Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons (General Assembly resolution
3447 (XXX))

Declaration on Social Progress and Development (General Assembly resolution
2542 (XXIV))

Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic,
Religious and Linguistic Minorities (General Assembly resolution 47/135, annex)

Declaration on the Right to Development (General Assembly resolution
42/128, annex)

Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the
Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries
(General Assembly resolution S-18/3, annex)

Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to
Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (General
Assembly resolution 3452 (XXX), annex)

Declaration of the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution
1386 (XIV))

World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children
and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration (A/45/625, annex)

Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of
Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (General Assembly resolution 36/55)

Declaration of Philadelphia (General Conference of the ILO, 1944)

Declaration on Principles and Programme of Action of the World Employment
Programme (Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution,
Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, 1976)

World Declaration on Education for All (World Conference on Education for
All, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990)

D. Programmes, plans, guidelines and strategies

International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations
Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 45/199, annex)

Agenda 21 (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de
Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992)

Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes
in the Near Future (see E/CONF.80/10)

Global Programme of Action against Illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex)

International Plan of Action on Ageing (see A/45/420)

United Nations Principles for Older Persons (General Assembly resolution 46/91, annex)

Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s (see A/CONF.147/18)

Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (A/44/8/Add.1)

Milan Plan of Action and the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order (Report of the seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 1985, Sales No. E.86.IV.1)

Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (Sales No. E.85.IV.10, chap. I, sect. A)

Guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth (A/40/256, annex)

United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (General Assembly resolution 44/112, annex)

Guidelines for consumer protection (General Assembly resolution 39/248, annex)

World Population Plan of Action (Sales No. E.75.XIII.3, chap. I)

Plan of Action for the Eradication of Illiteracy by the Year 2000

Statement of Principles and Programme of Action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex)

Health for All by the Year 2000 (World Health Assembly resolution WHA.32.30)

World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation I (IV))

Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (FAO, 1979)

World Declaration on Nutrition and the Plan of Action for Nutrition (Report of the International Conference on Nutrition, FAO and WHO, 1992)

Tallin Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability (General Assembly resolution 44/70, annex)

Plan of Action on People's Participation in Rural Development (Twenty-sixth FAO Conference)

Mar del Plata Action Plan on Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (Sales No. E.77.II.A.12, chap. I)

World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy (UNESCO, 1993)

E. Regional declarations, plans and strategies

Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the Region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/1988/35, chap. IV, resolution 274 (XLIV), annex)

Social Development Strategy for the ESCAP Region Towards the Year 2000 and Beyond (ESCAP Commission, forty-eighth session, 1992)

Communiqué of the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (Grenada, July 1989) (A/44/477, annex)

Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa (A/43/430, annex I)

African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation (A/44/315, annex)

African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation (A/45/427, appendix II) (twenty-fifth session of ECA and 16th meeting of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Planning and Development)

Abuja Declaration on Participating Development: the Role of Women in the 1990s

African Charter for Social Action

African Charter on Human and People's Rights

Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-reliant Development (E/CONF.76/6, annex V)

F. Days, years and decades

International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (17 October) (General Assembly resolution 47/196)

Human Rights Day (10 December) (General Assembly resolution 423 (V))

World Population Day (11 July) (UNDP Governing Council, 1989)

World Food Day (16 October) (FAO Conference and General Assembly resolution 35/70)

World Habitat Day (First Monday of October) (General Assembly resolution 40/202)

World Health Day (7 April)

International Literacy Day (8 September)

Universal Children's Day (1st Monday of October)

International Day for the Elderly (1 October) (General Assembly resolution 47/106)

International Day of Disabled Persons (General Assembly resolution 47/196)

International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March) (General Assembly resolution 2142 (XXI))

International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June) (General Assembly resolution 42/112)

International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development

International Literacy Year (1990) (General Assembly resolution 42/4)

International Year of Indigenous Peoples (1993) (General Assembly resolution 45/164)

International Year of the Family (1994) (General Assembly resolution 44/82)

International Year of Older Persons (1999) (General Assembly resolution 47/50)

United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) (General Assembly resolution 37/53)

Fourth United Nations Development Decade (1990s)

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1990s) (General Assembly resolution 44/236)

