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UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In response to General Assembly resolution 35/137 of 11 December 1980 in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually on the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women as well as on the progress made in the implementation of its activities, the present report contains a review of the progress made during the period October 1981 to September 1982 in the management of the resources of the Fund and in the implementation of projects financed from its resources.

## II. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS

2. The year under consideration was one of continued growth in the activities financed from the resources of the trust fund both as regards support of new projects and the coming to maturity of ongoing ones; as a result of the latter, greater emphasis has been placed on the processes of monitoring and evaluation. Several least developed and other countries with special needs which have not previously received assistance now have projects financed or in preparatory stages. Innovative approaches were sought both for project financing and for resource mobilization. Non-governmental organizations multiplied their efforts to spread information about the work benefiting rural and poor urban women. At national levels, the formation of national committees on the Fund and adoption of its work by United Nations associations commenced. At its eleventh and twelfth sessions, the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women reviewed the policies developed and reconfirmed the usefulness of the criteria set forth in General Assembly resolution 31/133 of 16 December 1976. It also considered the position of the Fund in that demands were multiplying but its resources were not increasing proportionately.

### A. Projects approved in 1982

3. During the period under review, more than 170 requests for support were received. Of these, 75 were approved following the recommendations of the Consultative Committee for financing or for preparatory stages with 43 of them valued at more than \$20,000 and the remainder consisting of small-scale projects, additional inputs to ongoing activities or programming missions. The project proposals were widely reviewed within the United Nations system.

4. The recommendations of the Consultative Committee at its eleventh and twelfth sessions were as follows:

Recommended commitments at the eleventh and twelfth sessions  
by region, number and value of projects

<u>Region</u>	<u>Eleventh session</u>	<u>Twelfth session</u>	<u>Total number of projects</u>	<u>Total value a/</u>
Africa	11	19	30	1,318,808
Asia and the Pacific	4	12	16	759,154
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	12	23	1,206,403
Western Asia	4	-	4	271,310
Interregional	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>50,346</u>
	32	43	75	3,606,021

a/ Exclusive of projects financed from discretionary funds (less than \$20,000).

5. A list of projects approved during the period under review appears in annex I. The system of approval-in-principle, as recommended by the Consultative Committee, continued to be used, allowing Government officials, resident representatives and co-ordinators and their staff to devote time to assist with the full development of project proposals only when it was known that support would be forthcoming.

B. Monitoring and evaluation of projects

6. Provision for routine monitoring and evaluation continued to be built into all projects. In addition, arrangements were made for in-depth evaluation of certain projects and certain categories of projects. In this connexion, a preliminary evaluation model has been tested and refined during the period under review. The model is intended to determine the effectiveness of projects to which strategic inputs were made, through measurement of changes in the socio-economic situation of the participants based on their own perceptions.

7. Currently under consideration is the development of wider measurements to provide a more comprehensive assessment of the development impact of Fund-assisted activities and a basis for expansion of the projects or their replication in other areas of the country concerned or other countries. It is anticipated that this approach will lead to the broadening or expansion of the evaluation methodology to include the impact of projects at community and national levels, the net results of which will be the development of a composite index or a series of indices with the present evaluation model as its core. Testing of the model has already shown that

while Fund-assisted projects might have an apparently narrowly focused input, such as a revolving loan fund, the effects include improved family relationships, greater attention to health and nutrition and a sharing of skills with others.

8. While the evaluation model is being developed for use with Fund-assisted projects, it is also intended as a contribution to the informal interorganizational efforts and similar ones of non-governmental and bilateral development co-operation agencies to demonstrate that providing financial and technical support to activities undertaken by women can make a measurable impact on the achievement of priority development goals of the particular country or region.

#### C. Least developed countries

9. Those countries to which the Voluntary Fund extends priority support often have the least expertise to elaborate project activities according to the format in which they must be proposed to donor organizations. In addition, the art of conceiving activities which reach women as well as men is, for several reasons, not yet widely practised. Consequently, specialized programming assistance has been provided within the development planning or country programming exercises as well as for the design of individual projects, which may be supported by other funding agencies, from Fund resources and/or by Governments themselves (UNDP/PROG/79/Add.1).

