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Thirty-sixth session

Item 88 of the provisional agenda\* UN/SA COLLECTION

UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

Note verbale dated 9 September 1981 from the Permanent Mission of  
Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations, in its capacity as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to request him to circulate as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 88 of the provisional agenda, the attached Final Document adopted by the Meeting of High-Level Experts of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries Concerned with the Role of Women in Development, held in Havana from 25 to 27 May 1981.

\* A/36/150.



ANNEX

MEETING OF HIGH-LEVEL EXPERTS OF NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CONCERNED WITH THE ROLE OF WOMEN  
IN DEVELOPMENT

Havana, May 25-27, 1981

Agenda

1. Opening
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice Chairmen and Rapporteur
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Discussion and adoption of the Program of Action
5. Adoption of the final document

MEETING OF HIGH-LEVEL EXPERTS OF NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CONCERNED WITH THE ROLE OF WOMEN  
IN DEVELOPMENT

Havana, May 25-27, 1981

FINAL REPORT

1. The Meeting of High-Level Experts of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries Concerned with the Role of Women in Development was held in Havana, the Republic of Cuba, May 25-27, 1981. It was attended by the following member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement and other interested developing countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cape Verde, the People's Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Iraq, Jamaica, the DPR of Korea, Kuwait, Lao, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, SWAPO, Syria, Uganda, Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

The following countries and organizations attended as observers: the African National Congress (ANC), Argentina and Mexico.

Representatives from the United Nations and the Economic Commission for Latin America also attended.

2. The Meeting noted with satisfaction that many delegations were headed by high-ranking governmental officials and top leaders of the women's organizations, and it considered this as proof of the significance the Movement attached to the role of women in development.
3. In its opening session, the Meeting was addressed by Comrade Vilma Espín Guillois, member of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba and President of the Federation of Cuban Women, whose speech was distributed as an official document of the Meeting.
4. The Meeting elected Mrs. Vilma Espín Guillois as Chairman, by acclamation; Mrs. Olga C. Lima, from Angola; Mrs. Rose Francine Rogombe, from Gabon; Mrs. Eftikhar Aeyoub, from Iraq; and Mrs. Mila Djordjic, from Yugoslavia, as Vice Chairmen; and Mrs. Magda Enríquez Callejas, from Nicaragua, as Rapporteur.
5. The Meeting agreed to set up a Drafting Committee open to all the attending countries, and it elected Mrs. Nirmala Buch, from India, to head it.

6. The Chairperson submitted the Draft Agenda and Work Program to the delegates. Both documents were approved with some amendments and are annexed to this Report.

7. In the opening session, the participants agreed to send the following message to the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, being held in Paris:

"Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim  
Chairman of the International Conference on  
Sanctions against South Africa  
UNESCO Headquarters  
Paris, France

"The participants in the Conference on the Role of Women in Development held in Havana May 25-27,

"keeping in mind the situation that prevails in southern Africa, particularly in the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, where the people -- and especially the women -- are oppressed by one of the cruelest regimes mankind has ever known, the Pretoria racist regime;

"bearing in mind that any Program of Action that seeks to integrate women in development can only be implemented when the peoples can choose for themselves the road to development that they believe best; and

"keeping in mind that implementation of UN Resolution 435 is considered to be the most effective way to solve the Namibian problem,

"unconditionally support all the decisions adopted by the Conference on Sanctions against South Africa as a means to exert pressure on the Pretoria racist minority regime which refuses to accept the international community's resolutions on the Namibian problem and to recognize SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people and

"reiterate their solidarity with the southern African peoples that are struggling for their full liberation."

8. In that same session the Meeting observed a minute of silence in honor of Jaime Roldos, the late President of the Republic of Ecuador; his wife; and other governmental officials.
9. The Agenda was examined in an open debate during which 34 delegations and a United Nations representatives voiced their views on the role of women in development in their countries and in international life and the need to adopt a Program of Action to govern cooperation among non-aligned and other interested developing countries. This Program of Action should become a sound basis for implementing concrete measures in this regard.

10. The Meeting resolved to approve the following

PROGRAM OF ACTION

on the role of women in development in the non-aligned and other interested developing countries.

