



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/37/458
1 October 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-seventh session
Agenda item 91 (a)

UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 4	2
II. STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS	5 - 6	2
III. STEPS TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN	7 - 15	2
IV. STEPS TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	16 - 114	4

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 36/126, in which the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the steps taken for the implementation of the resolution.
2. In that resolution, the General Assembly affirmed that the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women and of the relevant recommendations, resolutions and decisions of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women should result in the complete integration of women into the development process and in the effective realization of the objectives of the Decade.
3. The General Assembly also called upon Governments, the United Nations system and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to take various steps within their special areas of competence to implement the Programme of Action. It requested the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1982, to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action, giving high priority in this regard to the report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
4. The General Assembly also requested the Commission on the Status of Women to give priority to the question of the preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, to be held in 1985.

II. STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS

5. In paragraph 2 of its resolution 36/126, the General Assembly called upon Governments to continue taking the measures necessary for achieving substantial progress in the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the Programme of Action with a view to ensuring equal participation by women as agents and beneficiaries in all sectors and at all levels of the development process.
6. In May 1981, the Secretary-General requested information of all Member States concerning their activities as part of the 1980-1981 round of the regular biennial review and appraisal procedure of the Integrated Reporting System. In response to this request information referring to the period from August 1980 to May 1981 was subsequently provided by 42 Governments and was analysed in the Secretary-General's report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-ninth session, which took place at Vienna from 24 February to 5 March 1982. 1/

III. STEPS TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

7. In paragraph 5 of its resolution 36/126, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1982, to consider the

implementation of the Programme of Action, giving high priority in this regard to the report of the Commission on the Status of Women.

8. Accordingly, at that session, the Council, when examining the report of the Commission on its twenty-ninth session, attached great importance to the implementation of the Programme of Action as reflected in that report. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted the following resolutions which are of relevance to the implementation of the Programme of Action:

1982/17	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
1982/18	Situation of women and children in the occupied Arab territories
1982/19	Role of women in economic development
1982/20	Suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others
1982/21	Action to be taken to ensure the recovery abroad of maintenance
1982/22	Abuses against women and children
1982/23	Elderly women and the World Assembly on Aging
1982/24	Women and children under <u>apartheid</u>
1982/25	Women and children refugees

9. The General Assembly, in paragraph 7 of resolution 36/126, requested the Commission on the Status of Women, at its twenty-ninth session, to give priority to the question of the preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, to be held in 1985, with a view to submitting to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, specific proposals on that question.

10. In compliance with that request, the Commission, at its twenty-ninth session, considered this matter on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the World Conference (E/CN.6/1982/8). The summary of the discussion can be found in chapter IV of the Commission's report.

11. As part of its consideration of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1982, adopted resolution 1982/26 on the preparations for the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women.

12. In that resolution, the Council decided that the Commission on the Status of Women should be the preparatory body for the Conference, and that it should operate

on the basis of consensus. The Council also invited the widest possible participation by States Members of the United Nations in the deliberations of the preparatory body.

13. The Council further recommended that the Commission on the Status of Women, acting as the preparatory body for the Conference, should meet at Vienna in extraordinary session in 1983 and again in 1985 with the preparations for the conference as the sole item of the agenda, and that its thirtieth regular session, in 1984, should be extended to allow additional time for conference preparations; it decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat should serve as the secretariat of the preparatory body, as well as of the Conference; it recommended that the General Assembly should make the necessary budgetary allocations, in the light of the proposals made by the preparatory body at its first session, to enable the Advancement of Women Branch to perform those duties; and it recommended that a draft perspective on the status of women to the year 2000 should be prepared by the preparatory body for consideration by the Conference.

14. In that resolution, the Council also encouraged Member States to consider establishing national committees to assist, for example, in national-level preparations for the Conference, consultations on issues and themes and the preparation of national reports; invited the regional commissions to conduct consultations, within existing resources, on issues and themes for the Conference and on organizational arrangements at the regional level to prepare for the Conference, and to submit the results of those consultations to the preparatory body; invited Member States to submit their views, in writing, on the proposed goals and specific themes of the Conference so that the Secretary-General could prepare a report based on those views for consideration at the 1983 extraordinary session of the Commission; invited non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and intergovernmental organizations to submit their views, in writing, on their contributions to the Conference and on possible issues and themes for the Conference for consolidated presentation to the preparatory body; requested the Secretary-General to undertake interagency consultations on issues and themes for the Conference with a view to presenting an interagency report on the question to the preparatory body at its first session.

15. The Council also decided to consider the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its first session as the preparatory body for the World Conference at its first regular session of 1983, under the item entitled "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace".

IV. STEPS TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

16. Information provided to the Secretariat in November and December 1981 by all parts of the United Nations system 2/ revealed that almost all specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations organizations now have activities specifically designed to contribute to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. In order effectively to carry out

their programmes in these areas many agencies and organizations have taken appropriate organizational steps, including the designation of focal points for internal co-ordination and external collaborations.

17. In paragraph 3 of resolution 36/126, the General Assembly called upon the organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to reserve adequate resources for, and pay increased attention to, the implementation of the Programme of Action, particularly as regards the dissemination of information on the participation of women.

18. In May 1982, the Secretary-General requested organizations of the United Nations system to provide him with a brief report of the actions they had taken specifically to carry out paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 36/126. At the time of finalization of this report, replies had been received from the following: Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic Commission for Latin America, Economic Commission for Africa, UNRWA, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNIDO, UNFPA, INSTRAW, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, IBRD, IMF, UPU, IMO and IFAD.

A. United Nations system

1. United Nations

19. The General Assembly, in paragraph 6 of its resolution 36/126 emphasized the role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the DIESA as the focal point for the organizations of the United Nations system with regard to the implementation of the Programme of Action, in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the Decade, and requested the Secretary-General to give the Centre the assistance required to enable it to carry out its mandate.

