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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: EFFECTIVE
MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Progress in the preparation of the first regular update
of the world survey on the role of women in development

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its fortieth session, considered the note by the Secretary-General on the world survey on the role of women in development (A/40/703 and Corr.1) and by its resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985 requested the Secretary-General to update the survey on a regular basis. It decided that the first update should be submitted to it at its forty-fourth session, in 1989. The Assembly stated that the updates of the survey should focus on selected emerging development issues that had an impact on the role of women in the economy at the local, national, regional and international levels. It further indicated that the first update should contain improved data and information on the role of women in development, including their role in the informal sector of the economy. Specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system were urged to contribute to the preparation of the first update of the survey.

2. At its second regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-first session, adopted resolution 1986/64 of 23 July 1986, by which it requested the Secretary-General to submit a first draft of the updated world survey on the role of women in development to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session in 1988, taking into account the integrity of the three themes of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, namely equality, development and peace. More specifically, the Council recommended that the Secretary-General, in preparing the update of the survey and in linking it closely to the Strategies, should:

(a) Analyse the impact on women of the adjustment policies resulting from financial indebtedness, deterioration in the terms of trade, protectionism and other measures that affect exports from developing countries and resource flows to those countries;

(b) Identify and assess the effectiveness and efficiency of selected innovative policies to promote women's integration into the economy, in particular to draw conclusions regarding any changes in the data in the light of such policies;

(c) Include other emerging development trends, to be identified in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations and, in particular, focus on one or two areas where women are most disadvantaged or more prominent in the work-force, such as the informal sector, agriculture and food production, including livestock raising, and on issues relating to women and population;

(d) Examine the impact of the reduction in spending on programmes for the advancement of women in those countries where such reduction has taken place, particularly in the fields of health, education and housing.

3. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to make all efforts, through the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and

Social Affairs (DIESA) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and in co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to improve the availability and reliability of data on women in the economy, including the informal sector, bearing in mind the need for standardization of data and consistency between chapters of the updated survey. The Council reiterated the request for all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and INSTRAW, to co-operate in the preparation of the first update of the survey. The Council further requested that in the preparation of the updates, existing and already planned studies should be drawn upon as far as possible.

4. In resolution 40/204, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-second session a progress report on the preparation of the first regular update of the survey, including preliminary views on its scope and content, so that the Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-second session, could take that report into account, together with the comments on the subject made by delegations in the General Assembly. The present progress report is submitted in response to that request. A first draft of the survey, essentially elaborating on the material set out in the present report, will be presented to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session, together with the comments of the General Assembly on the present report. On the basis of that guidance, the full survey will be prepared for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, and to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1990.

II. BASIC APPROACH

5. In conformity with the foregoing mandates and recommendations, the update of the world survey should address the issues related to women's participation in the economy on the basis of the recommendations contained in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies. First, the update of the world survey should identify the factors in society, especially in government and the family, in which women occupy a unique position and play a significant role, that impede women in their efforts to find remunerated employment and to earn incomes by independent means. It should assess inequities in the distribution of benefits and obligations (wages, salaries and income, on the one hand, and work outlays on the other) between men and women. It should identify the particular contributions made by women to development and assess the impact of current economic policies, both national and international, on women. Second, the update should identify and examine policies and programmes that have effectively eliminated those obstacles and inequities and increased the effective contribution of women. These policy recommendations should have already stood the test of practical application.

6. To implement this approach in the survey, it was decided at an ad hoc inter-agency meeting of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination regarding women in March 1986 that the update should be based on macro-economic factors and adjustment policies but should also include social and cultural factors. In addition to the role of women in the services and informal sector, agriculture and

food production and issues relating to women and population, consideration should be given to such issues as (a) women's roles in the formal and informal spheres, (b) the harmonization of productive and reproductive roles, (c) the effects of drought on the status of women, (d) their management strategies at the household level, (e) the legal status of women, (f) human resources development and (g) the effects on women of advanced technology. Special attention should be paid to the relations between life cycles and economic activities. The update of the world survey should be addressed to decision-makers in development, such as national and sectoral planners, and to the women's organizations concerned, in addition to national machineries. In order to deal adequately with underlying factors in women's participation in the economy, it was decided to include a special chapter on cultural aspects in terms of their effects on participation.