Introduction

1. The high-level experts,

- a) i) recalling the recommendation made by the 5th Summit Conference held in Colombo in 1976;
- ii) carrying out the mandate of the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on the Role of Women in Development, held in Baghdad May 6-13, 1979;
- iii) recalling also the relevant recommendations of the Baghdad Conference which were reaffirmed by the 6th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana in September 1979;
- b) considering the Program of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women: equality, development and peace, adopted in Copenhagen in July 1980 and endorsed by the 35th General Assembly of the United Nations and the valuable contribution made in this connection by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; and
- c) recalling that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in New Delhi February 9-12, 1981, considered that this Meeting of High-Level Experts should make a constructive contribution toward implementing the Baghdad Conference's mandate and recommendations,

STATED

- 2. that there was a need to fully implement the World Plan of Action adopted in Mexico (1975) and the Program of Action adopted in Baghdad (1979) and Copenhagen (1980) and to adopt complementary measures at the national, regional, subregional and international levels, integrating the established strategies, and the measures adopted in the national development plans and/or programs and in the programs of cooperation among the developing countries, in order to achieve the goals set for the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

3. that women's equality; their integration in the development process; and the improvement of their economic, political, social, legal and cultural situation were an integral part of the global process of development, which demands the establishment of the New International Economic Order, based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interests and cooperation among all states. Likewise, it requires a change in the current, extremely unjust international relations and the existence of conditions of international peace and security. Therefore, it may be affirmed that the concept of equality is closely related to that of development -- which, in turn, is related to the concept of peace;
4. that the current crisis in the international economic system continued to reflect underlying structural maladjustments, a basic imbalance in the world economy and a persistent lack of equity in international economic relations;
5. that they were seriously concerned because the complex problems related to women's position in the contemporary world and the solution of these problems were closely related to the lack of progress in establishing the New International Economic Order. A stalemate had been reached in launching a new round of global negotiations, as a result of the negative attitude of a small minority of the industrialized countries, and this adversely affected the economic well-being of the international community. Therefore, there was a need for greater understanding and a deeper appreciation of the relevance, importance and implications of genuine world interdependence based on the principles of active peaceful coexistence, as strongly advocated by the non-aligned countries;
6. that the lack of progress in establishing the New International Economic Order required that greater attention be paid to the collective efforts and cooperation of the non-aligned and other developing countries, applying the policy of economic independence and collective self-reliance which is an important element in the struggle to establish the New International Economic Order;
7. that this implied stepping up the non-aligned and other developing countries' cooperation in all fields, to strengthen their unity, their solidarity and their bargaining position with the developed countries, and searching for appropriate national development strategies, using all human resources, men and women alike; and

8. that there can be no peace without development, and no development without peace. This means that the struggle for peace is a struggle for development -- which, in turn, implies struggling against all inequalities throughout the world that have been caused by imperialism; colonialism; neocolonialism; apartheid racism (including Zionism); racial discrimination; and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference and hegemony and by an extremely unjust international economic order.
9. The Meeting of High-Level Experts reaffirms its grave concern over the deterioration of the international situation as the result of crisis in the process of détente. The escalation of the irrational arms race and proliferation of the focal points of aggression and tension have led to the resurgence of the cold war, threatening mankind's very survival. The defense of peace is the main task of all people. It involves struggling against imperialism; colonialism; neocolonialism; Zionism; all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference and hegemony; and great power and bloc policies. It also involves rejecting all forms of direct or indirect subjection, dependence, interference and intervention and all political, economic, military and cultural pressures in international relations and strictly adhering to the principle of nonintervention and noninterference in the internal and external affairs of states. The historic struggle for development -- and, consequently, improved conditions for women -- requires a climate of peace. The Meeting reiterated its full solidarity with and support for the struggles that countries and peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation are waging to win self-determination, freedom and independence. The active participation of women in this struggle is a decisive factor in strengthening international peace and security.
10. Deeply concerned by the situation of women in southern Africa who are kept from fully devoting themselves to development problems by the constant attacks made on their respective countries, on the one hand, and by the illegal occupation of their territory and apartheid, on the other, the Meeting resolves to continue paying special attention to the serious situation that women and children face as a result of the Pretoria racist regime's policies of aggression and apartheid.
11. In this context, the Meeting reaffirms that the Pretoria regime's persistent illegal occupation of Namibia violates the principles and objectives of the Charter, decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and

the resolutions of the OAU and of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and that it is aimed at maintaining an atmosphere of insecurity and instability in southern Africa.

