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UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 7 (a) of its resolution 35/137 of 11 December 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually on the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women as well as on the progress in the implementation of the activities financed from the resources of this Fund. The present report contains a review of developments during 1981; a summary of the recommendations made by the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women at its ninth and tenth sessions, held at Headquarters from 16 to 20 March and 31 August to 4 September 1981, respectively; 1/ an outline of the current financial situation and needs of the Fund and information on the activities financed from the resources of the Fund during 1978-1981.

## II. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN 1981

2. The period under review, October 1980 to September 1981, was one of continued growth of the activities supported from the resources of the Fund. In addition, financial support was also provided by other funding bodies to finance the continuation and expansion of several projects initiated with resources of the Fund. Through special attention to the needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries the flow of resources from the Fund to them was increased. An assessment of the activities financed from resources of the Fund was initiated in collaboration with ECA, ECLA, ECWA and ESCAP in order to determine the effectiveness of the activities financed in meeting the priority needs of the poorest women in the developing countries. Also during the period under review, the Consultative Committee noted with concern that, while the number of project proposals and the scale of the proposed projects have increased significantly during the past two years, the contributions to the Fund have not increased proportionately.

### A. Project support

3. The number of requests for financial assistance for projects concerned with women living in urban slums and working in large-scale industries showed a noticeable increase during the 12-month period. For example, in Jordan, a project financed from the Fund will enable women to be trained in the maintenance of electrical appliances, and in Egypt financial assistance from the Fund will be given to a community self-reliance project for industrial workers. In Asia, a project similarly funded will teach refugee women to acquire marketable skills. Similarly, projects financed from the Fund will develop co-operative employment

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1/ The current membership of the Consultative Committee is as follows: German Democratic Republic, India, Jamaica, Nigeria and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

programmes designed to help the poorest women in certain urban areas of India, Nicaragua and Pakistan. Action-oriented research will assess the roles played by women in the tourist industry and in their employment as piece-rate workers in Asia.

4. The resources of the Fund also continued to be used to support activities of income-raising group in the rural areas. For example, in 1980-1981 projects financed from the Fund included paddy production, livestock development, orchid growing, community shops, fish processing and marketing and revolving funds for fledgling industries in rural areas.

5. Development planning continued to be a priority area for financing from the Fund with new subregional training projects approved for Central America and for the Pacific, and a second year of training for eastern and southern African countries.

6. Supplementary support was given to ongoing energy projects in the Sahel for three national training workshops for construction of fuel-saving stoves. In addition, a second subregional fuel and energy workshop was approved as was a national tree-planting campaign involving the employment of handicapped persons.

7. A number of approved projects provide developing countries with assistance in the field of technology. For example, the ESCAP Regional Centre for the Transfer of Technology will develop, with financial support from the Fund, an integrated programme to assist women in rural areas, and in Africa the results of a study on palm oil presses in Sierra Leone financed from the Fund will be applied to a project in Guinea. In addition, many of the community industry projects and energy projects financed by the Fund include components which involve improved technology. A preliminary evaluation model which includes cost benefit analysis and self-assessment of the benefits of the activities by participants was tested and is undergoing minor revisions before final testing and adoption.

8. During the period under review, 68 new projects and the continuation of 5 ongoing projects were approved for funding. Of these, 56 were at the country level, and 17 at the regional and subregional levels. The proportion of country-level projects rose from 69 per cent in 1980 to 77 per cent in 1981. A list of projects approved during 1981 is shown in annex I.

9. From the time the Fund became operational in 1978 until 30 September 1981, Fund resources have been used to support 220 projects in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Asia. Of these, 66 projects have been completed. Annex II shows projects approved to date by region and by subject area.

#### B. Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries

10. The criteria for the use of Fund resources set forth in General Assembly resolution 31/133 of 16 December 1976 stipulate, *inter alia*, that priority should be given to the programmes and projects of the least developed, land-locked and island countries among developing countries. In pursuance of this criteria, which

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has been consistently endorsed by the Consultative Committee, 50 per cent of all project proposals reviewed and 60 per cent of those approved for financing in the second half of 1981 came from such countries.

#### C. Financial situation of the Fund

11. In the last two years, it was possible to finance projects for the current year by using the unprogrammed balance which was built up when contributions made to the Fund by its 73 donor countries exceeded commitments in earlier years. However, this can no longer be done because, since 1979, the annual pledges and contributions to the Fund have not been sufficient to meet current demand for financing. The unprogrammed fund balance, estimated at \$1.9 million as at 31 August 1981, has now been fully committed for financing activities approved in 1981.