World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) (General Assembly resolution 41/187)

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000) (General Assembly resolution 44/237)

United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000) (General Assembly resolution S-17/2)

Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002 (ESCAP Commission resolution 48/3 and General Assembly resolution 47/88)

IV. RECENT AND FORTHCOMING MEETINGS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

UNCTAD

Meetings

1. Meeting of experts on Poverty Alleviation
2. Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation
3. Preparatory workshop on "Effects of poverty alleviation of structural adjustment programmes, job creation policies and means for the participation of small-scale and micro-enterprises in international trade" (jointly organized with ILO)
4. Preparatory workshop on "Social mobilization and organization of the poor" (in collaboration with UNRISD)
5. Intergovernmental Group of Experts on "Exchanges of experiences on poverty reduction; impacts of social funds and safety nets, including mobilization of domestic and external resources for poverty alleviation"

Publications

1. Report of the Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation
2. The Least Developed Countries, 1990 Report (special chapter on "Women and Development in the LDCs")
3. The Least Developed Countries, 1991 Report (special chapter on "Popular participation in development")
4. The Least Developed Countries, 1992 Report (special chapters on "Population growth, population policies" and "food security" and on "the role of NGOs in the LDCs")
5. Report of the replies to the questionnaire addressed by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to member States and observers of the Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation, "seeking information on (i) policies and programmes on poverty alleviation which each country is interested in learning about; and (ii) policies and programmes which each country is willing to present in detailed terms
6. Issues notes on social funds and safety nets, including the mobilization of domestic and external resources for poverty alleviation, the effects of structural adjustment on poverty alleviation, job creation policies and on the mobilization and organization of the poor
7. Background notes on social funds and safety nets, mobilization of domestic resources for poverty alleviation, mobilization of external resources for poverty alleviation, macroeconomic policy mix for poverty alleviation in the context of structural adjustment programmes; job creation policies for the poor;

/...

the role of small-scale and micro-enterprises in the fight against poverty and their promotion in international trade and on the mobilization and organization of the poor

8. The Least Developed Countries, 1993 Report (a special chapter on "mobilizing and developing human capacities in the LDCs" is planned)

ESCWA

Meetings

1. Arab Population Conference, Amman, 4-8 April 1993, co-organized with UNFPA and League of Arab States
2. Symposium on the Social and Cultural Context of Physical Planning in the Arab Region, Amman, 9 June 1993
3. Expert Group Meeting on Unemployment, with Special Emphasis on Return Migration, Beirut, 26-29 July 1993
4. Expert Group Meeting for the International Year of the Family, Amman, 8-11 November 1993
5. Expert Group Meeting on the Development of Policies and Programmes for the Elderly in the ESCWA Region, Cairo, 19-21 October 1993
6. Expert Group Meeting on Human Resource Development in the Arab World, Cairo, 21-25 November 1993
7. Expert Group Meeting on the Situation and Prospect of Youth in the ESCWA Region, third quarter of 1994

Publications

1. The Situation of Marginalized Youth Groups and Measures to Promote their Participation in Development in the ESCWA Region, 1992
2. Survey of social trends and social indicators in the ESCWA region, 1993
3. The impact of recent crises on the social situation in the ESCWA region, 1993
4. Regional programme of action for youth in the ESCWA region: update, to be completed in 1994
5. Disability and women, to be completed in 1994
6. Impact of social and economic changes on the Arab family: An Exploratory Study, 1992
7. Arab Women and Employment: Current Situation and Development Needs, in Arabic, 1992

8. Impact of emergency situations and crises in the region on Arab women: the feminization of poverty, to be completed in 1994
9. Poverty: demographic and socio-economic responses, to be completed in 1994
10. Unemployment and poverty, to be completed in 1994
11. Technological and social aspects of upgrading and revitalizing settlements, to be completed in 1994