12. The Meeting of Experts also reiterates its support to and solidarity with the front-line states, particularly the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, victims of harassment and armed aggression by the racist regime of South Africa.
13. It calls for increased aid of all kinds for SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and for the South African liberation movements and denounces the manoeuvres of certain Western powers -- particularly the United States of America -- aimed at delaying the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435/78.
14. Concerned over the aggravation of the situation in Western Sahara, the Meeting of Experts expresses its solidarity with and support for the struggle that Saharawi women are waging for their country's independence.
15. The Meeting invites the parties directly concerned to immediately initiate negotiations so the Saharawi people can exercise their right to free determination and independence, in compliance with Resolution 1514 (XV) of the UN General Assembly, the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the OAU and the decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.
16. The Meeting recalled the Ministerial Conference in New Delhi's statement that a just peace in the region could only be established on the basis of Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the Palestinian people's recovery of all their inalienable national rights. Also, the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and any act which contravenes this is null and void. The Ministers declared that the Camp David Agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty had no validity insofar as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967. They also denounced any initiative based on those agreements.
17. The experts strongly denounced Israel for its continuous and persistent policy of aggression, expansion, annexation and the establishment of settlements. They also denounced Israel's stepped-up genocidal war on

the Palestinian and Lebanese people in Lebanon and reaffirmed their full support for the unity of Lebanon's land and people, its independence and its sovereignty, and they denounced, threats against Syria. They also denounced the attitude of those states -- particularly the United States -- that provide Israel with aid and arms, for the experts believe that the true purpose of supplying Israel with enormous quantities of arms is to strengthen it as a base for colonialism and racism in the Third World.

18. The Meeting reaffirms the non-aligned pledge to provide Palestinian women with concrete solidarity in various forms, such as political, cultural and informational programs for development, channeled through the Palestine Liberation Organization, to support their struggle against occupation.
19. Recalling the Ministerial Meeting at New Delhi's profound regret over the continuing Iraqi-Iranian war, the experts stated that all differences or claims which might exist between states should be settled by peaceful means, so peaceful relations might prevail among member states.
20. The experts expressed their concern over the increasing tensions in Central America and the Caribbean, caused by US imperialism's pressures and acts of hostility, which threaten peace and security in the region. These include its interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador; its aggressive attitude and actions against the dignity and sovereignty of the people of Nicaragua and Grenada; its continuation of the blockade imposed on Cuba and its illegal occupation of the Guantánamo base; and the continuing situation of the Puerto Rican people, which is contrary to resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the Special Committee on Decolonization. They strongly supported all the Central American and Caribbean countries' right to develop their own processes in peace and security.
21. The high-level experts reaffirmed that it was necessary for men and women to struggle to help the developing countries advance along the road of development. This development should be not only economic but also social. It isn't just a matter of achieving economic growth, as this won't, by itself, bring about integral development. It won't be possible to achieve development -- and, therefore, peace -- without an appropriate development policy centered around the human being. If an appropriate policy is not set in this regard, it will be impossible to achieve development -- and, consequently, peace;

22. That the minimum essential components of this integral socioeconomic development were access to employment, health and education, adopted as a subtheme in the World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. These are basic aspects in the women's advancement. Full, effective participation by men and women in employment, medical assistance and education is one of the basics for economic and social development in each country; and
23. That in order to implement a development policy in which the human being is the main participant and the beneficiary of development, a political will is required that is a democratic expression of the people's interests, to eliminate all forms of exploitation and discrimination against women, including all forms of racial discrimination,

#### AND RECOMMENDED

24. The following Program of Action on the role of women in development within the framework of the Program of Economic Action, which will contribute to the achievement of women's total liberation from domination, subordination and sociopolitical inequality, enabling them to possess true human dignity and lead independent and creative lives:

#### I. PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

1. The national development policies should include the full integration of women in the development process as an integral part of general socioeconomic progress, since this participation is an undeniably important index for fully determining the depth of that development process. They should therefore include.
  - a)
    - i) the establishment and strengthening of a governmental mechanism that functions as a coordinating body to increase women's participation in and access to development programs;
    - ii) the adoption of integrated development policies that guarantee equal opportunities and legal, educational, professional and social rights for women, to enable them to fulfill their multiple roles; and
    - iii) supportive measures and services, such as child care supported by the state, to enable women to participate in all activities on equal terms with men and to strengthen their access to the opportunities provided legally;