12. A review of the pledges to and commitments made from the Fund from 1977 to 1981 are given below:

	<u>Pledges for the following year</u> (millions) \$	<u>Commitments made for the current year</u> (millions) \$
1977	1.5	0.4
1978	3.5	1.2
1979	3.6	4.0
1980	2.2	4.2
1981	1.4	3.4

13. In reviewing the financial situation of the Fund, the Consultative Committee expressed grave concern that the level of resources currently available was insufficient to provide the support needed to finance activities intended to benefit women in the developing countries. At the same time, it was noted that, while several pledges from earlier years had been redeemed during 1980-1981, many still remained outstanding. Annex III contains the statement of income and expenditures for the 18-month period ended 30 June 1981. The combined status of pledges unpaid as at August 1981 appears in annex V.

#### D. Inter-organization co-operation

14. Pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concluded on 25 June 1980 (see A/35/523 and Corr.1), the Administrator of UNDP circulated memoranda outlining the procedures to be followed by field offices in regard to requests for assistance from Fund resources. A further memorandum provided Governments with information on how to obtain assistance from the Fund when other resources were not available, to ensure that country programmes, development plans and project designs include specific measures to involve and benefit women in all planned development activities.

In addition, UNDP continued to provide assistance to activities under consideration and approved for financing from the Fund. Co-operation with the Department for Technical Co-operation for Development, the Secretariat, UNICEF and the specialized agencies was also strengthened.

15. At its ninth and tenth sessions, the Consultative Committee noted with interest the progress of UNDP in developing a system designed to store data on a large percentage of the projects executed by the specialized agencies, of projects executed by Governments with UNDP financing and projects financed from the Fund and implemented in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding. In the development of the memory system, consideration is being given to expanding it to include information on variables relevant to the design, implementation and evaluation of projects intended to benefit women.

16. Informal consultations were held between United Nations, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and the World Bank to identify large-scale projects through which it may be demonstrated that support for activities involving and benefiting women will have a measurable impact on the achievement of high priority development goals. Existing and planned projects are under review in each region, with the expectation that measurable results will be achieved before the close of the Decade for Women.

#### E. Trends in the use of resources of the Fund

17. Investment of strategic amounts of money to provoke actions to benefit those women who have had little or no access to financial resources has been an important aspect of the catalytic role of activities financed by the Fund. In recent months, financial assistance from other funding sources has also been attracted to support and extend projects initiated with Fund resources. For example, in 1981 some \$3.8 million was allocated by the United Nations Sahelian Fund (UNSO), the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNIFSTD) and Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA), a non-governmental organization, to finance the expansion of three projects in Africa dealing with fuel conservation, afforestation and rural income-raising industries, for which initial funding of \$442,000 was provided from resources of the Fund. Details of the funding arrangements for the three projects are shown below:

	<u>Initial phase:</u> <u>Fund financing</u> \$	<u>Expansion phases:</u> <u>Financing from other sources</u> \$
Improved use of firewood (Sahel subregion)	170,500	2,000,000
Integrated Sahel Programme of Jawama Farmers (Sudan)	170,500	1,500,000
Promotion of Women's Centres (Burundi) <u>a/</u>	101,000	295,000
	<u>442,000</u>	<u>3,795,000</u>

a/ The follow-up project is a community-wide one, with full recognition of women's involvement throughout.

18. In addition to the examples cited under paragraph 17 above, the second phases of projects initiated with Fund resources will be supported from UNDP/IPF resources. Negotiations are being held with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), UNIFSTD and the World Bank for the adoption of co-operative financing of other projects.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

#### A. Staffing reports for the regional commissions

19. At its sixth session in 1979, the Consultative Committee recommended that the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions should be informed that the financial support provided from the resources of the Fund for the two senior women's programme officer posts at ECA, ECLA, ECWA and ESCAP would be discontinued at the expiration of existing commitments in December 1981 unless at least one P-4 or P-5 post had been made available from regular budget resources.

20. At its subsequent sessions, the Consultative Committee noted that the women's programme officers had provided valuable substantive support to the development, execution and monitoring of projects financed from the Fund. The Consultative Committee considered that their continued programming assistance was important in ensuring proper consideration of the contributions and benefits to women in development assistance activities.

21. By 1981, each of the regional commissions concerned had redeployed one post from regular budget resources. The Consultative Committee expressed satisfaction that positive action had been taken by the regional commissions through the redeployment of posts for the senior women's programme officers. Agreeing that the regional women's programmes should not remain indefinitely dependent upon extrabudgetary resources, it advised that only one senior women's programme officer's post financed by the Fund should be continued for one year beyond 31 December 1981. It also requested that the Executive Secretaries of the commissions be informed that, because of the prevailing financial constraints on the Fund, there could be no long-term commitment. The regional commissions were requested to consider seriously redeployment of other senior level posts available to them from regular budget resources. The Committee agreed to review the situation at its eleventh session in March 1982.