7. In the elaboration of these issues, the multiplicity of women's roles and their actual and potential contribution to the national product should be emphasized, including the possibility that women are particularly vulnerable to economic crisis. At a further inter-agency meeting in 1987, it was reiterated that importance should be given to the population issues, which should be integrated throughout the update, particularly in the overview, and that a chapter on policy response to the creation of equal opportunities in the world of work should be included.

8. In some respects, the main theme of the update of the world survey will be the same as that of the original survey: the trends in women's work, income and status, as they are affected by global development trends, and the policies that Governments are advised to carry out in order to promote women's integration in the economy, income and status.

9. However, the update will differ from the first survey in other important respects.

(a) It will emphasize and suggest innovative policies instead of merely describing the global situation of women in the economy and identifying obstacles to their participation.

(b) It will address the question of the economic integration of women as a dynamic factor, placing emphasis on their role as agents of change, the groups or institutions that have a crucial role in promoting the advancement of women and the significant contribution that the advancement of women can make to development.

(c) It should be based on more abundant, reliable and consistent data. The best available empirical support for its findings will be used. Since the update will be prepared by many different organizations, particular attention will be paid to the consistency of the data bases used throughout the work.

(d) It will attempt to identify both sectoral and cross-sectoral issues and highlight needs for comprehensive approaches, harmonized policies and concerted actions at the local, national, regional and international levels.

(e) It will focus on integrated policies for enhancing women's role in

development policies in which the relationships among social, cultural, economic and political factors will be clearly drawn and the emphasis will be on a social policy framework that will make it possible to deal with problems holistically.

(f) It should establish priorities among problems and policies to address them. While contributing to a better understanding of the relationships between women and development, it should also serve as a useful resource for organizations at the national level, especially national machineries, national planners and on-line planners in their efforts to promote women's participation in the economy.

III. OUTLINE OF THE UPDATE

10. On the basis of the above considerations, the update of the survey would follow the outline set out below. Each chapter attempts to address, in different ways, the same three basic questions. First, the significance of women's contribution to shaping and implementing relevant policies should be set out. Second, the effects of major current trends on women's participation in the economy will be examined, including both those arising from traditional socio-cultural attitudes to the participation of women and those emerging from global developments. Third, each chapter will identify and evaluate selected policies carried out in each sector to promote women's participation in it, to increase women's share in the income earned there or to alleviate the negative effects on women of the trends noted.

A. Chapter I. Overview of the main issues and policies in the field of women in development

11. This chapter should paint in a broad but integrated way the full range of issues dealt with.

(a) The main social and economic trends at the international and national levels in the period 1985-1989 that are particularly relevant to integration of women in the economy will be outlined. The situations created by the international debt crisis and protectionism will be broadly described.

(b) The main findings of the specialized chapters, particularly as regards cross-sectoral trends, will be summarized. The relations among the trends identified in the chapters and among adjustment, technological development and women's employment and income from their activities in agriculture, services, industry and the informal sector will also be analysed. Particular attention will be paid to an analysis of the resources that women individually and in groups possess and that facilitate the integration of women in the economy.

(c) Special emphasis will be placed on issues related to women, population and development. The points to be discussed include trends in mortality, morbidity and fertility, human resources development and the implications of both internal and international migration for the status of women and development.

(d) Attention will also be paid to the relationship between women's participation in economic activities and the environment. Both women's roles in productive sectors such as agriculture and industry and the management of natural resources and women's roles in transmitting, through the family, environmental values will be emphasized. It will also be pointed out where environmental degradation affects women particularly.

(e) The main national and international developments in terms of equality, particularly advances in the legal basis for women's equal participation and trends in reducing attitudinal barriers to it, will be summarized. This will include a discussion of the mutually reinforcing nature of greater equality and women's participation in economic development. Similarly, the relationship between women's participation in the economy and the reduction of conflict will be explored in terms of their mutual reinforcement.