20. As a follow-up to the 1980 World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, day-to-day management of related activities was undertaken within the regular work programme of the Centre. The staffing resources of the Centre were strengthened with the addition of one post at the Director level (D-2), occupied by the Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women, and of two professional posts, one each at the P-5 and P-4 levels, together with one general service supporting staff. To ensure the adequate co-ordination of activities of the Centre, and in particular those relating to the Branch for the Advancement of Women, with the Secretariat and other New York based organizations, it was decided that the additional P-5 post would be located in New York.

21. During this period, the Centre continued its activities as focal point for the United Nations Decade for Women. For the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women the Centre prepared reports on measures taken by Governments to implement the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women (E/CN.6/1982/2 and Corr.1 and Add.1); preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (E/CN.6/1982/8); condition of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and

independence (E/CN.6/1982/9 and Corr.1); as well as progress reports for 1980-1981 (E/CN.6/1982/6) and on the development of statistics and indicators on the situation of women (E/CN.6/1982/7); and a note transmitting a brief summary of communications dealing with the principles relating to the promotion of women's rights in the political, economic, civil, social and educational fields (E/CN.6/CR.26).

22. With regard to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, a report of the Secretary-General on the Status of the Convention is before the present session of the General Assembly (A/37/349). The first meeting of States Parties to the Convention was organized by the Centre and held at New York in April 1982, at which a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was elected. The Committee will hold its first meeting during October 1982 to resolve procedural questions.

23. The Centre has organized an expert group meeting on Women and the International Development Strategy at Vienna from 6 to 10 September 1982, for which a resource paper and a draft policy guideline paper have been prepared on each of the following topics: women and rural development, women and industrialization; women and tourism; women and international trade; women and monetary and financial issues and women and the environment. A resource paper on women and energy and two country studies were also prepared.

24. Work on the preparation of a World Survey on the Role of Women in Development continued with further elaboration of an annotated outline pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/74. An annotated outline was circulated by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs to all specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations for their comments and suggestions concerning the extent and manner in which they preferred to collaborate in the preparation of the Survey. A progress report is before the General Assembly at its present session (A/37/381).

25. The first steps in preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women continued with the circulation to Governments, specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations, and non-governmental organizations of a request for their views concerning both the substantive content and organizational procedures for the World Conference, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/26. A progress report will be submitted to the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) at its second regular session for 1982, to be held at United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 14 October 1982. In preparation for the first meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women early in 1983, in its capacity as preparatory body for the World Conference, the Branch for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, in its capacity as the secretariat of the preparatory body will prepare appropriate documentation, including basic material for use by the Commission in its preparation of a draft perspective on the status of women to the year 2000.

26. During 1982, the Centre has undertaken substantial activities in regard to its programme concerning relationships between women, peace and development. In preparation for an expert group meeting on this topic to be held during 1983

a preliminary review of the nature of these relationships was circulated to all concerned national-level institutions as well as to non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council with a request for comments and inputs and for the early establishment of co-operation in this field. The Centre also prepared a report on the draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and for the Solution of Other Vital National and International Problems which is before the General Assembly at its present session (A/37/144).

27. The Centre continued the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, particularly in respect of the provision of necessary substantive backstopping. In this connexion, the report on the activities of the Fund is before the General Assembly at its present session (A/37/421).

28. The Centre provided inputs to the International Conference on Women and apartheid, held at Brussels in May 1982, and participated in the provision of secretariat services for the World Assembly on Aging, held at Vienna in July and August 1982.

2. Economic Commission for Europe

29. The Economic Commission for Europe intended to expand and update its study on the economic role of women in the ECE region, published in 1980, as soon as the 1980 census data became available. It would treat, in addition, factors other than fertility and education which affect women's participation rates in the labour force, such as stage of development, the recent slowing of economic growth and the current cyclical downturn. The study itself became a widely-used and appreciated source and has recently been translated into German. The Commission has undertaken thorough-going research on certain demographic aspects affecting women. A study entitled "Monitoring of Nuptuality and Fertility Trends in Europe in the 1970s" was being completed. Additional work on fertility levels and trends, family planning and other aspects affecting women's life and work was being carried out in the course of preparation of the ECE/World Fertility Survey "Comparative Fertility Study". Both studies were intended for publication in 1982/1983.

30. The Conference of European Statisticians, at its thirtieth session in June 1982, took note of the Commission secretariat's intention to contact statistical offices shortly to ascertain their views on the advisability of including a project on statistics and indicators on the situation of women in the programme of work and on possible work which countries would like to have undertaken in it. A note on the results of this investigation would be prepared for the Commission at its thirty-first session. In addition, the Commission was exploring the possibility of initiating a new project on women in southern Europe.

3. Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific

31. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific noted that it had played a focal role in the intensification of activities by intergovernmental and international organizations in collaboration with each other and with member

Governments to take definitive actions in support of women's advancement. It had pursued its objectives in two directions: assistance to member countries in connexion with their efforts to advance women's status and strengthening the Commission's own capacity towards this same end. The Commission had accordingly carried out a substantial number of activities geared to assisting member countries in identifying, formulating and implementing projects for women and in establishing and/or strengthening national machineries for integrating women in development. A significant number of regional projects designed to strengthen women's capacity as income generators, project managers, planners and leaders of women were also carried out in collaboration with member Governments, non-governmental organizations and, to a limited degree, other United Nations agencies. While these had been regional projects, most had addressed the needs of poor women in rural areas and were undertaken on intercountry and on bases of technical co-operation among developing countries. Almost exclusively they had been supported by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

32. The Commission had strengthened its capacity by means of augmenting its programme staff (by means of redeployment of one regular post, another such post being expected to become available shortly), the establishment of an interdivisional task force on the integration of women into the Commission's priority concerns, and the shifting of its programme emphasis on the strengthening of national machineries and other institutional infrastructure, development of data base and direct advisory services to members countries. Establishment of a standing mechanism for interagency co-ordination was also due in the near future.