#### B. Support of specific projects by Governments and the non-governmental organizations

22. At its ninth session, the Consultative Committee was informed that some Governments and non-governmental organizations have indicated a preference to support specific projects for financing from the resources of the Fund rather than making open-ended contributions. The Committee advised that, if a Government or non-governmental organization so requested, selected approved projects could be sent to them for consideration. Should a Government or non-governmental organization decide to support a given approved project, its contribution would be earmarked for financing the activities specified in the relevant project document. In such cases, recognition would be given to the donor.

#### C. Future of the activities and administrative location of the Fund

23. At its ninth and tenth sessions, the Committee discussed issues relating to

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General Assembly resolution 35/156. The report of the Secretary-General prepared in response to that resolution is before the General Assembly in document A/36/647.

#### IV. FINANCIAL SITUATION AND NEEDS OF THE FUND

##### A. Pledges by Governments

24. At the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held at Headquarters on 6 November 1980, 36 Governments pledged a total of \$1,513,914 to the Fund. Since that time, an additional amount of \$191,110 had been pledged or contributed by nine Governments which had not previously made contributions. Two countries, Finland and the Netherlands, made second pledges for 1981. A list of the contributions and pledges made to the Fund from 1974 to 1981, by country and region, is shown in annex IV. (The combined status of outstanding pledges, as at end August 1981, appears in annex V.)

##### B. Private contributions

25. Contributions from individuals and non-governmental organizations totalled \$20,000 during the review period. In this connexion, women themselves, their organizations, associations for the United Nations and other national groups have also undertaken fund-raising activities.

##### C. Fund-raising activities

###### 1. Fund-raising measures

26. The fund-raising measures developed for the Fund with the assistance of a high-level consultant includes identification of major target groups, actions called for, and information materials to be used. Governments will continue to be approached for both open-ended pledges and multi-bilateral financing of approved projects. Country correspondents of the Fund and national machineries, as well as non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, national United Nations Associations, and women's organizations and selected private organizations and individuals will be approached. It was noted in this regard that the type of organization identified to assist with fund-raising at national level is likely to vary from country to country.

27. In June 1981 the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs addressed a letter to all Member States in which they were invited to increase the level of their contributions to the Fund at the 1981 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities to be held at Headquarters in November 1981.

28. At its ninth and tenth sessions, the Consultative Committee made the following proposals to encourage contributions to the Fund:

(a) Members of the Committee might address letters to representatives of the Governments in their respective regions, describing approved projects and drawing attention to the financial needs of the Fund;

(b) The Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs might arrange a high-level meeting with representatives of regional groups to encourage increased pledges from Governments;

(c) National non-governmental organizations, and particularly those located in the industrialized countries, might advocate support by their respective Governments for activities financed from the Fund and seek group and individual contributions;

(d) In preparation for the 1981 Pledging Conference, promotional material sheets could be prepared which contain information on activities financed by the Fund and pledges made by Governments on a regional basis.

## 2. National correspondents and non-governmental organizations

29. At its eighth session, the Consultative Committee recommended that Member States should be requested to identify national correspondents who would keep their Governments and non-governmental organizations abreast of the progress made in activities financed from Fund resources and the need for increased contributions to finance new projects. At the present time, 23 countries have responded and a total of 46 correspondents have been identified by the Member States concerned. Members of the Consultative Committee expressed disappointment with the response received so far and recommended that additional efforts should be made to encourage other Member States to identify national correspondents.

30. The Committee for the United Nations Decade for Women of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council convened a number of meetings during the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly to encourage pledges to the Fund, and informed its affiliates in developing countries of the procedures for submission of project proposals. Close contact has also been maintained with the International Women's Tribune Centre which is in regular communication with both the regional commissions and a large number of non-governmental organizations in developing countries.

## 3. Information materials

31. A list of the information materials on activities financed from Fund resources prepared during the past 12 months for promotional purposes is shown below:

### (a) Information Notes

No. 2: Project monitoring and progress reports

No. 3: Sample projects - national, regional and subregional  
(for small-scale projects)

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(b) Fund notes

November 1980: Projects approved in 1980

No. 4, July 1981: progress in the implementation of projects

(c) A Guide to Community Revolving Loan Funds (in press)

(d) Activities relating to women and energy financed by the Fund (a press briefing)

32. The Department of Public Information of the Secretariat continues to publicize activities financed by the Fund.

33. Activities undertaken to publicize the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women <sup>2/</sup> included publication of a Bulletin, a roster of focal points, and an exhibit which took place at the Vienna International Centre on International Women's Day. A second set of proposals include a television series on women and development.