(f) On the basis of the analysis contained in the above sections, the main obstacles and resources will be listed, and the most successful policies and programmes at overcoming the obstacles and making the best use of the resources will be identified. This section will contain a summary of the policy recommendations made in the subsequent chapters, assessed in the context of national situations.

B. Chapter II. International debt, adjustment and women

12. The aim of this chapter is to appraise the impact of macro-economic policies on women's participation in development. Taking as its point of departure existing analyses of the consequences of macro-economic policies, the chapter will concentrate on the extent to which these policies affect women differently from men.

13. In the examination of the policies, a distinction will be made between longer-term structural adjustment and short-term measures. Particular attention will be paid to the adjustment policies applied in developing countries. Specific adjustment policies in different countries will then be examined in terms of their effects on the economic situation of women. Some of these policies are:

(a) Limitation of public deficits, especially reduction of the public sector (where women are heavily represented in some countries), reduction in social sector spending and reduction in public subsidies;

(b) Import reduction and exchange rate policies, especially the effects of protectionism on women, in both developed and developing countries and in both importing and exporting countries, including its consequences for industries in which women are heavily represented in the labour force;

(c) Monetary policies, especially the effects of higher interest rates;

(d) Industrial policies, including the effects of reducing the different costs of firms, especially social costs and the differential effects on women of lay-offs.

14. For each policy examined, specific kinds of differential effects on the situation of women will be looked for. Some of these possible effects are:

(a) An increase in the amount of time worked by women, including the need to manage the family budget in the context of reduced income or to compensate for the migration of spouses to better-paid sectors of the economy or outside the country;

(b) Changes in the pattern of women's employment, including whether women are more frequently laid off, whether they are in lower-paying jobs in sectors more adversely affected by recession and whether they tend to withdraw to the informal sector or return to the home;

(c) Changes in women's income compared with that of men;

(d) Changes in opportunities for savings and investment by women;

(e) Qualitative effects, such as health problems, withdrawal from school and increased violence towards women;

(f) Changes in the role of women in the household and in the family.

15. An attempt will be made in the analysis to determine the relationship between the evolution of the situation of women and the severity of adjustment policies pursued in different countries and to identify those policies which have particular effects, positive or negative, on women.

16. In this chapter especially, the final approach and conclusions will only emerge as the underlying research unfolds.

C. Chapter III. Technology and women

17. This chapter will describe the characteristics of new and emerging technologies, in comparison with traditional types of technologies, that have an impact on the employment patterns, income, health or social status of women or other aspects of their daily lives. Further to the first world survey, this chapter will contain an analysis of how the process of technological change has affected the role that women have traditionally played in different societies and what obstacles they have encountered in participating in technological developments and benefiting from them. Negative effects, especially on health, income and status, will also be considered, and remedies will be identified wherever possible. The analysis will include consideration of the relation of these factors to the changing roles of men and women in the family and the increasing role of women in society. The chapter will also examine those types of policies and programmes at the national level which (a) have actively promoted women's participation in the development, choice, acquisition and adaptation of new technologies, with due regard to the need to develop time- and labour-saving technologies for domestic work, or (b) have attempted to alleviate the negative effects of the introduction of new technologies.

18. National case studies will be used, wherever available, in conducting the analyses described above, and other existing data and research work will be consulted. Finally, problems and achievements in increasing the active participation of women in the process of technological change, especially in decision-making, and integration of their needs and concerns in the formulation of policies and programmes will be examined. This will be reviewed in the light of related overall socio-economic development objectives.

**D. Chapter IV. Culture: an obstacle
and an asset to women's employment**

19. This chapter will study the relationships between development and culture in its various manifestations. It will contain four sections.

20. The first section will be headed "Culture and development: women's role". It will highlight the need to allow for the cultural dimension in development, which is an all-encompassing integrated process. It will then consider the role and place of women in development against different socio-cultural backgrounds.