10. During the past year programming assistance was provided in co-operation with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) and the United Nations regional commissions for the development of activities in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, Haiti, the Philippines and the Caribbean subregion, in addition to that given by the country offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Several other programming missions are in the planning stage, at the request of the Governments concerned.

#### D. Project financing through credit systems

11. At its eleventh session, the Consultative Committee noted the use of Fund resources to create revolving loan funds managed by community groups as a method of supporting the availability of capital over a long period. In light of the views of the Consultative Committee and of the increasing experience in the use of such loan funds at the field level, initiatives were taken to determine whether agencies requesting Fund support might accept all or a major portion of the proposed support as grants in the form either of community loan funds or of collateral for borrowing additional monies from local financing institutions. Special attention was given in this regard to requests for support of second phases of Fund-financed, income-generating activities whose reports had indicated that the projects were becoming viable community institutions, in order to put the activity on a self-supporting basis and promote the availability of resources in future, thus moving away from the welfare approach to development co-operation with women.

12. An alternative method of support also under discussion by the Consultative Committee is the use of letters of credit from donor Governments which would not be redeemed except in cases of default of repayment by borrowers. Given firstly the positive record of loan repayment by low-income women in developing countries, and secondly, the current constraints on the making of development co-operation grants by industrial countries, this method of support could help to augment the funding capacity of the Voluntary Fund. In addition, it could help educate community groups on procedures used by more sophisticated financing mechanisms such as those of the regional and national development banks and the World Bank and its affiliates.

#### E. Co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

13. Co-operation has increased with non-governmental organizations. The Committee on the United Nations Decade for Women of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council has issued to its 125 member organizations a "call to action" to secure support for the Fund by making its work known widely, encouraging contributions from a variety of sources and, for organizations in developing countries, proposing or assisting local projects.

14. The Intergovernmental Committee on Women in Latin America/the Caribbean, in co-operation with national member organizations, proposed projects for financing by the Fund. Contacts have also continued with the International Women's Tribune Centre, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, the Commonwealth Association, some foundations and numerous members of non-governmental organizations from developing and industrial countries.

### III. FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE FUND AND MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES

#### A. Financial situation

15. Resources of the Fund have continued to be committed as rapidly as they are made available. In 1982, \$1.9 million were committed to new projects following the eleventh session of the Consultative Committee, and \$1.7 million following the twelfth session, totalling \$3.6 million for the year under review.

16. Comparisons between the biennium 1978-1979 and that of 1980-1981 show the following expenditures and new pledges:

Table 1

	<u>Total expenditures</u> (Millions of US dollars)	<u>Total pledges</u> (Millions of US dollars)
1978-1979	2.2	6.9
1980-1981	<u>5.3</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Total	7.5	11.4

/...

17. As shown in table 1, while income fell, expenditures more than doubled during the 1980-1981 biennium; this was possible because the implementation of a large number of projects approved before 1980 was not started until the 1980-1981 biennium. However, pledges in 1982 were not made at the level of resources requested; accordingly, project approvals were limited to amounts of available fund balance.

18. Annex II contains the statement of income and expenditures for the biennium 1980-1981 and the statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1981.

## B. Resource mobilization

### 1. Government pledges

19. Annex III contains the list of contributions and pledges of Governments and non-governmental contributions to the Fund and the combined status of pledges unpaid.

20. The total contributions for 1982 were not at the time of writing of this report expected to exceed the 1981 level of \$2.3 million. As a result, proposals for new and ongoing Fund projects will remain at a level in excess of the available resources. At the recent sessions of the Consultative Committee, members noted that an average of 57 projects had been approved each year over the past four years, at an average value of \$3.3 million annually. As the Fund was becoming better known, more requests were coming in and its requirements would therefore be increased. Over 102 new requests were reviewed between the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Consultative Committee and 200 ongoing projects required monitoring and other servicing.

21. Since requests for projects were expected to continue to increase, the Committee stressed the urgent need to increase resources of the Fund and appealed to all Member States to contribute. In response to this, fund-raising activities for the remainder of the United Nations Decade for Women, i.e., to 1985, have been planned. Target groups for fund-raising activities are (a) Governments (b) non-governmental organizations and (c) foundations, businesses and individuals. Major bilateral donors and some non-governmental organizations may be approached for special-purpose contributions to finance individual approved projects. An information and public relations component is also of major importance to mobilizing resources.