#### V. ACTIVITIES DURING 1978-1981

34. Semi-annual progress reports, completion and evaluation reports have been prepared on the activities financed by the Fund since 1978. In this regard, consultations with the regional commissions suggested that it was time to take a close look at the over-all situation of the Fund. As a result, a process of in-depth review was started in 1980 and is expected to culminate in an exercise in 1982 aimed at providing a critical assessment and overview of the conceptual, substantive and operational aspects of the activities financed by the Fund. Activities are being examined in light of the pressing needs of developing countries and regions, the criteria and guidelines relating to the operations of the Fund and the progress of other financing organizations in fulfilling the mandates on women and development of intergovernmental bodies. Some initial findings of the assessment as at July 1981 are the following.

##### A. Types of activities financed

35. To date, five types of activities have been financed by the Fund, namely:

(a) Specific community and group projects. These projects, identified by women themselves through their groups, take place in a specific community or series of communities. They are intended to provide resources to women on a scale which

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<sup>2/</sup> See Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum), chap. I, sect. A.

the group can absorb at the time to achieve its economic and/or social goals, and simultaneously to increase the women's self-confidence and to promote community self-reliance. The project components include training in skills, inputs for income-raising activities such as equipment and loan funds, and community organization. In some instances, they may include only key inputs to ongoing activities, such as assistance with marketing of produce or in-service training of trainers or leaders. They are often pilot projects, and it is expected that, once evaluated, most of them may be replicated.

(b) Activities directed to meeting universal needs of societies. Food, fuel, water, and incomes are universal needs of societies. Special-focus projects have begun to identify the activities financed by the Fund with these global priority areas, which usually involve technological change and innovation and are often started as pilot projects. Improved fuel-saving stoves, equipment for the drying of fish by energy solar oil presses and grinding mills are among the technologies involved. The technological inputs can be expected to effect radical change in the way of life of societies, once the scientifically appropriate and socially acceptable technology is identified and disseminated.

(c) Planning for national development and for specific programmes and projects. Most developing countries define their resource needs and uses within national development plans of three, five or more years' duration. Data used for planning are usually very inclusive, but do not always take women's actual and potential contributions - especially in economic areas - into account. Moreover, there are seldom many women among the planners. For these reasons, women have requested training as planners, and Governments have requested short-term, high-level assistance to delineate areas for inclusion of women in their national plans.

(d) Planned large-scale national development activities. Studies abound which show the negative effects of overlooking women's interests when large-scale national development projects, such as resettlement and agricultural development schemes, dams, manufacturing and other industries, are implemented. To ensure that women participate throughout the phases of these activities, and that they benefit from and do not suffer setbacks because of them, co-operation is maintained with other United Nations operational and financing mechanisms to identify key inputs needed to involve women within these projects. While the primary goal of each of these projects is national self-reliance through, for example, import-substitution, or self-sufficiency in food, a related purpose for the activities of the Fund is to demonstrate that support of women can make a measurable impact on the achievement of the stated development goals. The trans-migration and food chain projects under consideration as joint ventures are the first of a planned series of efforts to influence these large-scale national development activities.

(e) Strategic inputs to activities. The flexible funds, \$5,000 or less, provided from the Fund are for strategic inputs at critical times in the planning and operation of development activities. Programming assistance, evaluations, feasibility studies and planning meetings have been assisted from these resources.

36. Each of the above five types of assistance provided from the resources of the Fund is intended to give women more equitable access to the resources and benefits of the development process. They constitute the major directions of the activities, and experience gained will form the basis for determining future priorities.

B. Distribution of projects by subject area

37. The distribution pattern of projects financed from the Fund, by category, is as follows:

Table 1

Distribution of projects by subject area, 1978-1981

<u>Subject area</u>	<u>Per cent of all projects</u>
Employment . . . . .	31
Human development . . . . .	30
Planning . . . . .	24
Energy . . . . .	9
Information . . . . .	6

38. As shown in table 1, employment is the primary area of requests for financing of projects. This category embraces, for the most part, income raising group activities, including animal husbandry, pottery production, and fish smoking and marketing as well as urban industrial employment projects. Human development activities, the second major category, includes training of rural trainers and change agents, and pilot projects to stimulate self-reliance among communities in rural areas and urban slums. The third category, planning, includes training in national development planning, training for the identification, formulation, execution and evaluation of programmes and projects, and consultancies in the planning field. Fund resources were first committed in the field of energy in 1980, with projects in reforestation, dissemination of fuel-saving cooking stoves, and forest industries. Finally, some information activities have been financed by the Fund at country and regional levels.

C. Proportion of resources to country and regional levels

39. Following the advice of the Consultative Committee at its fifth session in 1979, that requests for financing from the Fund be submitted directly from country level rather than exclusively from the regions, the proportion of Fund resources flowing to country level was increased as seen in table 2.