ESCAP

Meetings

1. Regional meeting of ESCAP national focal points for human resources development, Manila, 24-27 March 1992
2. Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, Bali, 19-27 August 1992
3. Meeting to launch the Asian and Pacific decade of disabled persons, Beijing, 1-5 December 1992
4. Senior officials meeting on strengthening the regional network of national focal points on drug abuse demand reduction, Bangkok, 1-4 February 1993
5. Asian and Pacific preparatory meeting for the International Year of the Family, Beijing, 24-28 May 1993
6. Second Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Women in Development, Jakarta, 7-14 June 1994
7. Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference in preparation for the World Summit for Social Development, Manila, October 1994
8. Ministerial Conference on Urbanization, Bangkok, 1-2 November 1994
9. Expert group meeting on implementation of the Social Development Strategy for the ESCAP region towards the year 2000 and beyond, Bangkok, 8-11 November 1992
10. Expert group meeting on national poverty concepts and measurement in the ESCAP region, Bangkok, 15-17 September 1992
11. Expert group meeting on the participatory approach to rural poverty alleviation, Bangkok, 8-11 November 1992
12. Expert group meeting to review the regional implementation of the Nairobi forward-looking strategies, Bangkok, January (3 days) 1994
13. Expert group meeting on recent experience in tax system reforms with special reference to the impact on income distribution and poverty, Bangkok, 7-11 February 1994

14. Expert group meeting on policy guidelines for lifelong preparatory measures for old age, Bangkok, 7-18 March 1994
15. Expert group meeting on regional preparations for the World Summit for Social Development, Bangkok, May 1994
16. Expert group meeting on review and revision of the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the ESCAP region, Bangkok, May 1994
17. Seminar and field study on programmes to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents, Bangkok, 6-24 January 1992
18. Workshop on regional employment strategies for the rural poor, Bangkok, 14-16 May 1992
19. Seminar on the effects of new technologies on the working life of young people, China, 20-24 October 1994
20. South Asian training of trainers in the promotion of functional literacy among girls and young women, Islamabad, 1-19 November 1992
21. South-east Asian subregional workshop on strengthening the regional network of national focal points on drug abuse demand reduction, Bangkok, 23-26 March 1993
22. Pacific subregional workshop on strengthening the regional network of national focal points on drug abuse demand reduction, Port Vila, May (4 days) 1993
23. Golden triangle countries subregional workshop on strengthening the regional network of national focal points on drug abuse demand reduction, Bangkok, 9-13 August 1993
24. Golden crescent countries subregional workshop on strengthening the regional network of national focal points on drug abuse demand reduction, Bangkok, 16-20 August 1993
25. Senior officials meeting on consumer protection and poverty alleviation, Penang, October (5 days) 1993
26. Regional planning seminar on poverty alleviation through market-generated rural employment, Bangkok, 1-5 November 1993
27. Workshop-cum-study visit on innovative participatory development, Bangkok, Bombay, Davao, Ho Chi Minh City, January (5 days) 1994
28. NGO forum on the implementation of the Social Development Strategy for the ESCAP region, Bangkok, March (4 days) 1994
29. Workshop on causes, characteristics, and consequences of poverty
30. Workshop on national development strategies and their impact on the poor

31. Workshop on the role of the informal service sector in poverty alleviation
32. Workshop on government-NGO cooperation in the planning and delivery of basic services to the poor
33. Workshop on critical social issues in poverty alleviation
34. Workshop on poverty alleviation among women
35. Workshop on rural industrialization and communication strategies for rural poverty alleviation and employment creation
36. Workshop on institutional support programmes for rural poverty alleviation
37. Workshop on infrastructure and services in low-income areas

Publications

1. Regional Social Development Strategy for Asia and the Pacific, ST/ESCAP/1124, 1992
2. Human Resources Development: Intersectoral Coordination and Other Issues, ST/ESCAP/1156, 1992
3. Socio-cultural Impact of Human Resources Development, ST/ESCAP/1169, 1992
4. Towards a Social Development Strategy for the ESCAP region, ST/ESCAP/1170, 1992
5. The Seoul Statement on Empowering Women in Politics, ST/ESCAP/1230, 1993
6. Integration of Women's Concerns into Development Planning in Asia and the Pacific, ST/ESCAP/1233, 1993
7. Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquents in the ESCAP region, ST/ESCAP/1720, 1993
8. Survey of the Quality of Life in the ESCAP region, 1993
9. The role of the family in development, 1993
10. National policies and programmes on the family, 1993
11. Strengthening the role of youth organizations in the promotion of functional literacy among youth, 1993
12. Policies and programmes concerning the integration of elderly persons in development, 1993
13. Legislation on equal opportunities and full participation in development for disabled persons, 1994
14. Causes, characteristics and consequences of poverty, 1994