### 2. Co-financing of approved projects

22. The co-financing of approved projects by Governments and non-governmental organizations showed an increase in 1982. Belgium, the Netherlands and the United States of America made pledges for specific projects and six other countries have projects under consideration. Some \$600,000 have recently been mobilized in this way.

23. In addition to the bilateral co-operation, complementary resources have been sought from within the United Nations family and from private organizations for ongoing and planned projects. During the period under review, co-financing was obtained from the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, UNSO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and is under negotiation with the Capital Development Fund. In addition, the International Planned Parenthood Federation has offered to co-finance projects benefiting women refugees.

#### C. National committees on the Fund

24. National committees on the Fund have been formed in several countries and are beginning to provide financial support for Fund-financed activities. The major objectives of these committees are as follows:

- (a) To draw the attention of the public and Governments to the important roles played by women in the economic and social progress of developing countries;
- (b) To encourage their Governments to give generous support to the Fund;
- (c) To mobilize public interest and active support for activities financed by the Voluntary Fund and to engage in fund-raising; and
- (d) To co-operate with other national organizations sharing a common concern for meeting the needs of women in developing countries.

25. In Finland, the United Nations Association has contributed \$20,000 to the Fund, through donations from individuals who voluntarily tax themselves 1 per cent of their incomes. In addition, the Finnish National Association for the Fund was formed in February 1981; it now has 400 individual and 30 organizational members. The Association has been selling items bearing the international women's symbol - the dove - and special thermometer cards for energy conservation. Proceeds will go to the Fund's energy projects in Africa and Asia. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Women's Advisory Council of the United Nations Association, representing some 50 women's organizations and individuals, supports the work of the Fund. The Council also raises funds by selling some items printed with the emblem of the United Nations Decade for Women. The Danish Association for the Fund was founded in March 1982 with 70 members. Its secretariat will have subsidiary departments in the various districts of the country. Belgium and Norway have recently formed national committees and other countries are considering or are in the early stages of creating similar organizations.

#### D. Information activities

26. Information material prepared during the review period included Voluntary Fund Note No. 5, regional brochures, a video tape for the United Nations Chronicle and the Guide to Community Revolving Loan Funds. A small brochure explaining possible relationships with non-governmental organizations is in preparation, as is the Positive Note on Development, the first issue of which describes a Fund-assisted project in Bolivia.



27. The Fund's information notes explaining procedures to applicants have been reviewed by UNDP in the context of the exercise for the harmonization of development co-operation procedures in the United Nations system.

28. Funds have been allocated to provide and disseminate journalistic articles and photographs on specific project activities supported by the resources of the Fund. These materials have contributed to making the activities financed by the Fund better known at the country, regional and global levels.

#### IV. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

##### A. Criteria

29. The Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women agreed that the resources of the Fund should continue to be used with care in order to have the greatest possible impact. In accordance with the criteria established in General Assembly resolution 31/133, and given the size of resources available from the Fund, special consideration was given to rural and poor urban women and priority, but not exclusive support, was given to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. The Committee had from the beginning, however, stressed that the Fund should find its own role and not overlap with other funds. As a consequence, many projects were referred to more appropriate funding agencies.

30. It was stressed that the activities financed from Fund resources sought to build up self-reliance at the country level and, since the levels of development varied from country to country, the choice regarding the kind of projects to be submitted to the Fund should be left to the country itself. The number of projects in each country should also be taken into account. In the area of decision-making, if Governments requested the strengthening of national machineries, this could be done, and, in fact, numerous fund-financed projects were executed by the national machineries. The Committee expressed the hope that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women would assess the progress of national machineries.

31. The catalytic role of the Fund was clarified by the Committee as regards the length of time a particular project might be supported. The Committee felt that while support for the extension of projects would ordinarily seem contrary to the catalytic role of the Fund, in cases where there was a delay in obtaining other sources of financing for future stages of projects and where programmes were at risk, consideration could be given to providing additional financing.