33. With regard to dissemination of information on the participation of women in development a reading profile was under preparation, five country case studies (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand) were under preparation, a proposal for a regional network in the south Asian and Pacific subregion was being submitted to possible donors, a conceptual framework for a social development information system was under preparation, with special emphasis on a component concerning women, and a document dissemination master file had been prepared containing 700 entries for prominent women in the region.

4. Economic Commission for Latin America

34. The Economic Commission for Latin America reported that it considered the dissemination of information on the participation of women as a priority activity requiring a consistent, permanent and regional treatment. The Commission had elaborated a project titled "Communications Strategy for Women in Latin America and the Caribbean", which it had submitted to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

35. The activities carried out by the Commission from May 1981 to June 1982 in relation to the dissemination of information on the situation of women and their participation in development had included a dissemination of reports and diagnostic studies carried out by the Regional Conference. 3/ Dissemination of information had been also achieved through reports of meetings held by the Commission: report on the Caribbean Regional Training Workshop on Programme/Project Planning Skills; 4/

Report on the Mexico and Central American Regional Training Workshop on Programme/Project Planning Skills and Report on the Workshop on Education and Training for Women and their Families Using Radiophonic Schools.

36. The Commission had also undertaken activities in support of infrastructures for information, documentation and communications. Technical assistance in information, documentation and communications was provided to countries in Central America, Mexico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. The Commission, through CLADES, elaborated the work programme on information, documentation and communication of INSTRAW. A computerized distribution and reference list has been prepared by the secretariat in order to make more efficient the dissemination of information on women internationally and regionally.

37. The Commission noted, however, that the region's information dissemination activities needed substantial strengthening and emphasized the fact that the resources which were available in the area of information were inadequate and sporadic.

5. Economic Commission for Africa

38. The Economic Commission for Africa reported that it had already taken a number of steps in preparation for the 1985 World Conference, its commitment being further strengthened by the fact that the Conference was to be held in the Africa region. The Commission had participated in the discussions of the Conference held by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-ninth session. A report of the Commission's deliberations was given to the Third Meeting of the Africa Regional Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC) which met at Douala, United Republic of Cameroon, in March 1982. A mission visited Kenya in the same month to brief the Government on the deliberations of the Commission on the Status of Women and on the meeting of the Africa Regional Committee regarding the World Conference. The report of the Committee was presented also to the Eighth Session of the Conference of Ministers at Tripoli in April 1982, which adopted resolution CM.8/L7 entitled "Women and Development Action to the End of the Decade".

6. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

39. UNRWA pointed out that it provided services to the Palestine refugees in the Near East, broadly grouped within the education, health and relief programmes.

40. The education programme offered basic schooling to all eligible refugee children, regardless of sex. The Agency indicated that it had never found it necessary to mount a special drive to enrol girls in its elementary or preparatory (lower secondary) schools, where they had been represented since 1965 in the same proportion as their numbers in the 6-14 age-group of the refugee population. In 1980-1982, 48.7 per cent of the pupils in the elementary cycle (6-11 years) were girls, as were 47.5 per cent of those in the preparatory cycle (11-14 years). Similarly, 48 per cent of the students in the UNRWA pre-service teacher-training centres were young women.

41. In the sphere of vocational training a particular effort was being made, as a matter of policy, to increase the enrolment of women students. In June 1982, only 18.7 per cent of the trainees in the seven UNRWA vocational training centres were women, although this had been some improvement on the position at the start of the United Nations Decade for Women, when the percentage was 15.5. Enrolment was entirely male at the Damascus Vocational Training Centre until 1976 and at the Wadi Seer Training Centre in Jordan until 1979. In 1981/82, 54 and 71 young women were following courses at these two centres, respectively, from which they would graduate as quantity surveyors, architectural draughtswomen, construction technicians, medical laboratory technicians and assistant pharmacists. At the Sibliin Training Centre in Lebanon, women had been admitted since 1980 to the business and office practice course, where they numbered 50. Another 521 women were following courses in which enrolment was entirely female, and which prepared them for the more traditionally accepted occupations of dressmaking and clothing production, beauty culture, home and institutional management and business and office practice.

42. The speed with which UNRWA would be able to implement the vocational training programme would depend in part on the responsiveness of industry in the Middle East to women applicants for relevant posts, but more so on the Agency's receiving the necessary financing to expand the programmes. All courses were regularly scrutinized for their relevance to the demands of the local economies.

43. The health programme of UNRWA focused on preventive medicine, particularly maternal and child care. Women received special attention and nutritional supplements during and after pregnancy, and were actively encouraged to breast-feed their babies. Health education classes for mothers were held at the maternal and child health centres. A course on "Health and Family Life" first introduced into girls' preparatory schools in 1965, was extended in 1977 to boys' schools, to develop a more informed understanding among tomorrow's husbands and fathers of their own roles and the biological and psychological needs of their wives and children. A family planning programme, which had been offered for several years in the Gaza Strip, was extended in 1980 to two centres in Jordan and one in the Syrian Arab Republic.

44. UNRWA's relief programme provided a basic minimum of support to refugees in need. Since 1978, priority for food rations had been given in Jordan and the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza, where income could be checked, to those in particular hardship. The largest single group of beneficiaries were widows with young children, who also received blankets and small cash grants. It was hoped that it would shortly become possible to extend this programme Agency-wide and to enlarge the scope of assistance offered. Women who had left school without formal qualifications were offered training in literacy, dressmaking and other skills at special activities centres. Given the funds, the Agency would expand this provision also.

45. In response to the United Nations Decade for Women, the Agency issued a special edition of its quarterly Newsletter, Palestine Refugees Today, devoted to the problems and education of Palestine refugee women. The Newsletter was circulated world-wide in the Arabic, English, French and German languages. A special exhibition of photographs of women was being circulated under the auspices of the United Nations Information Centres. The Agency had a photo feature on Palestine

refugee women which was sent to newspapers, magazines and news agencies throughout the world.