15. Impact of structural reforms on the poor, 1994
16. Role of the informal service sector in poverty alleviation, 1994
17. Impact of target-group oriented policies and institutional support programmes on rural poverty alleviation, rural industrialization and employment creation, 1994
18. Communication strategies for rural poverty alleviation, 1994

ECA

Meetings

1. Meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Ten of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Human Resources Development, Planning and Utilization (annual)
2. Preparatory Committee of the Third African Population Conference
3. Regional conference on non-formal education and literacy programmes and adult education in Africa
4. The Third African population conference
5. Workshop on the analysis and formulation of human resources policies for recovery and sustainable development
6. Workshop on employment planning and productivity enhancement
7. Workshop on institutional arrangements for human resources planning and programming for development
8. Enhancing dialogue, cooperation and interface between government and popular development organizations
9. First meeting of Conference of African Ministers responsible for Human Development, January 1994
10. Ad hoc Expert Group Meeting on the Impact of Economic and Social Changes on the African Family and Policy Implications (in preparation for the International Year of the Family)
11. Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development
12. Regional workshop on the status and role of women in the development process in ECA member States
13. Workshops on employment and productivity enhancement, formal education curriculum, human resources policies and programmes, and policies and programmes for invigorating the informal sector

Publications

1. A critical assessment of social development as reflected in the development plans of selected African countries
2. A guide to population information resources in Africa
3. Administration of juvenile justice in selected African countries: Proposals for reform and alternatives
4. Advancement of African women: Foraging a strategy for the 1990s
5. African family systems in the context of socio-economic change
6. Assessment of the socio-economic impact of refugee movements in selected African countries
7. An evaluation of the impact of structural adjustment programme capacities for the effective utilization of human resources in African countries
8. An evaluation of urban migration policies in selected African countries
9. Analysis of youth policies and programmes as reflected in national development plans and policies
10. Guidelines for improving the role of women in the informal sector
11. Guidelines on evaluating the interrelationships among infant and child mortality, socio-economic factors and fertility in Africa
12. Guidelines on the methods of evaluating the socio-economic and demographic consequences in African countries
13. Guidelines in the preparation of manpower profiles and identification of training needs
14. Human resources in Africa: Issues and trends
15. Human resources planning for socio-economic recovery and development
16. Major population-environment problems in Africa
17. Manual for the integration of population variables into development plans in African countries at the macro-level and in the agricultural sector
18. Non-formal education programmes for development
19. Non-formal education and training
20. Policies and programmes for creating employment and raising incomes in the informal sector
21. Profiles in development and utilization of human resources in Africa

22. Progress, problems and prospects in planning for the development and utilization of human resources in Africa
23. Report on the African social situation in 1993
24. Report on the implementation of the African Charter for Social Action
25. Study on improving the role of African women in informal sector production and management
26. Study on social security systems and national development in Africa
27. Survey of national policies and measures in crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries
28. The economic crisis, structural adjustment and higher education in Africa
29. The impact of crime on the economic and social development of African countries
30. The impact of social and economic changes on the African family
31. The state of social development in Africa and the policy challenges for the 1990s
32. The status of social development in Africa at the end of the 1980s and the prospects for the 1990s
33. The social and economic situation of the ageing in West African countries

UNU

Publications

1. UNU/WIDER Research for Action series publication entitled "Foreign Resource Flows and Developing Country Growth"
2. UNU/WIDER Research for Action series publication entitled "A Global Environmental Compact for Sustainable Development: Resource Requirements and Mechanisms"
3. Women, Household and Change. The Demographic Transition and Women's Life-Course in Colombia. Intra-Household Resource Allocation
4. Urban Crime: Global Trends and Policies
5. Social Support Systems for the Aged in Egypt