##### B. Women's programme officers at the regional commissions

32. The Committee noted that the women's programme officers of the regional commissions, whose appointment to strengthen the regional programmes for women were among the first projects supported from the resources of the Fund, had done very

valuable work in providing substantive and technical support to the development, execution and monitoring of regional, and some national, projects. Satisfaction was expressed that each of the regional commissions had provided posts from regular budget resources for senior women's programme officers. The head of each of the four programmes was now supported from the regular budget. The Committee agreed that the support for posts currently financed by the Fund should be continued through the 1982-1983 biennium, and requested that the Executive Secretaries be informed that this extension is not an indication that support would be continued beyond the biennium.

### C. Growth in the work of the Fund

33. The Committee expressed the hope that concrete measures would be undertaken by the Secretary-General to ensure the efficient management of the resources of the Fund and that adequate staff support would be available for this purpose.

34. The Consultative Committee expressed appreciation for the formation of national committees in support of the work of the Fund and for the continued concern for the needs of women expressed by national United Nations associations during the period. It also welcomed the association of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council with the work of the trust fund. These groups were mobilizing public interest in Fund-financed activities, encouraging Governments to give generous support to the work of the trust fund and engaging in fund-raising through various measures.

## V. TRENDS IN USE OF THE RESOURCES OF THE FUND

35. Four years have passed since the activities of technical co-operation began to be supported from the resources of the Fund, and most of the projects have yet to reach maturity. The following information illustrates recent trends in project funding.

### A. Data on projects

36. As at June 1982, 268 projects had been approved for financing of which, in the period 1977-1979, half were at regional and half at country level; however, since 1980 that proportion had changed radically so that in the period 1981-1982, 78 per cent were country level projects. Project costs ranged from \$2,000 to about \$300,000; the average cost of country level projects was \$85,000; of all projects, \$67,000, less than 10 per cent of Fund-assisted projects employed international "experts" on a full-time basis. Of the country level projects, 35 per cent were executed by non-governmental organizations, 44 per cent by Governments and 21 per cent by United Nations organizations. The distribution of projects by subject area through 1981 was the following: (a) employment 31 per cent; (b) human development 30 per cent; (c) planning 24 per cent; (d) energy 9 per cent; and (e) information 6 per cent.

Table 2. Total funding to date by number of projects and value of commitments by region as at October 1982

Region	Total number of projects	Total value (Millions of US dollars)
Africa	105	6.59
Asia and the Pacific	79	4.15
Latin America and the Caribbean	73	3.98
Western Asia	37	2.17
Total	294	16.89

37. Of the total of 294 projects supported from the Fund's resources to date and given in table 2, approximately 75 are now completed. Annex IV shows the projects approved to date by type and by year approved.

B. Expansion and/or replication of pilot activities

38. The strategy adopted for the commitment of the resources of the Fund has been to respond to requests identified at country and regional levels which are in accord with national and regional development plans and priorities. Activities have most often been innovative and experimental ones, intended as pilot projects. During the period under review, some projects which were approved in 1979 and have begun to demonstrate results may now serve as models for use in the countries concerned and/or for adoption by other countries.

39. The methodologies used in implementing these projects may be useful to planners of larger-scale development co-operation activities, with the dual objectives of augmenting the chances of reaching the over-all development objectives of the particular activities and of fulfilling requirements as regards women and development.

40. Two projects which illustrate this are the following:

(a) Bolivia: Participation of Rural Women and Families in Health Training. The project initiated by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) in 1979 had reached 53 communities by early 1982 and its evaluation showed a significant increase in the use of rural health facilities. Its methodologies have now been adopted as the national policy and strategy until the year 2000. The innovative aspects of the project include the training of women leaders at village level as change agents.

(b) Swaziland: Revolving Loan Fund for Rural Women. The loan fund has been the subject of annual audits and a recent evaluation survey which included 25 per cent of the 147 women who had received loans. Ninety per cent of respondents indicated that the biggest changes effected were in their abilities to produce and earn incomes, noting that acquiring skills no longer had a social taboo. The same percentage indicated "vivid" changes, in their relationships in the family; the husbands assisted their wives with sales and loan repayments. The parent project executed by the Government and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and assisted by the Netherlands, is under expansion throughout the country's rural development areas, in accordance with the national development plan.