21. The second section will deal with impediments to women's full participation in development. Some are psychological, such as the stereotyped presentation of women and men in public life. The cultural underpinnings of the division in roles between men and women, and the modes by which that division is perpetrated, will be discussed. Particular attention will be paid to the roles of teaching material, the family and the media. In addition to mental attitudes, there are impediments associated with lasting features of society: legislation and access to education can represent so many hindrances to women's participation in development.

22. Under the heading of "Development and cultural change: current trends", the third section will take up four major topics. It will begin by describing the cultural changes brought about by development and progress in science and technology: the emergence of new values, but also the revival of old ones. It will go on to consider how women are involved in handing down and renewing values, and changes in the way women are represented in different societies. The section will close with an overview of the changing roles of men and women in private and public life.

23. The chapter will conclude with a presentation of the strategies to be followed, in the fourth and final section: four broad courses of action will be outlined. First, a change in attitudes and a positive image of women must be encouraged. Additionally, girls and women must be given easier access to education and training. This means abolishing illiteracy, but also providing greater access to study and to technical and vocational training.

24. Another element of the strategy is to encourage women's access to jobs; this can be done by raising the value of the work they do, particularly in the subsistence economy and the informal sector. Women's needs and interests must also be taken into consideration - due allowance being made for different socio-cultural settings - in the provision of productive jobs and the organization of the time spent at work.

25. Finally, it is important to promote women's involvement in development planning. This may be by taking account of women's needs, interests and views as development plans and projects are drawn up, but it may equally imply direct involvement, by expanding women's share of managerial and decision-making responsibilities.

E. Chapter V. Policy response to the creation of equal opportunities in the world of work

26. Economic and social development is impaired so long as women are not accorded equality of opportunity and treatment with men in all areas of human activity, particularly in the world of work. Against this background, the chapter will include three sections addressing various aspects of the policy response to the creation of equal opportunities in the world of work. Following an introduction, the first part of the chapter would provide an overview of the main global trends in employment, highlighting, wherever possible, differences between men and women workers (including statistical data concerning changes in the female labour force, participation rates, employment and unemployment and variations between economic sectors). It would also summarize the major developments relating to employment that appear to have affected men and women in different ways, especially structural changes in women's employment patterns in developed and developing countries, the consequences of international migration, the effect on women of increasing poverty in certain strata of the population, and the impact of technological innovations.

27. The second section of the chapter will discuss the various distinctions based on sex that directly or indirectly deprive women of equal opportunities and treatment. The main areas to be reviewed include the following: access to employment and to various occupations (including decision-making positions); access to education, including specialization and segregation of education and teaching staff, and different curricula; access to vocational and technical training and education, retraining, further training and training while unemployed; access to complementary factors such as credit, necessary technologies and land; remuneration - equal pay for work of equal value; the impact of job segregation; control by women over their own earnings; conditions of work - for example, discrimination resulting from social security or taxation systems; women workers' participation in trade unions and/or other organizations of their own choice; the sharing of family responsibilities between men and women; and the "invisibility" of women's true contribution to economic welfare owing to inadequate statistical data. Emphasis will also be placed on conditions concerning employment for women, in particular pregnant women. Analysis will be focused on maternity benefits and social security, including unemployment benefits. This section will take account of the differences in the way in which the problems of inequality present themselves according to the categories of women concerned (rural, migrant, refugee and displaced, urban poor). Due consideration will be given to the different policies adopted by countries to overcome inequalities in the labour field and to the range of institutional mechanisms and programmes that have been introduced. To a large extent, these various approaches will be analysed in the light of social, economic and political developments in various countries.

28. The third section of the chapter will examine the programmes and policies

being undertaken at the national and international levels, with emphasis on innovative approaches, to overcome the obstacles to equality and to promote the creation of equal opportunities in the world of work.

29. The concluding section of the chapter will highlight the questions on which it appears emphasis will need to be placed in future, at both the national and international levels, to secure equality of opportunity and treatment for men and women in the world of work. An overriding concern of the chapter will be to emphasize that continuous, concerted and multifaceted measures are necessary to enable women to participate in the labour market on an equal footing with men and to enhance full support from society, in particular the family and Governments, to facilitate this participation.