Table 2

Proportion of country-level and regional projects, 1978-79 and 1980-81

<u>Location of projects</u>	<u>Per cent of all projects, by years</u>	
	<u>1978-1979</u>	<u>1980-1981</u>
Country level . . . . .	47	77
Regional level . . . . .	53	23

40. The proportion of resources allocated to country projects among all Fund projects increased from 47 per cent in 1979 to 77 per cent in 1980-1981. Variations between regions in the use of Fund resources are: Latin America/Caribbean and Africa have high percentages of resources allotted to country level projects, followed closely by Western Asia; in Asia/Pacific, the majority of resources continue to be used for regional and subregional activities.

D. Strengthening of national planning and managerial capacities

41. A major regional and subregional area of complementary activity to country projects has been training and consultancies in development planning (12 projects) and in programme and project development, execution and evaluation (11 projects). Also, short-term temporary assistance has been provided to national machineries at country level to initiate or evaluate their activities, and to Government ministries of planning to strengthen their survey capacities and create planning models.

E. Use of regional and subregional institutions

42. In accordance with the guidelines on new dimensions in technical co-operation, regional and subregional institutions have been entrusted with the administration of Fund projects. In Africa, the Pan African Institute for Development (PAID) undertook during three years of pilot activities the creation of special courses for rural workers in nutrition and village technologies and the stimulation of enrolment of women in this regional rural development training centre. Two years of support are being given to the Permanent Inter-State Committee for the Fight Against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), the intergovernmental agency for the Sahel, for development and dissemination of fuel-saving stoves. In Latin America, a project for development planners, undertaken by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning is directed at ensuring equitable participation of women in training, and to consideration of women in data-gathering and planning. In the Caribbean, the University of the West Indies is an executing agency, as is the South Pacific Commission in Asia for similar training and planning activities.

F. Technical co-operation among developing countries

43. Of the 61 projects approved for financial assistance from the Fund in 1980, only four involve international experts for more than a six-month period. Most projects needing external expertise use short-term, high-level consultants - often on a basis of technical co-operation among developing countries. One of the projects sponsored by the ECA/Africa Training and Research Centre for Women - the African Women's Development Task Force - which was commended highly by the Consultative Committee during its ninth session, is a technical co-operation among developing countries project emphasizing business-oriented skills imparted by experienced women from one African country to another.

G. Least-developed, land-locked and island developing countries

44. Fifty-nine per cent of all country-level projects financed from the Fund are located in least developed countries, land-locked and island developing countries, as shown in table 3. Besides this, numerous regional and subregional ones also involve the countries in special need. For example, the seven Member States of CILSS are all least developed countries: three Fund-financed projects and three expanded ones have assisted them. Subregional activities in eastern and southern Africa involve large numbers of least-developed countries as well.

Table 3

Location of country level projects: 1978-1981

<u>Location</u>	<u>Per cent of all projects financed</u>
Least-developed countries . . . . .	34
Land-locked and island countries . . . . .	25
Other developing countries . . . . .	41

H. Financial constraints

45. In 1979, the Secretary-General anticipated that an increased level of expenditures of more than \$6 million annually could be achieved by 1981 and \$10 million annually before the end of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/34/612). In 1981, because the necessary resources had not been forthcoming, it was necessary to make severe cuts in recommendations for approval of project proposals. This situation occurred at a time when women's critical roles in the fight against poverty have begun to be recognized and the activities of the Fund are demonstrating that women can contribute more productively to development and participate more equitably in its benefits. 3/

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3/ See Voluntary Fund Note No. 4, July 1981.



ANNEX I

Fund projects approved in 1981, by region

A. Africa region

01. Flexible Funds: Study on Adult Education (Ethiopia and Kenya)
02. Flexible Funds: Assistance to a Women's Project (Swaziland)
03. Flexible Funds: Study on Women in Mass Media
04. Flexible Funds: Assistance to a Women's Project (Sierra Leone)
05. Fuel and Energy Development Seminar for Rural African Women (regional)
06. Leadership Training for Women (subregional)
07. The Green Belt Movement (Kenya)
08. Model Women's Rug-making Co-operative in Sodiri (Sudan)
09. Flexible Funds: Study on Adult Education and Poverty Reduction (regional)
10. Flexible Funds: Conference for the Preparation of an Action Plan of Work for 1981-1985 (Tanzania)
11. Flexible Funds: National Workshops on Stove Design and Construction (Gambia, Niger and Upper Volta)
12. Flexible Funds: Rural Project Evaluation for the Development Plan (Upper Volta)
13. Co-operatives for Commercial Fish Processing and Marketing (Benin)
14. Publication in French of Information Kit for Women in Africa (regional)
15. Community Action for Rural Women (Zimbabwe)
16. Promotion of Production and Marketing Co-operatives (Guinea)
17. Participation of Women in Health Development (Congo)
18. Sweater Knitting Unit in Isanga (Tanzania)
19. Study on Palm Oil Extraction (Guinea)

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B. Asia and the Pacific region