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Habitat

Meetings

1. Expert group meeting on The Global Strategy for Shelter in action: Enhancing women's role in community development, Nairobi, 7-9 December 1992
2. Regional seminar on Community Participation Training as a Strategy for Settlement Improvement, Ndola, Zambia, 7-11 June 1993
3. Regional seminar on Community Management in the Latin American Context, Quito, Ecuador, 6-9 July 1993
4. International seminar on Enabling Community Management, Copenhagen, 5-8 October 1993
5. Expert group meeting on shelter provision and employment generation, 1994
6. Expert group meeting on financing mechanisms for urban informal-sector activities, 1994 or 1995
7. Intra-governmental meeting as a result of Governing Council resolution 14/5 entitled "Shelter employment and the poor" (possibly 1994)

Publications

1. Poverty alleviation, employment and shelter provision: A review of the literature
2. The relationship between underemployment and unemployment and shelter provision (HS/C/14/4/Add.2)
3. Community Participation in Zambia. The DANIDA/UNCHS Training Programme (HS/272/92)

Publications (forthcoming)

1. The Urban Poor as Agents of Development. Community Action Planning in Sri Lanka (mid-1993)
2. National experiences with shelter delivery for the poorest groups (end 1993)
3. The human settlements conditions of the world's urban poor
4. Training manual on women's participation in shelter strategies at the community level: indicators, questionnaire and procedures
5. Training manual on women's decision-making roles in each area of the human settlements programme
6. Guidelines for rural shelter improvement, poverty alleviation and sustainable development

7. The impact of community credit systems on poverty alleviation, with case-studies from all regions
8. The contribution of housing to achieving equitable development for all groups: shelter and poverty alleviation

UNRISD

Meetings

1. Thirtieth anniversary seminar (July 1993) on ethnic conflict, the social dimensions of environmental deterioration and protection, the socio-economic and political implications of the production, trade and consumption of illegal drugs; and patterns of political and social change associated with crises and macroeconomic restructuring
2. High-level seminars on global restructuring and social welfare provisioning (1994)

Publications: Briefing Paper Series on issues related to social disintegration and reintegration in the 1990s

UNFPA

Meetings

1. Expert Group Meeting on Population and Women, Gaborone, Botswana, 22-26 June 1992
2. Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, Denpasar, Indonesia, 19-27 August 1992
3. Expert Group Meeting on Family Planning, Health and Family Well-being, Bangalore, India, 26-30 October 1992
4. Expert Group Meeting on Population Growth and Demographic Structure, Paris, 16-20 November 1992
5. Third African Population Conference, Dakar, Senegal, 7-12 December 1992
6. Expert Group Meeting on Population Distribution and Migration, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 18-22 January 1993
7. 1993 European Population Conference, Geneva, 23-26 March 1993
8. Arab Population Conference, Amman, Jordan, 4-8 April 1993
9. International Congress on Population Education and Development, Istanbul, Turkey, 14-17 April 1993
10. Regional Population and Development Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, Mexico City, Mexico, 29 April-4 May 1993

11. International Conference on Population and Development 1994, Cairo, Egypt, 5-13 September 1993

Publications

1. The State of World Population 1993
2. Population in the 21st Century - UNFPA and Agenda 21

UNDCP

Meetings

1. Second International Meeting of Law Enforcement Experts, 23-24 April 1993
2. Executive Awareness Training Programme on Money Laundering, Vancouver, October 1992, and Malta, March 1993
3. UNDCP/ILO Drugs and Alcohol in the Workplace, Oslo, March 1993
4. International meeting on alternative development as a tool against illicit drug cultivation organized by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Berlin, 27-29 April 1993
5. UNDCP/CICAD Regional Demand Reduction Consultation, Latin America, November 1993
6. UNDCP/WHO Drug Abuse Assessment in Eastern Europe and the OIC Series of seminars during 1992-1993

FAO

Publications

1. "Nutrition in Development - A Global Assessment"
2. "Caring for the Socio-economically Deprived and Nutritionally Vulnerable"
3. "Incorporating Nutrition Objectives into Development Programmes and Policies"
4. "Assessing, Analysing and Monitoring Nutrition Situations"

WHO

Meetings

1. Special Session of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, Geneva, 30-31 January 1993
2. Street Children Project. Inaugural Meeting of Participating Centres, Geneva, 3-7 February 1993