7. United Nations Children's Fund

46. In May 1980, the UNICEF Executive Board recommended that UNICEF should "advocate a broad perception of women in society and in the development process taking the view that women are not limited to motherhood or domestic roles but should be seen in the totality of women's roles - as mothers and wives, as economic providers, as citizens and leaders at all levels, and as individuals in their own right; in the context of this view UNICEF should also advocate the need to expand shared roles of men in family life and child care". In its expanded role as an advocate for greater participation of women in the development process and greater access to the benefits produced by that process, UNICEF has strengthened its existing resources and developed new channels within the organization and in country activities to facilitate the dissemination of information on the participation of women.

47. Information dissemination is an integral part of its strategy for improving the situation of children living in conditions of poverty in nations of the third world. This strategy - The Basic Services Approach - focuses on increasing accessibility to and utilization of basic services in the areas of health, education, nutrition, water supply and sanitation, increasingly through the participation of community members in the planning, implementation, and management of these services. UNICEF's special concern with the involvement of women in these activities is predicated on the conviction that the participation of women as decision makers in family and community affairs has a direct impact on the well-being of children.

48. The greater part of UNICEF's co-operation and assistance in tackling problems of social development takes the form of programme specific activities in different country contexts. Advocacy and information dissemination activities are carried out primarily in relation to these programmes.

49. UNICEF's commitment to strengthening the participation of women, both in programmes of co-operation and within the organization itself, is demonstrated by the fact that 25.8 per cent of the international professional staff are women. UNICEF is thus the first agency to reach the 25 per cent goal set by the General Assembly for all United Nations agencies during the Decade for Women 1975-1985. At the most senior levels UNICEF has: 1 woman Assistant Secretary-General out of 2, 3 women Regional Directors (D-2) out of 7, and 4 women Representatives. There are women professionals in 36 out of 45 major UNICEF offices and in 1981, 46 per cent of the new staff recruited to professional core posts were women.

50. The majority of UNICEF staff (75 per cent) are based in some 110 countries throughout the world. In a number of country offices, specific officers have full-time responsibility for programmes involving women. Where no one person has been designated, it is a shared responsibility.

51. At UNICEF headquarters in New York, the office of the Senior Advisor on Women's Development and the office of the Senior Policy Specialist on Community Participation work together in the promotion and gathering of information on women's participation. UNICEF's advocacy and information dissemination activities consist of projecting the needs of women through publications, films and slide presentations, in workshops and seminars, and through personal contacts with representatives of Governments, voluntary agencies, universities and research institutions. In addition, UNICEF participates in building the capacity of government bureaux and institutions to generate and disseminate information and initiate and support more appropriate and sensitive programming for women. UNICEF support takes the form of money, supplies and equipment and technical assistance.

52. UNICEF is assisting in the publication of three books on women in Latin America; the first, Women and Culture: an anthology, is already in circulation. The other two books which are still to be published deal with women and the domestic unit and women and the money market sector of the economy. In Brazil, a UNICEF consultant and a team of researchers have prepared a comprehensive study on the situation of women in Brazil. In Indonesia, support was given to the publication of a quarterly on women and development aimed at establishing a dialogue among officials responsible for women's activities at national, provincial and local levels. Assistance was also provided to the operation of a Documentation Clearing House for Women in the National Documentation and Information Center in Indonesia, which published the first comprehensive bibliography on women in Indonesia.

53. In the past two years, the UNICEF publication "Assignment Children", a multidisciplinary journal concerned with major social development issues, with particular reference to children, women and youth, devoted its spring 1980 edition entirely to the subject: the condition of women's and children's well-being. Two later editions (Assignment Children 51/52, autumn 1980, and Assignment Children 55/56) also contained articles relevant to the participation of women; the former with specific reference to women's involvement in education and community self-reliance and the latter, women and health. The Information Division of UNICEF, in its quarterly publication - UNICEF News - has also frequently focused on women's participation. Special mention should be made of issue number 104/2, "Development begins with women", published in spring 1980, and issue number 110/4, "Community participation: taking part or taking over?" published in winter 1981. In addition, UNICEF sponsored the publication of the 31 studies on women's participation in development activities.

54. An important mechanism used by UNICEF to exchange information on women is the "Knowledge Network on Women and Development". The Network comprises mostly UNICEF staff members but also includes prominent persons who are interested or working in the field of women and development. Organized as a task force in 1976, the Network is responsible for collecting and distributing information on UNICEF programme experiences; circulating research relevant to programming with and for women; and developing policy and monitoring its application in country programmes.

55. In Mexico, feminist groups and organizations of women filmmakers were assisted by UNICEF in the promotion of programmes to improve the image of women. In this connection, a seminar of women journalists is also being organized. UNICEF has

also supported the production of a slide presentation on women's participation in productive activities (Slide Set No. 6) and the preparation of seven films.

56. As the lead-agency of the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) Working Group on Development Education, UNICEF has proposed the establishment of a subgroup on Women and Development and the production of special kits, jointly by a number of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. So far two have been produced: "Women and Disability", and "Women, Health and Development". Work is now beginning on a third kit which would be concerned with women's economic role in terms of employment, unpaid work at home and in the fields, appropriate technology, energy, and income-generating activities.

57. UNICEF has also been actively involved in the United Nations interagency task force on women's involvement in water and sanitation and in the information interagency working group on Women, Population and Development chaired by UNESCO.

58. In the past two years, UNICEF staff members have attended numerous workshops and seminars where the problems faced by women in developing countries have been discussed and solutions to those problems have been explored. Some of these workshops were consciousness-raising sessions for members of the organization and others were in-country advocacy and planning workshops involving UNICEF, government officials, and representatives of non-governmental organizations.