20. Flexible Funds: Formulation of Project for Child-care Services for Working Women (Singapore)
21. Flexible Funds: Formulation of Project on Appropriate Technology and Cottage Industries (Malaysia)
22. Orchid-growing (Sri Lanka)
23. Development of Community Shops (Sri Lanka)
24. Programme for Expansion of Employment Opportunities for Rural Women (Indonesia)
25. Self-help Scheme and Training of Refugee Women in Food Preparation and related Services (subregional; Philippines)
26. Assistance to Governments in Project Identification and Formulation, Phase III (Pacific subregion)
27. Women's Development Programme, Preparatory Phase (Pacific subregion)
28. Action-research to Promote Organization among Women Piece-rate Workers (subregional)
29. Agriculture and Health Projects (subregional)
30. Workshop on Women's Participation in Paddy Production and Processing (subregional; Malaysia)
31. Workshop on Improvement of Rural Women's Productivity in Crop and Livestock Development (subregional)
32. Tourism Industry and Women (subregional)
33. Integration of Rural Women in Development: Family Health, Education and Promotion of Income-generating Activities (Sri Lanka)
34. Flexible Funds: Workshop on the Role of Women in National Development (Brunei)
35. Flexible Funds: Income-generating Activities for Rural Women (Thailand)
36. Strengthening Planning of National Women's Programmes (Pacific subregion)
37. Women's Participation in Development (India)

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38. Reducing Women's Drudgery and Improving Nutrition through Community Kitchen (Pakistan)
39. Employment Generation among Women Slum Dwellers (India)
40. Assistance to Women's Training Centres (Bangladesh)
41. Brick Industry for Rural Women (Philippines)
42. Training of Women Extension Workers in Rural Development and Agriculture (Sri Lanka)
43. Development of Appropriate Technology and Methods of Technology Transfer for Rural Women (regional)
44. Income Generation through Livestock Development (Philippines)

C. Latin America and the Caribbean region

45. Small Garment Industry for Women (Montserrat)
46. Training Programme for Managua Women (Nicaragua)
47. Production, Preparation and Distribution of Meals (Panama)
48. Programme Assistance to F.O.V. (Costa Rica)
49. Marketing of Handicrafts (Costa Rica)
50. Assistance to Women's Development Projects (Guatemala)
51. Training for Women and the Families in Caballero, Phase II (Paraguay)
52. Training Seminar for Project Formulation, Phase II (subregional; Panama)
53. Workshop for the Planning and Integration of Women in Economic and Social Development (regional)
54. Women and Legislation in Latin America (regional)
55. Seminar on the Participation of Women in Rural Development (Nicaragua)
56. Training Activities for Women Leaders and Institutions in the Field of Communications
57. Integrated Training for Rural Women (Bolivia)
58. Women's Participation in Bee-keeping Industry (Honduras)

59. Production of a Colour Film on Women's Community Activities (Mexico)
60. Integrated Promotion of Women (Nicaragua)
61. Use of Audio-Visual Materials for the Improvement of Women's Situation (Mexico)
62. Diagnostic Study on the Role and Status of Rural Women (Trinidad and Tobago)

D. Western Asia region

63. Programme for Self-reliance and Community Participation for Female Industrial Workers (Egypt)
64. Education and Training for Income-Generation (Lebanon)
65. Women Workers in the National Handicraft Programme, Preparatory Phase (Democratic Yemen)
66. Maintenance Skills for Electrical Appliances (Jordan)
67. Production of Communication and Audio-Visual Materials for Female Extension Workers (Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Oman, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen)
68. Women Workers in National Handicraft Programme, Project Phase (Democratic Yemen)

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CONTINUING PHASES OF ONGOING PROJECTS

In Africa:

Self-help Scheme through the Provision of a Revolving Loan Fund, Phase II (Swaziland)

Training for Development Planning and Women: An African Perspective, Phase II (Eastern and southern Africa)

Strengthening the Activities of the Improved Stove Co-ordinator (Sahel subregion)

In Latin America:

Participation of Rural Women and their Families in Health Training, Phase II (Bolivia)

In Western Asia

Participation of Women in National Community Development, Phase II (Sultanate of Oman)

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ANNEX II

A. Fund projects, by type and by year approved  
as at October 1981

Type of project	Year approved					Total
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
1. Development Planning		3	1	7	5	16
2. Project Design/Implementation	1	3	3	3	4	14
3. Income-Generating Activities	3	2	12	17	24	58
4. Technologies	1			2		3
5. Training of Trainers/Leaders	4	3	9	7	6	29
6. Volunteers service (TCDC)	1					1
7. Information/Communications	1	3	7	4	5	20
8. Scholarships		1				1
9. Research	4	2		1	8	15
10. Law		1	1		1	3
11. Rural Development	3	3	10	8	3	27
12. Urban Development				3	2	5
13. Community Development		2	5	2	7	16
14. Energy			3	6	3	12
TOTAL	18	23	51	60	68	220