- b) examination of the impact of development measures on the roles of different groups of women, with a view to preventing any adverse effects and providing supportive measures for women to adapt to changed situations and opportunities without undue disturbances;
  - c) promotion and support of women's organizations at the grass-roots level; and
  - d) identification of the factors that restrict women's access to the rural infrastructure and the means of production that are available to them, assisting women to make use of them by removing social and cultural barriers and promoting grass-roots women's organizations in the rural areas.
2. A correct modification of the socioeconomic and political structures is an essential element for guaranteeing complete integral development -- which, along with specific action aimed at eliminating discrimination against women and the distortion of their real role, will allow them to be fully integrated in society.
3. National strategies should take into account the impact international factors have on the attainment of national objectives with regard to women's integration in development -- primarily the impact of the conditions that women with special disadvantages and those who are still fighting to achieve national liberation (especially the South African and Palestinian women) face -- by providing special legal attention for Namibian and South African women, who live in the system of apartheid and in the occupied Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories; denouncing the situation in which they live; and cooperating in their legal defense. Similar attention should be provided for other women whose right to self-determination has been violated and for refugee and displaced women the world over.
4. To achieve these goals of women's full integration and participation in the development process, it is recommended that governments, national organizations and nongovernmental organizations adopt the following priorities:
- a) provide the necessary technical and financial support for implementing the Program of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; the Program of Action of the Baghdad Conference; and Regional Programs of Action;

- b) take measures to establish effective national channels for integrating women in development and provide an analysis that will permit an understanding of the factors that block those channels and show how to achieve integration;
- c) adopt the necessary measures for revising and reforming national legislation as a whole, when required, to guarantee men and women's legal equality in the socioeconomic and political spheres, with special emphasis on civil, family, labor and penal rights; work to achieve broad support for a Family Code that will provide consistent egalitarian standards for family relations, wherever one is lacking; recognize the social function of maternity; guarantee that women in the countryside have the same rights as men with regard to land ownership and rental; and provide the measures and mechanisms to guarantee that women are provided with information and assistance on all legal and legislative matters that concern them;
- d) ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other United Nations international conventions relating to women's rights;
- e) devote special attention to integrating women in all areas of national activities, particularly the nontraditional sectors of work; consistently enact and effectively implement laws stipulating equal pay for equal work for men and women in all productive sectors; and improve working conditions and on-the-job protection for women by:
  - i) drawing up strategies for increasing women's participation in the work force, giving special attention to fostering conditions that will generate jobs for women who are heads of families;
  - ii) developing and implementing training programs in sectors and areas where women are not traditionally employed, so women workers can receive technical training and increase their participation in the decision-making process of development, which could help to diminish the migration from rural to urban areas; and
  - iii) providing training in appropriate farming techniques for women in rural areas, educating them to participate in the integral development

of the community and guaranteeing that women in rural areas have the same rights and opportunities as men and equal access to all forms of development;

- f) guarantee women's right to education by ensuring equality enrollment in schools of all kinds at the elementary and secondary levels of education; approve extensive, dynamic literacy and adult education programs, giving special attention to women in rural areas, marginal neighborhoods and other disadvantaged situations; encourage coeducation; implement a policy of vocational training; and take effective measures to reduce the drop-out rate among girls and young women, especially those in the previously mentioned social groups, by
  - i) providing the resources needed to achieve this, including women's involvement in the decision-making process in the education system, and
  - ii) organizing and operating flexible programs of formal and nonformal education that provide training and self-improvement opportunities for women, with a view to their subsequent incorporation in the work force or other educational programs;
- g) guarantee and ensure equal access to health services, especially for women in the most disadvantaged sectors of the population, to meet their basic needs and improve prenatal, post-natal, obstetric and family planning services, according to the country's demographic policy, nutrition, water and sanitary conditions;
  - i) encourage the training of women as health workers, especially in rural areas or migratory settlements, in order to ensure widespread knowledge of the basic techniques of public health and nutrition;
- h) promote and strengthen the establishment and implementation of an effective infrastructure of services for women and their families, including creches, nurseries and day-care centers for the children of working women;
- i) encourage and spread a correct image of women and the role they should play in all spheres of national development and in the promotion of national culture and values;

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- j) give special attention, material aid and protection to women and children in countries that are at war;
- k) give special attention to improving the national systems of information and statistics, so women's participation at all levels and in all sectors of the planning system may be evaluated (it is therefore absolutely necessary to continue breaking down the data by sex), and furnish up-to-date information on women, as requested by the United Nations;
- l) support the work of the International Institute of Research and Training for the Promotion of Women and establish effective ties with it;
- m) promote the presentation of projects and programs before the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and other funds within the United Nations system, using these resources to promote actions to improve the condition of women; and
- n) promote the development and work of national women's organizations as one of the important vehicles for promoting women's participation in national development.