59. Efforts to strengthen institutional arrangements both at the governmental and non-governmental levels for information dissemination and programmes for the integration of women in development are being undertaken in the Comoros, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Honduras, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Maldives, Nicaragua, the Niger, Sri Lanka, the United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Thailand, for example, UNICEF assistance was given to the Clearing House of the National Commission on Women's Affairs which has been transferred to the Office of the Prime Minister in order to facilitate its more active use in policy decision-making. Similarly, in the Maldives, UNICEF has been co-operating with the National Women's Committee which was formed in the Office of the President. As a result of discussions held, activities to integrate women in the development process will be included in the forthcoming programme of co-operation between UNICEF and the Government of the Maldives. Intergovernmental machinery, such as the African Training and Research Centre for Women, also receives UNICEF support.

60. It may be noted that for the most part, UNICEF advocacy and information dissemination activities on the participation of women are conducted as part of and not separate from its programming efforts in developing countries. This is a positive trend. The need for advocacy and generating information for information's sake has ended. Attention now should be focused on addressing the needs of women within the framework of mainstream economic planning in country specific contexts.

8. World Food Programme

61. The World Food Programme indicated that it has significantly increased the amount of space dedicated to the theme of women in development and related subjects in its regular publications, viz. World Food Programme News and the periodical Newsletter to the Field.

9. United Nations Development Programme

62. UNDP continues its efforts to promote women's participation in development through its technical co-operation programme. A progress report on follow-up action to the joint agency/UNDP action-oriented assessment of Rural Women's Participation in Development (Evaluation Study No. 3, summarized in DP/453) was presented to the twenty-ninth session of the Governing Council. 5/ The report covers relevant activities throughout the United Nations development system and indicates that considerable progress has been made in institutionalizing a standing concern with women's interests in the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects through action in three main areas: staff training, adoption of procedures designed to ensure women's participation in project activities, and the provision of guidelines and instructions to field and headquarters staff. Substantive progress has also been made in improving the data base for planning for women's participation in development and implementing the proposals for action that were taken by the special programming missions that constituted an integral part of Evaluation Study No. 3.

63. As had been standard policy for several years, UNDP's Division of Information continues to call attention to women's needs and activities within the information work programme financed by its regular budget. UNDP-supported projects involving women have been regularly mentioned in such publications as the "Mini Report", "TDC News", "Development in Action", "Background Briefs on Least-Developed Countries" and the "Energy Kit". A "Background Brief" reviewing UNDP's efforts on behalf of women since 1975 has been issued and "Project Achievement Sheets" on projects benefiting women are prepared on an ad hoc basis. A booklet on possibilities for co-operation between non-governmental organizations and UNDP and its affiliated Funds, which calls attention to the special role of women's groups, has been produced, and a brochure on women for the "UNDP at a Glance" series is in production. In addition, promotion and distribution of previously released (but still relevant) materials on women has continued (e.g., "Evaluation Study of Rural Women's Participation in Development"; Development Issue Papers on Women and the new international economic order and Women and TDC; booklet, "Integration of Women in Development"; "Women in Development Courses for Action" sound/slide films for orientation and training).

64. Under its Field Coverage programme, the Division of Information has continued its support for the Inter Press Service news agency, which has women's features services for Latin America and Africa, and for the Depth News agency, which regularly issues features on women in Asia. In addition, journalists and photographers for whom UNDP provided support for development reportage are regularly briefed on projects of interest to women. Among the notable 1982 results of this programme were radio coverage by two journalists of women's projects in Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal and Kenya, and coverage of women's issues in several African and Asian countries by three print journalists.

65. The Division of Information also supports the Non-Governmental Liaison Service in New York and Geneva, which features issues of concern to women in its development education work with northern-based groups; and staff members of the Division of Information treat the topic of women and development in briefings they carry out for various governmental, school, community and non-governmental organizations groups.

66. UNDP has also tapped projects budgets to call attention to women's issues. The information support project for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, for example, highlights the role of women in water/sanitation in its case histories, newsletter and other briefing materials, as well as in the film, "Journey for Survival", which was co-produced with the United Nations, UNICEF and WHO and is being distributed worldwide in four languages. A paper on the role of women in water/sanitation, prepared by UNDP, has been endorsed by the Decade's Steering Committee for Co-operative Action, and an inter-agency task force formed to devise a strategy for implementation of its recommendations. Consultations with indigenous non-governmental organizations in Asia have taken place, preliminary to national non-governmental organizations workshops to be held in late 1982 which will explore how women's groups can further the Decade's goal. Efforts are under way to mobilize funds from outside the United Nations system for a "Water Advocate" to share her experience in mobilizing women for water/sanitation activities with women's groups in other countries.

67. Projects funds have also been used to produce a booklet to promote the National Household Survey Capability Programme, through which countries can improve their data base for development planning and which, through its focus on the household, is of special interest to women.

10. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

68. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization stated that during 1981 its Regional and Country Studies Branch had carried out special studies with a view to identifying ways and means of accelerating the effective integration of women into the development of two industrial sectors, namely, food processing and textiles. Information on activities of women in different industries was to be collected in the process of carrying out country studies. Further information on activities during 1980 and 1981 to secure greater involvement of women in industrial development was available in documents ID/B/256 and ID/B/283.

11. United Nations Fund for Population Activities

69. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities issued "Guidelines for UNFPA policies and programmes in the field of women, population and development". It also prepared a special chapter on Women, Population and Development, as part of the "UNFPA Manual for Needs Assessment and Programme Development". The former document dealt with the integration of women in project activities supported by the Fund, while the latter provided instructions for examining specific needs and concerns of women in population-development related programmes, and how to increase women's participation in the relevant activities.

70. Both of these documents had been distributed to UNFPA headquarters staff and field representatives, UNDP Resident Representatives and participating and Executing agencies.