B. Fund projects, by year approved and by coverage

REGION	YEAR APPROVED					TOTAL
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
AFRICA						
regional/subregional	7	3	6	5	7	28
country	7	4	10	15	12	48
ASIA/PACIFIC						
regional/subregional	2	3	9	8	10	32
country	0	2	4	8	15	29
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN						
regional/subregional	2	2	3	5	4	16
country	0	1	7	11	14	33
WESTERN ASIA						
regional/subregional	0	6	5	3	2	16
country	0	2	7	5	4	18
Sub-totals:						
regional/subregional	11	14	23	21	23	92 (42%)
country	7	9	28	39	45	128 (58%)
<hr/>						
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS	18	23	51	60	68	220

ANNEX III

A. Statement of income and expenditure for the 18-month period of  
the biennium 1980-1981 ended 30 June 1981

(United States dollars)

INCOME:

Income from pledged contributions . . . . .	3 541 987
Public donations . . . . .	18 718
Interest income . . . . .	1 965 417
Miscellaneous income . . . . .	529 370
Total income	<u>6 055 492</u>

EXPENDITURE:

Salaries and common staff costs . . . . .	1 748 330
Travel . . . . .	195 155
Contractual services . . . . .	205 426
Operating expenses . . . . .	156 763
Acquisitions . . . . .	184 875
Fellowships, grants, other . . . . .	715 661
Programme support costs . . . . .	352 394
Total expenditure	<u>3 558 604</u>

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	<u><u>2 496 888</u></u>
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B. Statement of assets and liabilities  
as at 30 June 1981

ASSETS:

Cash	8 272 951
Unpaid pledges	961 380
Accounts receivable	342 306
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	3 219 499
	<hr/>
Total assets	12 796 136
	<hr/>

LIABILITIES:

Accounts payable	2 620
Unliquidated obligations	962 156
Deferred income	275 499
Reserve for allocations	3 198 575
Due to United Nations General Fund	307 266
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	4 746 116
	<hr/>

FUND BALANCE:

Balance available 1 January 1980	8 731 707
<u>Add:</u> Excess of Income over Expenditure	2 496 888
Transfer from Reserve for Allocation	12 320
	<hr/>
Subtotal	11 240 915
<u>Less:</u> Transfer to Reserve for Allocation	3 190 895
	<hr/>
<u>Less:</u> Requirements for future years	8 050 020
	5 508 284
	<hr/>
<u>Less:</u> Unpaid pledges at 30 June 1981 <u>a/</u>	2 541 736
	685 881
	<hr/>
Balance available <u>b/</u> for commitment	1 855 855
	<hr/>

a/ Excludes pledges for future years.

b/ These resources were subsequently committed pursuant to the tenth session of the Consultative Committee.

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ANNEX IV

Contributions and pledges to the Fund for the United  
 Nations Decade for Women as at end August 1981

(in United States dollars)

Country	Total	1974-77	1978-79	1980	1981
<u>Africa</u>					
Algeria . . . . .	5 000		5 000		
Benin . . . . .	4 000		4 000		
Congo . . . . .	1 000				1 000
Egypt . . . . .	1 000		1 000		
Ethiopia . . . . .	3 466	966	2 500		
Gabon . . . . .	4 900	4 900			
Ghana . . . . .	2 500		2 500		
Guinea-Bissau . . . . .	450				450
Lesotho . . . . .	500				500
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .	50 000		50 000		
Madagascar . . . . .	1 000				1 000
Morocco . . . . .	25 000		25 000		
Nigeria . . . . .	25 946	8 277		8 740	8 929
Sao Tome and Principe . . . . .	500				500
Senegal . . . . .	8 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Togo . . . . .	1 928		976	952	
Tunisia . . . . .	7 350		7 350		
United Republic of Cameroon . . . . .	7 071		2 463	2 208	2 400
United Republic of Tanzania . . . . .	2 442				2 442
Subtotal	152 053	16 143	102 789	13 900	19 221
<u>Asia</u>					
Bangladesh . . . . .	1 000		1 000		
China . . . . .	106 478	56 478			50 000
India . . . . .	65 000	10 000	30 000	10 000	15 000
Indonesia . . . . .	9 000	4 000	2 000	2 000	1 000
Iran . . . . .	30 000	30 000			
Japan . . . . .	1 030 000	30 000	500 000	500 000	
Malaysia . . . . .	3 000		1 000		2 000
Nepal . . . . .	1 000		1 000		
Pakistan . . . . .	20 100		10 000		10 100
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	1 550				1 550
Philippines . . . . .	25 500	5 500	10 000	5 000	5 000
Thailand . . . . .	3 000	1 000			2 000
Subtotal	1 295 628	136 978	555 000	517 000	86 650