## II. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AMONG WOMEN IN THE NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, CONCERNING THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

1. In view of the fact that development is a multidimensional process, which includes both bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries, the Meeting of Experts recommends that
  - i) the aspect of the role of women in development be included in all types of cooperation covered by the Economic Plan of Action of the Non-Aligned Movement and that all coordinating groups and countries take into consideration the effect of their present and future activities and programs on the objectives of strengthening the role of women in development. Following this basic orientation, the Meeting of Experts recommends that the issues relating to women be incorporated in the agendas of all forthcoming meetings of the non-aligned countries, particularly in the areas of industrialization; food and agriculture; scientific-technological development; transnational corporations and foreign private investments; health; and

the system of research and information contained in the Program of Action of Economic Cooperation adopted in the 6th Summit Conference, in Havana, taking special note of the Conference of Economic Cooperation of the Developing Countries, held in Caracas.

2. Recalling the decisions of the 1977 and 1978 Ministerial Meetings, the Meeting of Experts, calls on the Non-Aligned Research and Information System to continue its study on the integration of women in development and to name one or more institutions or organizations in the developing countries that are involved in research to collect basic data and undertake specific area studies on the impact that development projects or programs have on women and the legal and administrative measures that different governments have undertaken to promote women and help them advance. The Research and Information System should also examine the feasibility of developing research and training in developing countries in order to promote women's role in development.
3. The Meeting of Experts calls upon the non-aligned countries to provide special assistance for the women in southern Africa -- channeled in South Africa through the liberation movements and in Namibia through SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people in their struggle to obtain freedom and self-determination -- and for Palestinian women -- channeled through the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their struggle to free themselves from all forms of oppression and to obtain self-determination.
  - a) Ensure that the Copenhagen Program of Action on special assistance to South African and Palestinian Women is fully implemented.
  - b) Ensure that the special needs of South African and Palestinian women are considered, whenever possible, in all the non-aligned countries' programs, especially in the areas of education, health and legal assistance.
  - c) Undertake special programs to support South African and Palestinian women in their struggles to obtain recognition of their inalienable right to self-determination.
  - d) Take measures to implement the various pertinent resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the non-aligned countries with regard to severing all kinds of relations with the racist regimes in South Africa and Israel.

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4. Noting with appreciation the important activities related to the role of women in development that have been carried out by the organizations of the United Nations system, the Meeting of Experts reiterates the need for actively coordinating the positions of the non-aligned and other developing countries regarding these activities by ensuring consistent implementation of the relevant conclusions of the Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.
5. It is extremely important that, in their cooperation, the non-aligned and other developing countries draw up a methodology for measuring the full integration of women in development, so women may be integrated in all development projects and indices may be established showing their position in society.

In this regard, it is necessary

- i) to compare and analyze studies on the socioeconomic conditions faced by women in the non-aligned and other developing countries, in order to draw up methodological approaches for integrating all matters related to women in all areas covered by coordination activities within the Non-Aligned Movement;
- ii) to develop specific indices for planning, programming and evaluation;
- iii) to collect information on innovative approaches, relying on data covering all aspects of full human development;
- iv) to develop guidelines for improving women's participation in development processes, including the evaluation of past experiences from the viewpoint of their effects on the position of women -- especially on assessment of the impact new development projects and activities have on women;
- v) to undertake joint research studies to determine the effects of economic, social and technological changes on the conditions of women;
- vi) to take steps that promote exchanges of experiences among the non-aligned countries regarding the influence all relevant factors have on the position of women;

- vii) to create greater awareness of the value of international cooperation and peace for human development and progress, to train children and young people to develop an international outlook and to grasp the value of international cooperation and peace; and
  - viii) to have the Research and Information System; other relevant institutions of non-aligned and other developing countries; and national planning, research and statistical institutions prepare the above instruments.
6. Keeping in mind the relevant recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi in 1977, the Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development held in Baghdad in 1979 and the Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo in 1976 and Havana in 1979 and considering the activities of the Ljubljana International Center for Public companies in the developing countries in gathering data, making analyses and studying issues related to women as a factor in development -- thus contributing to providing professional background for joint activities in this field, especially in the public enterprises sector -- the developing countries are urged to use and strengthen this joint institution of theirs as an instrument for carrying out activities of common interest in this sphere, as set forth in this Program of Action.
7. Cooperation and exchanges of experiences on all issues related to women in the non-aligned and other developing countries, including cooperation and exchanges of experiences by the women's organizations in these countries, should be strengthened by
- a) holding several workshops (seminars, round tables, meetings of experts and thematic meetings of coordinators in the various areas of cooperation included in the Program of Action for Economic Cooperation of Non-Aligned Countries, together and in close cooperation with the coordinators for the role of women in development) for experts or other skilled personnel, sponsored by individual countries, groups of countries, regions or research and planning institutions, or
  - i) the degree and nature of women's participation in industrialization processes, especially in terms of the effects that their participation in industry has on the national economies of

the developing countries, possibilities for employing women in those branches that have been given priority in promoting their countries economic and social development;