41. At the regional level, the Promotion and Training of Rural Women in Income-Raising Activities project initiated by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) continues to spin off subprojects at the country level. In Samoa, where the national rural development programme seeks to establish rural businesses, the Women's Advisory Committee working with ESCAP decided to assist the urban poor. One of the businesses established, "Arinonas Pinas", was created by a group of women who surveyed the schools in Apia and discovered a market for school uniforms. They put their savings into a building and received advice from the Women's Advisory Committee; they obtained a loan of \$2,381 from the Industrial Loan Scheme of the Development Bank. Their products have now expanded to sportswear.

42. In Fiji, within the same over-all project, the Nadaro tailoring project is under way, and the Lomainasan Fishing and Cautata piggery projects are in the preparatory stages. The former received a grant of \$1,100 from the Fund through ESCAP. In addition to its small business, the group arranged a one-day course in nutrition for 50 women from six villages; such activities are quite typical of Fund-supported and other projects benefiting women in that once their self-perceptions and the attitudes of family and community members towards them have begun to change, the groups adopt concern not only with the specific aims of the technical co-operation support but with additional activities of benefit to their families and communities.

### C. Catalytic role of the Fund

43. In the Sahel, the activities of the Improved Stoves Co-ordinator of the Permanent Interstate Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and those of the fuel and energy development workshops of the Economic Commission of Africa and FAO are being more closely co-ordinated. A follow-up three-person review mission of the latter, one year after the workshop, has resulted in stimulation of further national workshops. The lessons learned in the Sahel region will be shared at the forthcoming fuel and energy workshop for eastern and southern African countries, at which foresters and women leaders will participate.

44. In the Sudan, following a quadripartite mission to review the Integrated Programme of Jawama Farmers and its successor, a \$2 million project financed by UNSO which will have a strong component involving women, the Fund project is evolving into the UNSO one.

45. In Bahrain, the preparation of prototype educational materials for women's extension programmes has become integrated into a large-scale UNDP umbrella project on women and development.

46. The Small Farmer Development Programme provides an excellent example of the Fund's investment of critical funds to produce a catalytic effect. A series of large-scale projects of FAO in Nepal, Bangladesh and the Philippines was aimed at improving the lives of tenants, share-croppers and landless agricultural workers but had no involvement of women. The two-year Fund input created extension programmes for women through group organizers/action research fellows who taught such subjects as animal rearing, fish-net making, rice processing and financial management/savings, the use of revolving funds and the management of co-operative stores. All of the activities are now primarily the responsibility of the countries concerned.

#### D. Co-ordination of regional projects with single themes

47. Projects intended to strengthen the planning capabilities of women and of countries remain as strong components of all of the regional programmes; in addition, they unite several projects with similar themes, as shown below.

48. In Latin America, ECLA considers as an integrated whole the subregional workshops on programme and project planning and the social development planning project which is also closely tied and interdependent with the inter-institutional Planning Workshop and a consultancy for the development of curricula in planning. These projects are intended to train women as planners (both short- and long-term training), to influence existing programmes and institutions, such as the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning by developing curricula and to identify and develop specific, country-level projects which may be supported from national or international sources, and by no means exclusively by the Fund.

49. In Asia and the Pacific, ESCAP's promotion and training of rural women in the income-raising group activities noted above has moved through a series of phases and geographical locations, with inputs stimulated by technical co-operation among developing countries as intrinsic components of the activities.

#### E. Development of regional women's programmes

50. In most cases the majority of activities undertaken by the regional women's programmes were initially financed from the resources of the Fund. Increasingly, efforts are being made to diversify sources of support for these programmes. For example, it was notable that fund-financed support, including the provision of a senior post until the end of the biennium 1982-1983, enabled ESCAP to carry out essential research functions, provide technical assistance and assume the lead role in interagency co-ordination for women's activities. Moreover, collaboration with the regional and country offices of UNDP increased in this area.