Country	Total	1974-77	1978-79	1980	1981
<u>Western Asia</u>					
Democratic Yemen . . . . .	3 646		2 323		1 323
Iraq . . . . .	3 000	3 000			
Jordan . . . . .	6 000		3 000	3 000	
Kuwait . . . . .	23 500		3 500	20 000	
Oman . . . . .	10 000			10 000	
Qatar . . . . .	5 000				5 000
Syrian Arab Republic . . . . .	1 000		500		500
United Arab Emirates . . . . .	30 000		30 000		
Subtotal	82 146	3 000	39 323	33 000	6 823
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
German Democratic Republic	1 198	1 198			
Yugoslavia . . . . .	2 500		1 000		1 500
Subtotal	3 698	1 198	1 000		1 500
<u>Western Europe and other States</u>					
Australia . . . . .	295 814	40 000		21 840	58 475*
Austria . . . . .	85 200	12 000	32 000	20 000	21 200
Belgium . . . . .	704 684	175 026	309 524	130 582	89 552
Canada . . . . .	19 608	19 608			
Cyprus . . . . .	600		300		300
Denmark . . . . .	400 600	68 495	332 105		
Finland . . . . .	183 439	10 710	19 527	36 842	116 360
France . . . . .	48 256	25 000			23 256
Germany, Federal Republic of	19 956	19 956			
Greece . . . . .	10 000		3 000	3 500	3 500
Iceland . . . . .	7 200		3 200	2 000	2 000
Italy . . . . .	194 418		20 000		174 418
Luxembourg . . . . .	7 485				7 485
Netherlands . . . . .	789 818	300 050	125 475	179 619	184 674
New Zealand . . . . .	27 264	7 740	9 804		9 720
Norway . . . . .	950 074	75 230	384 971	199 203	290 670
Spain . . . . .	60 000				60 000
Sweden . . . . .	995 903	795 903			200 000**
Switzerland . . . . .	90 000	20 000	20 000		50 000
Turkey . . . . .	9 875		4 875	5 000	
United Kingdom of Great and Northern Ireland . . . . .	1 187 711	713 711	474 000		
United States of America . . . . .	5 700 000	100 000	4 600 000	1 000 000	
Subtotal	11 787 905	2 383 429	6 338 781	1 598 586	1 291 610

\* +\$175 499 for 1982-1984.

\*\* Over two years.

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Country	Total	1974-77	1978-79	1980	1981
<u>Latin American and the Caribbean</u>					
Barbados . . . . .	1 000				1 000
Brazil . . . . .	27 000		17 000	10 000	
Chile . . . . .	15 000		5 000	5 000	5 000
Dominican Republic . . . . .	4 000		4 000		
Guyana . . . . .	1 000				1 000
Honduras . . . . .	2 000			1 000	1 000
Jamaica . . . . .	5 613			5 613	
Mexico . . . . .	9 801			4 913	4 888
Panama . . . . .	1 500		1 000	500	
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	3 008		1 000	1 008	1 000
Venezuela . . . . .	3 000		3 000		
Subtotal	72 922		31 000	28 034	13 888
TOTAL	13 394 352	2 540 748	7 067 893	2 190 520	1 419 692

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ANNEX V

Combined status of pledges unpaid as at end August 1981

Country	For 1980 and earlier	For 1981	Total due
Austria	-	21 200	21 200
Belgium	-	89 552	89 552
Chile	-	5 000	5 000
Congo	-	1 000	1 000
Denmark	40 049	-	40 049
Dominican Republic	4 000	-	4 000
Egypt	1 000	-	1 000
France	-	23 256	23 256
Guinea-Bissau	-	448	448
Guyana	-	1 000	1 000
Iceland	3 200	2 000	5 200
Indonesia	4 000	1 000	5 000
Iraq	3 000	-	3 000
Italy	20 000	174 419	194 419
Lesotho	-	500	500
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50 000	-	50 000
Madagascar	-	1 000	1 000
Malaysia	-	2 000	2 000
Morocco	25 000	-	25 000
Netherlands	-	56 604	56 604*
Pakistan	-	10 100	10 100
Panama	500	500	1 000
Papua New Guinea	-	1 550	1 550
Philippines	-	5 000	5 000
Senegal	6 000	2 000	8 000
Spain	-	60 000	60 000
Trinidad and Tobago	1 008	1 000	2 008
Tunisia	7 350	-	7 350
Turkey	125	5 000	5 125
United Republic of Cameroon	-	2 326	2 326
Yugoslavia	-	1 500	1 500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165 232</b>	<b>467 955</b>	<b>633 187</b>

Pledges for future years: Australia (\$175 599) and Sweden (\$100 000).

\* Additional pledge for 1981