71. In addition, the Fund has been endeavouring to ensure that in the appraisal and review of requests submitted for UNFPA assistance, due attention was given to

ascertain whether all the possibilities for women's participation in the proposed activities had been taken into consideration.

12. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

72. In paragraph 8 of resolution 36/126, the General Assembly stressed the need for close and continued co-operation between the United Nations system and the United Nations-sponsored International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to allow the Institute to carry out its mandate.

73. The Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women held its second session in January 1982, when it examined and approved the programme and budget for 1982-1983 for the Institute. This was brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session (E/1982/11).

74. In order that the Institute fulfil its catalytic role in its fields of competence, the principle of the network concept as a mode of operation was approved by the Board for the development in stages of a series of co-operative arrangements with bodies within the United Nations system, as well as outside it, for the execution of particular programmes.

75. In accordance with this, INSTRAW, in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, is currently implementing a joint project on the improvement and better utilization of statistics and indicators on evaluating the situation of women and their role in all aspects of economic and social development.

76. The Institute is also participating in the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD). The Task Force, under the authority of the Steering Committee of the IDWSSD, has been convened in an effort to enhance the role of women as participants and beneficiaries in water supply, sanitation and the perception of related health aspects.

77. As INSTRAW's contribution to research studies of the future which could help women to participate fully in the development process, the Institute is participating in the elaboration of the United Nations University long-term project, provisionally entitled "Household, gender and age".

78. Co-operative arrangement for joint programme activities between INSTRAW, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, especially FAO and the ILO, and with other United Nations bodies such as UNDP, UNIDO are currently being worked out.

B. Specialized agencies

79. In addition to the reports summarized below submitted in response to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 36/126, the following specialized agencies also reported to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-ninth session on activities of special interest to women: ILO (E/CN.6/1982/3 and Corr.1); UNESCO (E/CN.6/1982/5); FAO (E/CN.6/1982/11); and WHO (E/CN.6/1982/12).

1. International Labour Organisation

80. The International Labour Office stated that it was conducting research and studies and was implementing technical co-operation projects dealing with the problems of women's employment, vocational training and conditions of work which had a direct bearing on the recommendations adopted in the Copenhagen Programme of Action. 6/

81. The results of the ILO's research on women were published either in Department's monographs or in printed studies. Summaries of these studies were also published in the Bulletin "Women at Work" and in the Press Bulletin "ILO Information" which had a wide distribution. Both Bulletins also disseminated information on ILO technical co-operation activities directed to women. In addition, the International Labour Review and the Social Information Bulletin regularly published articles dealing with issues specific to women.

82. The Bulletin, "Women at Work", published twice a year in English and in French, kept Governments, workers' and employers' organizations, non-governmental organizations, research institutes, informed of news, ideas, events, data and programmes concerning women workers all over the world.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

83. As regards inter-agency activities, FAO, as lead agency for the ACC Task Force on Rural Development, had responsibility with the ILO for the item of work on women's participation as a part of the activity of people's participation. A paper on checklists and guidelines to promote integration of rural women in development was to be circulated to member agencies for comment as part of FAO's contribution. Ideas on ways to promote the participation of rural women would also be included.

84. FAO continued development of its strategy for a wide dissemination within its constituent units of information on the participation of women and their integration in agriculture and rural development in all sectors of FAO activities. It continued the preparation of guidelines and instructions to FAO headquarters and field staff to ensure the integration of women in agriculture and rural development. Following the preparation of guidelines on the integration of women in rural development in support of the follow-up to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development FAO adopted its most recent strategy, the innovative feature of which was the direct involvement of the Technical Divisions in the development and testing of checklists relating rural women to the specific concerns of each division. In this way, it was hoped to increase the familiarity of the professional staff of the

Technical Divisions with the relevance of women's concerns for their own work and to improve the chances that the checklists would be used in the formulation of projects.

85. Steps have been taken to sensitize FAO staff to rural women's concerns and to ensure that women's interests are taken into account in the planning, design, implementation and evaluation of programmes and projects. The Inter-Divisional Working Group on Women in Development has provided consultants to assist the Technical Divisions in the following activities - preparation of checklists and guidelines to ensure that rural women's interests are taken into account in the design of programmes and projects; identification of activities currently involving rural women in each Technical Division and gaps in present coverage; identification of promising areas for development of new activities addressed to rural women in the light of their responsibilities in food systems and development of screening procedures, within each Division, for review of project proposals with women's concerns in mind.

86. The first of a series of meetings intended to sensitize the Technical Divisions to the need to integrate rural women's concerns in their activities was held with the Agriculture Department. It led to a second meeting to sensitize the Country Project Officers, who are responsible for the management of large-scale agricultural projects, to the need to ensure that rural women's concerns are taken into account in the monitoring of project operations, performance and impact, so as to avoid unforeseen negative effects on women's load, income and decision-making roles.

87. A series of FAO Staff Training Seminars regarding World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) policy concerns began in early 1982. One of the case studies intended for discussion at the seminar for the staff of the Agricultural Operations Division was to be on rural women. Regional Officers attended a Headquarters meeting on WCARRD principles for action which included a presentation of the highlights of WCARRD regarding women's needs and contributions to development.

88. A briefing session was arranged by the FAO Office for Inter-Agency Co-ordination between members of the IDWG/WID secretariat and the representatives of International non-governmental organizations regarding the relevance of the FAO Women in Development Programme for their work.

89. Technical officers responsible for women's concerns in fisheries, forestry and irrigation were beginning a training process in preparation for briefing their own Division's representatives on project identification/formulation missions. This strategy was intended to lead to the institutionalization of a standing concern with rural women in missions.