ANNEX I

Projects approved in 1982, by region\*

A. African region

1. Assistance to Activities of Women's and Mixed Groups (Benin)
2. Study for the Improvement of Women's Conditions (Madagascar)
3. Establishment of a Chicken Broiler Unit (Botswana)
4. Establishment of a Dyeing Industry and the Creation of Co-operatives in Mbour/Bassam (Ivory Coast and Senegal)
5. Consultancy Assistance to Seychelles Women's Association (Seychelles)
6. Improvement and Professional Promotion of Women Administrative Personnel (Burundi) (Phase II)
7. Establishment of Leather Goods Unit (Tanzania)
8. Handicrafts Training Centre (Somalia) (Phase II)
9. Fish-smoking (Guinea)
10. National Training Centre for Women (Angola)
11. Improved Use of Wood-burning Stoves (Sahel subregion) (Phase II)
12. Integrated Development of the San Joao Baptista Valley (Cape Verde)
13. Study and Training in Optimal Nutritional Use of Food-for-Work Activities (Ethiopia) (Phase II)
14. Seminar on Co-operatives and Marketing for Women Producers and Market Women (Ghana)
15. Women Training Projects (Mozambique)
16. Construction and Dissemination of Improved Wood-burning Stoves (Mali and Niger)
17. Revolving Loan Fund: Co-operative for Commercial Fish Processing and Marketing (Benin)
18. Seminar on Improved Wood-burning Stoves (Mauritania)
19. Training for Staff of Women's Day-care Centre (Mauritania)

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\* Programming and project development and evaluation missions are not listed until completed.

### B. Asia and the Pacific region

20. Income-generating Activities for Family Life Education for Young Rural Women (Indonesia)
21. Establishment of a Tailoring-Weaving-Knitting Factory for Women (China)
22. Skills Training Programme for Women (Vanuatu)
23. Design for Women's Participation in Resettlement Development through Training in Science and Technology (Philippines)
24. Training for Improved Rural Living (Tonga)
25. Resource Book on Business and Money-making (Pacific subregion)
26. Development of Women's Textile Ateliers (Lao People's Democratic Republic)
27. Community Nutrition Programme through Community Participation (Pakistan)
28. Assistance to Governments in Project Administration (regional)
29. Self-employment for Rural Women in Ceramics (India)
30. Training by Shared Learning: An Experiment in Rural Women Leadership Development (Thailand)
31. Swine Husbandry for Rural Women in Srimahaphodi (Thailand)
32. Vocational Training for Youth of the Lower Income Class (Republic of Korea)
33. Self-help Scheme and Training for Refugee Women in Food Preparation and Food-related Services: (Philippines) (Phase II)
34. Learning Towards a Better Life (Western Samoa)

### C. Latin America and the Caribbean region

35. Integration of Women in Rural Development (Haiti)
36. Projects with Women's Groups in La Vega (Dominican Republic)
37. Integrated Development of Rural Women (Uruguay)
38. Consolidation of the Credit Programme for Rural Women (Honduras)
39. Tie and Dye Pilot Scheme (Guyana)
40. Assistance in the Preparation of Report on the Activities of Women in Agro-Industry (Caribbean subregion)

41. Production Unit for Soya Milk (Nicaragua)
42. Selling Stand for Soya Milk (Nicaragua)
43. Training Consultancies for Professional Female Leaders on the Theme of Information and Communication for Women (ECLA subregion)
44. Women's Resource Library (Belize)
45. Design, Production and Use of an Audio-Visual System (Mexico)
46. Technical Assistance to Mothers' Clubs (Bolivia)
47. Training Programme for Women (Nicaragua)
48. National Information Profiles (Haiti and Honduras)
49. Industrial Development of the Women's Pre-co-operative "Concordia" (Honduras)
50. Job Training for Women in Prison (El Salvador)
51. Development of Small Industries for Women (Colombia)
52. Development of Rural Workshop in Utilitarian Arts (Dominican Republic)
53. Small Loans to the Economic Activities of Rural Women (Haiti)
54. Salt Extraction by Solar Energy (Jamaica)
55. Programme of Seminars for Women Workers of CONAMUT-CIT (Comisión Nacional de Mujeres Trabajadoras de la Central Istmeña de Trabajadores) (Panama)
56. Women Workers in the Electronics Industry (Peru)