3. Eleventh Session of the Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health, Geneva, 27-29 April 1993
4. XIII International Public Health Seminar: The Health Facilities in the Continuous Quality Improvement and Meeting on Guidelines and Reference Plans for Health Facilities Planning, Buenos Aires, 17-22 May 1992
5. Meeting of the Management Advisory Committee of the Children's Vaccine Initiative, Quebec, Canada, 21-22 May 1993
6. World No-Tobacco Day; Smoke-free work places: Safer and Healthier, Geneva, 27 May 1992
7. Task Force for Child Survival and Development Meeting, Geneva, 9-10 July 1992
8. VIII International Conference on AIDS/III STD World Congress, Amsterdam, 19-24 July 1992
9. Meeting of the Management Advisory Committee (MAC) of the Children's Vaccine Initiative, Geneva, 18 November 1992
10. International Conference on Nutrition, Rome, 5-11 December 1992
11. VII International Conference on AIDS in Africa, Yaounde, Cameroon, 9-11 December 1992
12. Council on the Earth Summit Action Programme for Health and Environment, Geneva, 13-14 January 1993
13. UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, Geneva, 1-2 February 1993
14. Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS, Geneva, 3-5 February 1993
15. 14th Meeting of the Technical Advisory Group of the Diarrhoeal Disease Control Programme, Geneva, 8-10 March 1993
16. Ninth Management Committee Meeting of the Global Programme on AIDS, Geneva, 25-27 May 1993
17. IXth Internal Conference on AIDS; IVth STD World Congress, Berlin, 7 June 1993
18. 40th Session of the Executive Committee Meeting of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, Geneva, 28 June-7 July 1993
19. 16th Session of the Joint Coordinating Board of the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR), Geneva, 29-30 June 1993
20. 13th Meeting of Interested Parties: Diarrhoeal and Acute Respiratory Disease Control Programme, Geneva, 1-2 July 1993

21. Intercountry Meeting on Public/Private Collaboration for Health, Windhoek, Namibia, 4-8 October 1993

22. Expert Committee on Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning in the 1990s and Beyond - Recent Trends and Advances, Geneva, 7-13 December 1993

IFAD

Meetings

1. Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification (SPA), 6th Consultation, 20 January 1992

2. Summit for the Economic Advancement of Rural Women, Geneva, 25-26 February 1992

Publications

1. A Fund for the Rural Poor. Special Publication for IFAD Governing Council, October 1984

2. Propuesta para una Estrategia de Desarrollo Rural de Base Campesina. Informe de la Misión Especial de Programación a la República de Bolivia (Cedia: December 1985)

3. "Poverty and Income Distribution in Bangladesh" by Mohiuddin Alamgir and Sadiq Ahmen. Rural Poverty in South Asia (Columbia University Press: 1985)

4. "The Role of Rural Credit in Reaching the Rural Poor: IFAD's Experience" (Tycooly Publishing, Oxford: 1985)

5. "Hunger Amidst Food Surpluses", 1987

6. Moving Along the Participatory Way by Idriss Jazairy, President of IFAD (1988)

7. Assessing Participatory Development: Rhetoric versus Reality, ed. by William Lineberry (Westview Press: 1989)

8. Report on the High-level Meeting on Poverty Alleviation

9. A Global Challenge. Rome, 31 August-1 September 1990

10. "United against Poverty. 1981-1991 - Collaboration through the Joint Consultative Group on Policy" (June 1991)

11. Providing Food Security for All. Mohiuddin Alamgir and Poonam Arora (NYU Press: 1991)

12. Encadenamientos de Producción en la Economía Campesina en el Ecuador. Alain de Janvry and Pablo Glikman (IICA: 1991)

13. Hacia una Estrategia de Desarrollo Campesino en el Paraguay
Ruy de Villalobos and Gary Howe (IICA: 1992)
14. The State of World Rural Poverty: An Inquiry into Its Causes and
Consequences. Idriss Jazairy, Mohiuddin Alamgir and Theresa Panuccio (NYU
Press: 1992)
15. Smallholder and Structural Change in the Brazilian Economy: Opportunities
in Rural Poverty Alleviation. Gary Howe and David Goodman (IICA: 1992)
16. Rural Indonesia: Socio-economic Development in a Changing Environment.
Eric Thorbecke and Theodore van der Pluijm (NYU Press: 1992)
17. The State of World Rural Poverty: An Introductory Summary.
Idriss Jazairy, President of IFAD (Brochure 1992)