F. Chapter VI. Women, food systems and agriculture

30. This chapter will reflect ongoing socio-structural changes resulting from economic and political developments that are significantly modifying women's lives and options in a number of countries. Such changes include specific government policies and programmes aimed at increasing rural women's participation in and benefit from development efforts; women's improved access to land; women's increased organization; and women's greater access to agricultural extension, training, credit and marketing outlets. It will also deal with access to supporting social services such as health services. More specifically, the first section of the chapter will discuss significant increases in the number of women who are de facto farm managers of family landholdings in many sub-Saharan African countries. This trend is a result of a decrease in the size of farms and of men's preference for occupations other than agriculture (most often in urban areas or in other countries), which are perceived as more profitable. In some cases, these changes are so significant that they have led to the "feminization" of small-farm agriculture.

31. The objective for the year 2000 of having women, as key food producers in many regions, play a central role in bringing about immediate improvement in the food situation, including action directed at securing a substantial reduction in food wastage and attaining a markedly higher degree of food security, will be discussed. The issues of environmental management in agriculture, especially drought and women's role in responding to it, will also be addressed.

32. The second section will deal with the increasing number and importance of women's groups in many countries and in all regions. The crucial role that these women's groups play in increasing rural women's visibility and their access to agricultural services and resources (extension, training, delivery of inputs, credit and marketing) and in representing and safeguarding their legal and traditional rights (e.g. access to land or to village- and project-level decision-making affecting their lives) will be discussed.

33. The third section of the chapter describes successful strategies undertaken in a number of countries that have helped to increase women's access to agricultural services and resources, leading to increased agricultural productivity and/or income.

34. The fourth section will focus on the nature of persisting and new problem areas encountered in the implementation of policies, programmes and projects aimed at assisting rural women to increase their agricultural productivity and the income that they control and to make investments in agriculture. Two significant problems will be discussed in greater detail in this section: (a) the persistent lack of market research regarding the demand for and profitability of women's agricultural activities; and (b) the lack of "dialogue" and "power dynamics" between men and women at the village level that could help to prevent conflicts and to establish a new "power" equilibrium within which both men and women could benefit from ongoing improvements in women's status and from changes in the roles of both women and men in the family and society.

G. Chapter VII. Women and industrial development

35. This chapter will focus on the analysis of trends in the current and prospective contribution of women to human resources for industrial development. The first section will provide an overview of female participation in industry from a general perspective.

36. This overview will be followed by a discussion of the significance of human resource development, emphasizing trends and challenges. This will include human resource development as a determinant of economic performance and competitiveness, trends in international trade and investment, and the instrumental role of education/training for women.

37. The third section will contain an analysis of current and prospective patterns of industrialization. It will cover recent industrialization strategies, emerging external and internal challenges, national industrial policy responses, the impact on women of these patterns and the role of the formal and informal sectors in industrialization.

38. The fourth section will deal with the participation of women in industrial development. General trends such as industry concentration and skill levels will be examined. These general trends will be substantiated by an analysis of the impact on women of the introduction of new technologies in the textile and clothing industries, the industrial subsector that employs the largest number of women in developing countries. Those technology-induced innovations and structural changes in the textile and clothing industry (in particular, changing production and investment patterns at the international level) which will determine the future skill and gender distribution of the industry's predominantly female labour force will be identified. Resources permitting, a similar analysis will be added regarding the impact on women of technological trends in the electronic industry affecting developing countries. Finally, future action requirements, particularly in some crucial policy areas, such as integration of women into industrial policy- and decision-making, monitoring of technological changes and anticipatory training/education, will be identified.

H. Chapter VIII. Women and services

39. This chapter will begin with a section that provides an overview of the level of economic participation of women in major service sectors, their occupational status, access to decision-making positions and distribution of their earnings across countries at different levels of economic development, on the basis of statistical data on the female labour force, participation rates, employment, unemployment and wage levels. It will also cover working conditions for women, with particular attention to discriminatory practices, such as pay differentials between men and women, and job security.