D. Western Asia region

57. Institutional Development for Rural Women in South Lebanon (Lebanon)
58. Education and Training for Income-Generation (Lebanon)
59. Identification of Priority Service for Development Planning for Women (Bahrain)
60. Improving Animal and Poultry Stock (Yemen Arab Republic) (Phase II)

E. Interregional

61. Planning Appropriate Household Technology Systems to Meet the Changing Needs of Women in Development in Today's World
62. Publication of a Spanish Version of Standards and Policy Statements of Special Interest to Women Workers



ANNEX II

Statement of income and expenditures for the biennium 1980-1981  
and statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1981

A. Statement of income and expenditures for the biennium 1980-1981

(in United States dollars)

Income

Pledged contributions	4 607 134
Public donations	28 093
Interest income	2 953 405
Miscellaneous income	388 850
	<u>7 977 482</u>
<u>Total expenditure</u>	<u>5 270 098</u>
Excess of income over expenditure for the biennium	2 707 384
<u>Less: Adjustments for prior period</u>	<u>102 890</u>
Net excess (deficit) of income over expenditure	<u><u>2 604 494</u></u>

B. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1981  
(in United States dollars)

Assets

Cash	6 935 924
Pledged contributions unpaid	1 941 358
Accounts receivable	689 821
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	4 594 191
Total assets	<u>14 161 294</u>

Liabilities

Unliquidated obligations	628 392
Reserve for allocations	4 102 148
Due to United Nations General Fund	632 116
Deferred income	1 544 585
Total liabilities	<u>6 907 241</u>

Fund balance

Balance available 1 January 1980	8 731 707
<u>Add:</u> Net excess of income over expenditure	<u>2 604 494</u>
Subtotal	11 336 201
<u>Less:</u> Transfer to Reserve (UNDP)	<u>(4 082 148)</u>
Fund balance available as at 31 December 1981	7 254 053
<u>Less:</u> Pledged contributions unpaid - current period	<u>( 396 773)</u>
Adjusted fund balance	6 857 280
<u>Less:</u> Projected requirements for future years	<u>4 713 178</u>
Balance available for commitment	<u>2 144 102</u>

ANNEX III

A. Contributions and pledges to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women as at 31 August 1982

(in United States dollars)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1974-1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
<u>Africa</u>					
Algeria	5 000	5 000	---	---	---
Benin	4 000	4 000	---	---	---
Congo	1 000	---	---	1 000	---
Egypt	1 000	1 000	---	---	---
Ethiopia	3 466	3 466	---	---	---
Gabon	4 900	4 900	---	---	---
Ghana	2 500	2 500	---	---	---
Guinea-Bissau	450	---	---	450	---
Lesotho	1 000	---	---	500	500
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50 000	50 000	---	---	---
Madagascar	1 883	---	---	1 000	883
Morocco	25 000	25 000	---	---	---
Nigeria	25 946	8 277	8 740	8 929	---
Sao Tome and Principe	500	---	---	500	---
Senegal	9 000	4 000	2 000	2 000	1 000
Togo	1 928	976	952	---	---
Tunisia	7 350	7 350	---	---	---
United Republic of Cameroon	9 280	2 463	2 208	2 400	2 209
United Republic of Tanzania	4 884	---	---	2 442	2 442
Zimbabwe	5 000	---	---	---	5 000
Subtotal	164 087	118 932	13 900	19 221	12 034
<u>Asia</u>					
Bangladesh	1 000	1 000	---	---	---
China	106 478	56 478	---	50 000	---
India	85 000	40 000	10 000	15 000	20 000
Indonesia	11 000	6 000	2 000	1 000	2 000
Iran	30 000	30 000	---	---	---
Japan	1 030 000	530 000	500 000	---	---
Malaysia	3 000	1 000	---	2 000	---
Maldives	1 000	---	---	---	1 000
Nepal	1 000	1 000	---	---	---
Pakistan	30 201	10 000	---	10 100	10 101
Papua New Guinea	1 550	---	---	1 550	---
Philippines	31 500	15 500	5 000	5 000	6 000
Republic of Korea	2 000	---	---	---	2 000
Samoa	300	---	---	300	---
Thailand	3 000	1 000	---	2 000	---
Subtotal	1 337 029	691 978	517 000	86 950	41 101
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
German Democratic Republic	1 198	1 198	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	6 500	1 000	---	1 500	4 000
Subtotal	7 698	2 198	---	1 500	4 000

