

4. *Recommends* that, in its future work, the International Labour Organisation should devote attention to new problems of concern to women workers, including the impact of technological and scientific developments on the employment of women.

*1897th plenary meeting
16 May 1974*

1860 (LVI). Activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to promote the advancement of women and their integration in development

The Economic and Social Council,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

(a) To develop pilot projects in the developing countries, in a manner appropriate to the needs of those countries with regard to literacy, and pre-school, primary, technical and vocational education and teacher training;

(b) To give full effect to the recommendations of the Third International Conference on Adult Education,³⁵ held in Tokyo from 25 July to 7 August 1972, which recognized the need, in view of the inadequacies of women's education, for priority action on behalf of women;

(c) To ensure that, in the revision of the recommendations on vocational training undertaken jointly by the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, these recommendations follow closely the lines indicated by the latter organization at the sixteenth session of its General Conference in regard to equal educational opportunities for girls and women;³⁶

(d) To continue and to increase its efforts for the advancement of women among member States—particularly among the national commissions for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—and non-governmental organizations, as well as among national and regional commissions on the status of women;

(e) To invite member States to take into account, when nominating candidates for study courses at the Institute for Educational Planning, the need to increase the number of women candidates, so that women may occupy their rightful place at all levels of decision-making by education authorities;

2. *Expresses the wish*, bearing in mind the goals of the International Women's Year, that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the allocation of its budgetary resources, devote as large a share as possible thereof to the co-ordinated efforts of its various departments to ensure the utilization and advancement of women within the organization, for the benefit of the women staff of its own secretariat and in all bodies where it exercises competence.

*1897th plenary meeting
16 May 1974*

³⁵ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Third International Conference on Adult Education, Final Report*, chap. V.

³⁶ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session, Resolutions*, 1.111 and 1.112.

1861 (LVI). Protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution containing a declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence:

"The General Assembly,

"Expressing its deep concern over the sufferings of women and children belonging to the civilian population who in periods of emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence are too often the victims of inhuman acts and consequently suffer serious harm,

"Aware of the suffering of women and children in many areas of the world, especially in those areas subject to suppression, aggression, colonialism, racism, alien domination and foreign subjugation,

"Deeply concerned by the fact that, despite general and unequivocal condemnation, colonialism, racism, alien and foreign domination continue to subject many peoples under their yoke, cruelly suppressing the national liberation movements and inflicting heavy losses and incalculable sufferings on the populations under their domination, including women and children,

"Deploring the fact that grave attacks are still being made on fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person and that colonial and racist foreign domination powers continue to violate international humanitarian law,

"Recalling the relevant provisions contained in the instruments of international humanitarian law relative to the protection of women and children in time of peace and war,

"Recalling, among other important documents, its resolutions 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2597 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, and 2674 (XXV) and 2675 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, on respect for human rights and basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1515 (XLVIII) of 28 May 1970 in which the Council requests the General Assembly to consider the possibility of drafting a declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency or wartime,

"Conscious of its responsibility for the destiny of the rising generation and for the destiny of mothers, who play an important role in society, in the family and particularly in the upbringing of children,

"Bearing in mind the need to provide special protection of women and children belonging to the civilian population,

"Solemnly proclaims this Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict and calls for the strict observance of the Declaration by all Member States:

"1. Attacks and bombings on the civilian population, inflicting incalculable suffering, especially on women and children, who are the most vulnerable