90. The following activities had been undertaken to improve the data base required for planning rural women's participation in rural development: improvement of the coverage of rural women in the WCARRD Programme of Socio-Economic Indicators for Monitoring Rural Development; within the project "Statistics on Women's Participation in Agricultural Production" three modules for measuring women's work in agriculture were developed and pretested; on the basis of four baseline studies on women in rural households were completed between 1975 and 1980 as part of the

FAO/SIDA project "Promoting the Participation of Women in Rural Development" (INT/247/SWE) an FAO publication was prepared on "Preparation of Baseline Studies on Women in Rural Households"; the Farm Management Data Collection and Analysis Package was integrally revised to focus on the farm household as an integrated production and consumption unit, with disaggregation by sex and age for all farm tasks.

91. The following steps had been taken to monitor women's project activities: the "FAO Cumulative Index/Monitoring System on FAO's Rural Women and Development Activities" was being up-dated by means of a questionnaire prepared by the IDWG/WID; a component on social impact analysis was being included in an FAO/SIDA WCARRD follow-up programme: "Community Action for Disadvantaged Rural Women"; a brief was being prepared for FAO participants at the ACC Task Force Panel on Monitoring and Evaluation, held at the World Bank in late October 1981, and consisted of concrete suggestions for (a) improvement of the coverage of rural women in socio-economic indicators for monitoring rural poverty at the national level and (b) improvement of the coverage of women in the monitoring of project operations, performance and impact; as a current joint activity between the IDWG/WID and the Agriculture Department a paper for the 1983 meeting of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) on the item, "The Role of Women in Agriculture Production in the Context of WCARRD" was being prepared with the purpose of reporting on FAO experience of integrating concerns for rural women in the design of agricultural projects as it pertained to women's responsibilities in the food cycle and as WCARRD focused on these matters.

3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

92. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has prepared a model survey on women's access to and participation in cultural life. This model survey will be tested in Gabon and Finland in the course of 1982, and the results will be communicated to the Member States. UNESCO has also distributed, since 1975, 23 documents (reports of studies, seminars, meetings) and three publications in several language versions to over 500 addressees throughout the world, including individuals, government services, institutes, international, intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations. Two other publications (among which a brochure on girls' and women's participation in technical and vocational education) will appear in early 1983.

93. UNESCO is continuing its series of regional seminars on women and media decision-making. Three seminars have been held so far following the priority recommendation of the United Nations/UNESCO Seminar on Women and the Media, held at United Nations Headquarters in May 1980. The aim of the seminars is to sensitize high level media managers to the implications for society of the neglect of women, both as audience members and media personnel.

94. The first seminar, held in Jamaica in September 1981 for the Caribbean region, benefited not only from UNESCO financing but was also aided by the Government of Jamaica. The second seminar, held at Kuala Lumpur in November 1981, was assisted by the Hoso-Bunka Foundation of Japan, in addition to UNESCO. The third seminar, held in Mexico for the Latin American region in March 1982, benefited from a contribution from the Government of Mexico. Additional funds are being solicited

not only from Member States particularly interested in this problem, but also from the regional broadcasting unions and women's organizations.

95. Included in UNESCO's Programme and Budget for 1981-1983 are also various activities to encourage and reinforce the dissemination of information on the participation of women in all aspects of economic, social and political life. Publications already distributed include studies of "Women and development: indicators of their changing role"; "Studies on women in South-East Asia" (a status report by Lella Dube); "Female Labour Force and Fertility in Argentina: Regional Patterns of Demographic and Socio-Economic Change"; "Women as Household Heads: Family participation in the Labour Force and Migration in Uruguay"; and "A bibliographic Guide to Studies on the Status of Women, Development and Population Trends". Future studies will be undertaken on: rural transformation and its implications for women's status; contemporary changes in family and society; women's status and demographic trends and human rights and family planning.

96. Furthermore, the dissemination of information has been undertaken through the: UNESCO/UNFPA Features Services on Women and Population; Training seminars/workshops aimed at improving coverage by the mass media of activities promoting the role and status of women and their participation in the development process, including "Workshop for journalists of the African Women's features service, held from 12 to 23 October 1981 at Marandellas, Zimbabwe"; "Seminaire sur la communication sociale au service des programmes de promotion féminine et de participation des femmes au développement, Libreville, Gabon, 22-26 février 1982", and "Course in social communication for women professionals in population programmes, Shanghai, China, 23 August-3 September 1982.

97. The UNESCO Regular Programme Budget provided for the activities relating to the equality of educational opportunity for women and girls has increased considerably since 1975:

(in United States dollars)

1975-1976	340,600
1977-1978	390,900
1979-1980	635,700
1981-1983	354,100

This increase is expected to continue.

4. International Civil Aviation Organization

98. Steady progress has been made in efforts made by ICAO to increase the number of female Professional staff employed in the secretariat (Headquarters and Regional Offices). On 31 December 1980, there were staff in the Professional category of whom 33 or 11.26 per cent were females. On 31 December 1981, there were 41 female representing 13.62 per cent out of a total Professional staff of 301. As at 1 July 1982, out of a total Professional staff of 307, 44 were females (14.33 per cent).

99. Another encouraging aspect in this area is the increased participation of women in the Familiarization Course which is held annually at the headquarters of ICAO in order to familiarize a selected number (18) of professional staff of national civil aviation administrations with the work of the organization. The number of female participants in this course has risen from one in 1979, none in 1980 and one in 1981 to five in 1982.

100. One such activity has been civil aviation, an industry in which, since its inception, women have participated in a very limited way. They have played their part almost entirely on the airline side, as secretaries, ticket agents, reservations clerks and, of course, flight stewardesses. Rarely have they been found in operations or technical areas. However, in the world at large and particularly in the developing world, this situation is gradually changing.

101. The emergence of women into sophisticated and technological aviation activities has been observed and actively fostered by ICAO's Technical Assistance Programme. More and more women are being trained through fellowships to assume functions hitherto entirely carried out by males.