- ii) the agricultural and food situation in the developing countries -- and the possibilities for women's playing an effective role in it as vehicles of progress and as beneficiaries of rural development, particularly with regard to the main conditions of economic activities; technical and technological innovations; the implementation and strengthening of the required infrastructure in the communities; and women's participation in economic, social and cultural activities in the rural areas;
- iii) the position of the tertiary sector in the structure of labor -- including the subsectors of retail trade and domestic help services in urban and rural areas -- considering the position of women;
- iv) transfers of science and technology in the developing countries and the need to make the latest scientific and technological achievements accessible to women, so they can participate on a larger scale in up-to-date sectors of work and possible adverse effects of scientific-technological innovations on the employment of women may be prevented;
- v) the effect of the transnational companies' operations in the developing countries, particularly from the viewpoint of their effect on the employment of women and the composition of the women's work force;
- vi) national experiences in providing education and training for children, young people and women;
- vii) health;
- viii) the mass media and their influence in promoting women's participation in the socioeconomic and political life of those countries, presenting a new image of women that is in line with the role they should have in society;
- ix) national programs to improve the condition of women in rural areas;

- x) methodologies and policies to implement and follow up on programs and resolutions adopted with regard to women; and
  - xi) the means and areas of cooperation and exchanges of experiences among women's organizations in the non-aligned countries, to increase their ability to implement the sections in the Program of Action and resolutions that are related to them.
- b) With the cooperation of the coordinating countries in the field of women's role in development and information from the Coordinating Bureau in New York on the initiatives and actions taken in this regard, the coordinators of the various thematic areas of cooperation will facilitate bilateral exchanges of delegations among the countries with a view to promoting a greater exchange of experiences and strengthening cooperation.
8. It is recommended that the non-aligned and other interested developing countries preparatory meetings for the 1985 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women be convened after the 7th Summit Conference, in order to review the situation concerning the implementation of the present Program of Action concerning women in development.
11. The Meeting of Experts expressed its profound appreciation and gratitude to the government and people of Cuba for their hospitality, the preparatory work that was done and the facilities provided for successfully carrying out its work.
12. Likewise, the Meeting of Experts decided that its final report should be presented at the next Ministerial Conference of the Movement for its approval.
13. The closing address at the Meeting of High-Level Experts on the role of women in development in the non-aligned and other interested developing countries was given by Mrs. Vilma Espín who emphasized the importance of the resolutions that had been adopted -- especially the Program of Action -- and called on the participants and the rest of the countries of the Movement to implement them promptly and effectively, in line with the spirit of the decisions of the 6th Summit Conference, held in Havana, and the recommendations of the New Delhi Ministerial Conference.

RESERVATIONS

1. Argentina: Formulated general reservations on the document.
2. Egypt:  
  
Paragraph 16 of the Introduction of the Program of Action, including the reference to the Camp David agreements.  
  
Reservations to the Introduction to the Program of Action in the case of any paragraph that is not in conformity with the positions of the government of Egypt.
3. Gabon:  
  
Paragraph 8 because the word "Zionism" cannot be considered as a synonym of racism or apartheid.  
  
Paragraphs 10 through 20 of the Introduction of the Program of Action.  
  
Paragraph 3(d) of Chapter II of the Program of Action, describing the State of Israel as a racist regime.
4. Ghana: Paragraph 3(d) of Chapter II of the Program of Action.
5. Guinea, People's Republic of: Paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Introduction, because they are not in accord with the New Delhi decisions.
6. India: Formulated general reservations on the document in the event of its not being in accord with the agreements of the New Delhi meeting.
7. Jamaica:  
  
Paragraph 16 through 19 of the Introduction of the Program of Action.  
  
Paragraph 20 of the Introduction of the Program of Action.  
  
Paragraph 3(d) of Chapter II of the Program of Action.
8. Morocco: Paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Introduction of the Program of Action.
9. Panama: Paragraph 3(d) of Chapter II of the Program of Action.