WORLD BANK

Publications

1. "Implementing the World Bank's Strategy to Reduce Poverty: Progress and
Challenges" (1993)
2. 1993 World Development Report on Health (forthcoming)
3. Annual Reports on Poverty
4. Priorities and Strategies for Education in the 1990s (forthcoming)

UNIDO

Meetings

1. Regional Workshop on Women's Participation in Industrial and
Decision-making in Asia and the Pacific, Kathmandu, Nepal, 29 March-1 April 1993
2. Regional Africa Expert Group Meeting on Women in Food-Processing Industry,
Tanzania, November/December 1993

ILO

Meetings

1. Tripartite symposium on new perspectives for tripartism in Europe,
Brussels, April 1992
2. Governing Body Committee on Employment, November 1992
3. Tripartite advisory meeting on environment and the world of work,
November 1992
4. Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993

5. Symposium on poverty: new approaches to analysis and poverty, November 1993 (to be organized by the International Institute for Labour Studies)
6. Second high-level meeting on employment and structural adjustment, 1994
7. International Forum for Equality for Women in Employment, 1994 (to be organized by the International Institute for Labour Studies)

Publications

1. Environment, employment and development
2. Incomes policies in the wider context: wage, price and fiscal initiatives in developing countries
3. New technologies and the employment of disabled persons
4. Technological change and labour relations - Wages policy: wages, non-wage labour costs and their relation to employment under conditions of structural adjustment
5. World Labour Report, 1992
6. Poverty in developing countries: a bibliography of the publications of the ILO's World Employment Programme
7. The urban informal sector in Asia: an annotated bibliography
8. Economic reform, social change and institutional perspectives in Central and Eastern Europe: an analysis of the literature (International Institute for Labour Studies)
9. The incidence of poverty in developing countries
10. Beyond regulation - informal economy in Latin America (ILO/PREALC)
11. Employment and labour market interventions in Asia (ILO/ARTEP)
12. Equal pay protection in industrialized market economies: in search of greater effectiveness
13. Género y mercado del trabajo in América Latina (ILO/PREALC)
14. World Labour Report, 1994
15. Towards social dialogue: tripartite cooperation in economic and social policy-making
16. Employment and multinationals in the 1990s
17. A major publication on child labour (the culmination of a large interdepartmental project on child labour)

18. African Employment Report (ILO/JASPA)
19. Deuda social - camina a la equidad (provisional title) - (ILO/PREALC)
20. Poverty monitoring: an international perspective

ECLAC

Meetings

1. Third Conference on Poverty Alleviation, November 1992
2. Third Meeting of Organizations on Proposals for Integrated Social Policies vis-à-vis the Macroeconomic Adjustments in the Latin American and Caribbean Region

Publications

1. Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity, 1990
2. Sustainable Development: Changing Production Patterns, Social Equity and the Environment, 1991
3. Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns: An Integrated Approach, 1992
4. Education and Knowledge: Basic Pillars of Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity, 1992
5. Population, Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns, 1993

UNEP

Meeting: World Environment Day, 1983. Theme: "Poverty and the Environment"

UNESCO has set up the Commission on Cultural Dimension of Development and the Commission on Education for the 21st Century

ECE

Meeting: European Population Conference, 23-26 March 1993

Publications

1. "Demographic Causes and Economic Consequences of Population Aging: Europe and North America"
2. Social Aspects and Country Reviews of Population Aging

UNDP

Meeting: Symposium on Social Integration and Exclusion, 1994

PREPARATIONS FOR 1995 WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Late 1993 to early 1994	UNRISD International Seminar on the theory and practice of social development in the 1990s
Mid-1994	Expert group meeting planned by Habitat to address the issues of poverty, employment generation and shelter
1994	The seventy-fifth anniversary of ILO will be commemorated, with references to the World Summit included in publications and meetings
1994	World Bank report on Human Resources Development Strategy
October 1994	ESCAP Regional Ministerial Conference
Fourth quarter 1994	ESCWA regional preparatory meeting for the World Summit