40. In the second section of the chapter, an attempt will be made to examine the impact that particular trends in the services sector are having on the structure of female employment in that sector. Studies conducted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on the role of services in the development process show that two principal trends are occurring in parallel in the services sector of developed countries. One trend is the stagnation in the growth of employment and gross domestic product in services such as fast-food restaurants and hairdressers, which involve low pay, productivity and job insecurity. The other is the rapid growth of the high-technology knowledge-intensive services sector. In this regard, the question of whether female employment in the latter sector is increasing and the trends in female employment in consumer services will be studied. Another important aspect is the high proportion of female part-time workers in the sector. One of the reasons for the rapid growth of the services sector was that flexibility of employment allowed entrepreneurs to go into the services sector without incurring high labour costs. In this context, issues relating to working conditions and social security for such employees will be discussed.

41. In the third section, opportunities for and possible contributions by women in developing countries and the development of the services sector will be discussed. UNCTAD studies, including those conducted in collaboration with developing countries, have stressed the importance of strengthening the services sector in developing countries with a view to (a) increasing the support provided by the services sector (i.e., the producer service sector) to other sectors of the economy, (b) providing a means of acquiring foreign exchange and (c) providing greater quality and quantity of employment opportunities. Certain strategies have been suggested, but it is clear that a strong services sector and an internationally competitive position in the export of services depend to a large extent on human capital. If women are excluded from the labour markets of these services owing to a lack of qualifications or other constraints, the competitive positions of countries in both goods and services will necessarily be undermined. In this regard, an attempt will be made to determine the extent to which the growth of specialized services (producer/business services, medical care, tourism, etc.) and their export would provide better and more employment opportunities for women and how women could contribute to the development of these services. In addition, the problems and possible cultural, social and other obstacles that women face in this sector, their impact on women, and the services needed to support and protect women in the services sector will be discussed.

42. On the basis of the above study, recommendations will be made regarding possible innovative policies and programmes for the better integration of women into the economy as part of a strategy for the development of the services sector in developed and developing countries.

I. Chapter IX. Women in the informal sector

43. This chapter will begin with a general introduction to the concept of the informal sector and its importance in urban employment. General issues and strategies to promote the informal sector, including its link to the labour market, will be outlined.

44. The chapter will continue with a brief review of empirical evidence pertaining to women in the informal sector: the structure of activities, the extent of participation, characteristics of the participants, earnings, conditions of work, health questions, the situation of women in comparison with men, emerging trends and issues, factors constraining the income opportunities of women, the role of institutions, policies and legislation.

45. The third section will provide information leading to the definition of a possible action programme. This information will include:

(a) Women's access to skills;

(b) Women's access to credit: lessons from practical experience based on projects executed by Governments and non-governmental organizations, the role of women's organizations and the design and implementation of projects, including options for the future;

(c) The role of technology in the sector in terms of scope for diversification of women's activities, the role of self-help organizations, the participatory approach to technical co-operation projects and alternative forms of organization;

(d) Standard-setting, including the scope for new legislation to protect women workers in the "putting out" systems.

46. The chapter will conclude with a discussion of future prospects, including the role of statistics and information for policy formulation; current efforts to collect data on female employment in the informal sector; and women's contribution to income. It will focus on the need to integrate women's concerns into overall development strategies and the role of non-governmental organizations in project implementation.

J. Chapter X. The interrelations between equality, development and peace

47. A central issue in all three themes is the full and equal participation of women in decision-making. The reciprocal relationship between levels of participation in decision-making on the related issues of peace, equality and development will be examined, with particular emphasis on changes in the patterns of women's participation in economic decision-making in both public and private sectors.

48. The extent to which reduction in legal, cultural and attitudinal barriers to equal participation results in increased economic participation and, reciprocally, how increased economic participation enhances the reduction of these barriers will be examined in this chapter. The relationship between this participation and the types of economic policies adopted will also be studied, and an attempt will be made to assess the role of affirmative action policies in producing greater participation in the economy.