102. An analysis of ICAO fellowship awards since 1979 to date illustrates this point. Over the three and one-half year period, more and more women have been trained in technical aviation fields. These include but are not restricted to: Air Traffic Control, Air and Space Law, Air Transport, Aerodrome Administration, Aerodrome Engineering and Maintenance, Aeronautical Information Services, Communications Maintenance and Operations, Flight Operations, Accident Investigation and Airworthiness, Aeronautical Meteorology, Aviation Medicine, Airworthiness and Piloting.

103. As a percentage of all candidates trained, women have been on the rise:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total ICAO fellowships</u>	<u>To women</u>	<u>Women as part of 1,000</u>
1979	1,055	8	8
1980	1,356	48	35
1981	1,180	50	42
1982*	379	18	47

* As at 31 May.

104. ICAO fellowship training has been awarded to women from countries of disparate cultures, widely dispersed through the developing world. These include: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, China, Columbia, Egypt, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire.

105. After their training, most of these women have been integrated into their national civil aviation establishments, and have performed their duties on a par with their male counterparts. This trend of an increasing involvement of women in technical civil aviation is one which ICAO supports whole-heartedly.

5. World Health Organization

106. The World Health Organization reported that the World Health Assembly resolution WHA29.43 (May 1976) had set the framework for women, health and development activities, including liaison with other organizations; co-operation with countries in developing intersectoral programmes for women; promoting the involvement of women in primary health care activities; strengthening WHO's programme related to women's health needs and problems; identifying and strengthening elements within WHO's programmes concerning women's issues.

107. A women, health and development focal point in the Geneva office and in each of the regional offices co-ordinated and disseminated information concerning WHO's activities. While variations existed in different regions, main strategies included the promotion of intersectoral approaches for improving the status of women; involvement of women's organizations in primary health care and the synthesis and dissemination of information about women, health and development.

108. Through participation in meetings, conferences and the preparation of reports, WHO provided the information for health components in the broader women and development programmes, particularly within the United Nations system. WHO supported several types of activity at regional and global levels for (a) direct support to local village level organizations in primary health care, (b) strengthening of national women's organizations or governmental bureaux in advocacy roles and (c) involving international women's health non-governmental organizations in raising awareness about women's health issues. Women, health and development functioned as an information resource to collect and provide information and material to programmes within the organization at central and regional levels, as well as to related women and women's organizations throughout the world. The main areas included the health needs and problems specific to women, women as health care providers and the interrelationships of women's social and economic status with health, and vice versa.

109. The programme of WHO as a whole promoted the implementation of the Programme of Action of the United Nations Decade of Women. As the international co-ordinating agency in the field of health, WHO had special responsibilities and interest with regard to the health sections, and in particular concerning the promotion of primary health care.

6. World Bank

110. The World Bank pointed out that it continued to take account of the objectives of the Plan of Action and the provisions that were relevant to its operational activities. The Adviser on Women in Development closely examined Bank assisted

projects for their impact on women, and disseminated information on women's participation through special staff papers, project audits and training programmes.

7. International Monetary Fund

111. The International Monetary Fund indicated that while appreciating the importance of the subject covered by General Assembly resolution 36/126 it had no specific activities to report which would come within the area of competence of the Fund.

8. Universal Postal Union

112. The Universal Postal Union reported that it had no comments in this regard as, because of its purely technical nature, it had no plan of action of its own for the realization of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women. Nevertheless, the international bureau of the Union would continue to follow closely the evolution within the United Nations of the question of women in development with a view to communicate decisions and measures relevant to the improvement of women's condition and women's full integration in development processes to the postal administrations of the Union's member countries.

9. International Maritime Organization (IMO)

113. The International Maritime Organization reported that it had taken due note of the resolution. Its terms would be borne in mind in all appropriate cases. In accordance with its usual practice, resolution 36/126 would be reported to the IMO Council at its next session in November 1982 for information and action as appropriate.

10. International Fund for Agricultural Development

114. The International Fund for Agricultural Development had continued to give special attention to the role of women in agricultural development in its project design and implementation. The aims of reduction of poverty and malnutrition and the improvement of agricultural production took account of rural women's participation at all levels. Among loans provided by IFAD to individuals under Credit Project, about 30 per cent of all the borrowers in a particular country were women. Moreover, in all projects financed by IFAD there was a provision for monitoring, *inter alia*, the impact of the project on the beneficiary. In carrying out its monitoring, IFAD intended to make a special effort to assess the impact of its projects on the income and welfare of women and on children's nutrition. Many of the projects financed by IFAD had components with special benefit for women, such as training of the groups of women to prepare village women for administering the facilities to be provided for collective use at the village level and develop their skill in jobs and handicraft, etc. which could supplement family income and strengthen the position of women's group in the community; local organization of agricultural and community work to ensure the active participation of all concerned

and to give all members of household equal access to land resources, water, credit, inputs and equipment, etc., thereby helping the fuller participation of women in the development process; development of water supply, domestic woodlands and improvement of the health and nutritional levels of the local population, all of which had a direct bearing on women; financing of small maternity hospitals, dispensaries, village wells and the establishment of cereal banks through the village development fund, and encouraging women to set up new enterprises such as grain mills and oilpressing activities to participate more fully in other aspects of village life and decision making.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 4 (E/1982/14).

2/ Working papers setting out the activities of the United Nations system are available from the Secretariat.

3/ Estudio preliminar de la condición y participación económica de la mujer en el Perú rural (E/CEPAL/R.245); Perfil de la situación de la mujer en Bolivia (E/CEPAL/G.1190); Impacto de la modernización sobre la mujer de una comunidad rural (E/CEPAL/R.318); América Latina: Análisis de problemas sociales relativos a la mujer en diversos sectores (E/CEPAL/R.3).

4/ The report was published in book form under the title Women and Development: Guidelines for Programme/Project Planning.

5/ "Integration of Women in Development." Report of the Administrator (DP/1982/16).

6/ A detailed description of these activities is contained in the document submitted to the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/1982/3).