49. In addition, the extent to which increased participation in the economy has an effect on the decision-making process related to peace, including allocation of resources for development, and on the management of conflict resolution will be examined.

K. Chapter XI. Statistics and indicators regarding women's participation in the economy

50. In this chapter, issues and progress in the measurement of women's participation in the economy will be discussed and ways of utilizing these statistics and indicators more effectively at the national and international levels and of improving the available data will be suggested. In the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, emphasis is placed on indicators of employment discrimination and occupational desegregation; employment in traditional, non-traditional and high-productivity areas and sectors in both rural and urban areas; the informal sector as a major employment outlet and participation of women in peripheral or marginal labour markets and in the informal economy; equal rights of women and men to work and personal income on equal terms and conditions; and the measurement of women's remunerated and unremunerated contributions in national accounts.

51. This work is being carried out on the basis of technical recommendations of the Expert Group on Measurement of Women's Income and Their Participation and Production in the Informal Sector, which met at Santo Domingo from 13 to 17 October 1986. Selected indicators will be provided in an annex.

52. The first section will deal with the definition of economic activity in national accounts and balances. It will be followed by an examination of the statistical concepts of women's production, income and investment in national accounts and balances. Finally, there will be a section on the development of statistics and indicators regarding women's remunerated and unremunerated contribution to gross domestic product in the following sectors: agriculture

(market and non-market); industrial enterprises; trade and service enterprises; the public sector; and small-scale and household industry, trade and services (market and non-market). Selected indicators of women's participation in the informal sector and women's contribution to development will be provided in an annex.

IV. PROCESS OF PREPARATION

53. Like the original survey, as requested by the General Assembly, the update is being prepared as a joint inter-agency effort. The organizations of the United Nations system have accordingly been co-operating in the process of preparation directly and through the mechanisms provided by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

54. The responsibility for drafting the chapters of the update was allocated among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in accordance with their respective substantive interests. The United Nations Secretariat (the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (AWB/CSDHA)) is responsible for co-ordinating the preparation process and preparing the synoptic overview, including the analysis of interrelations between equality, development and peace and the analysis of the effects of adjustment policies on women. The lead and co-operating organizations for each chapter of the update are listed in the annex to the present report.

ANNEX

Lead and co-operating organizations responsible for the update
 of the world survey on the role of women in development

| <u>Chapter</u> | <u>Lead organization</u> | <u>Co-operating organizations</u> |
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| I. Overview of the main issues and policies in the field of women in development | AWB/CSDHA | All agencies |
| II. International debt, adjustment and women | AWB/CSDHA | World Bank, Population Division/DIESA, INSTRAW, FAO, UNCTAD, WHO |
| III. Technology and women | Centre for Science and Technology for Development | UNIFEM, FAO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNCHS, INSTRAW, WHO, ESCAP |
| IV. Culture: an obstacle and an asset to women's employment | UNESCO | UNCHS, FAO, Population Division/DIESA, WHO, ESCAP |
| V. Policy response to the creation of equal opportunities in the world of work | ILO | UNICEF, FAO, Population Division/DIESA, WHO, ESCAP |
| VI. Women, food systems and agriculture | FAO | UNIFEM, UNESCO, ECA, UNCTAD, UNICEF, ILO, UNIDO, ESCWA, WHO, ESCAP |
| VII. Women and industrial development | UNIDO | UNIFEM, FAO, ECA, INSTRAW, UNESCO, UNCHS, ESCAP |
| VIII. Women and services | UNCTAD | INSTRAW, ILO, WHO, ESCAP |
| IX. Women in the informal sector | ILO/INSTRAW | UNIFEM, ESCWA, UNCHS, ECA, FAO, Statistical Office/DIESA, WHO, ESCAP |
| X. The interrelations between equality, development and peace | AWB/CSDHA | WHO, ESCAP |
| XI. Statistics and indicators regarding women's participation in the economy | Statistical Office/DIESA | FAO, WHO, INSTRAW |