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1974-1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
<u>Latin America/Caribbean</u>					
Barbados	1 000	---	---	1 000	---
Brazil	27 000	17 000	10 000	---	---
Chile	20 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
Dominican Republic	4 000	4 000	---	---	---
Guyana	2 000	---	---	1 000	1 000
Honduras	3 000	---	1 000	1 000	1 000
Jamaica	5 613	---	5 613	---	---
Mexico	14 996	---	4 913	4 888	5 195
Panama	1 500	1 000	500	---	---
Trinidad and Tobago	4 008	1 000	1 008	1 000	1 000
Venezuela	3 000	3 000	---	---	---
Subtotal	86 117	31 000	28 034	13 888	13 195
<u>Western Asia</u>					
Democratic Yemen	4 969	2 323	---	1 323	1 323
Iraq	3 000	3 000	---	---	---
Jordan	6 000	3 000	3 000	---	---
Kuwait	23 500	3 500	20 000	---	---
Oman	20 000	---	10 000	10 000	---
Qatar	10 000	---	---	5 000	5 000
Syrian Arab Republic	1 000	500	---	500	---
United Arab Emirates	30 000	30 000	---	---	---
Subtotal	98 469	42 323	33 000	16 823	6 323
<u>Western Europe and others</u>					
Australia	349 925	40 000	21 840	58 475	112 610 a/
Austria	106 200	44 000	20 000	21 200	21 000
Belgium	704 684	484 550	130 582	89 552	---
Canada	19 608	19 608	---	---	---
Cyprus	900	300	---	300	300
Denmark	437 841	400 600	---	---	37 241
Finland	295 799	30 237	36 842	116 360	112 360
France	83 654	25 000	---	23 256	35 398
Germany, Federal Republic of	41 704	19 965	---	---	21 739
Greece	13 500	3 000	3 500	3 500	3 500
Iceland	13 200	3 200	2 000	2 000	6 000
Italy	448 655	20 000	---	174 418	254 237
Luxembourg	7 485	---	---	7 485	---
Netherlands	965 599	425 525	179 619	184 674	175 781
New Zealand	27 264	17 544	---	9 720	---
Norway	1 622 343	460 201	199 203	290 670	672 269
Spain	120 000	---	---	60 000	60 000
Sweden	995 903	795 903	---	100 000	100 000
Switzerland	90 000	40 000	---	50 000	---
Turkey	9 875	4 875	5 000	---	---
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 187 711	1 187 711	---	---	---
United States of America	7 200 000	4 700 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000 b/
Subtotal	14 741 850	8 722 219	1 598 586	2 191 610	2 229 435
Total	16 435 250	9 608 650	2 190 520	2 329 992	2 306 088

a/ Plus \$117,000 representing Australia's contribution for 1983 and 1984.

b/ For co-financing of approved projects.

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B. Non-governmental contributions to the Voluntary Fund for  
 the United Nations Decade for Women as at 15 October 1982

(in United States dollars)

1975 public contributions		507 331
1976 public contributions		23 003
1977-1979 public contributions		47 307
1980 public contributions		2 221
Sales, jewellery items at Copenhagen conference	1 674	
Various contributions (c/o Sipilä)	547	
1981 public contributions		23 187
P. McDonnel	300	
Church Women United a/	5 000	
Church Women United a/	10 475	
United Nations Association of Finland	702	
R. Liedl	110	
Joselow Foundation	1 000	
Women's Advisory Council of the United Nations Association of the United Kingdom	18	
Bournemouth branch of the United Nations Association of the UK	194	
Finnish National Association for the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	1 066	
St. Joan's International Alliance (United Kingdom)	92	
Joselow Foundation	3 000	
Finnish National Association for the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	1 130	
Connecticut College	100	
1982 public contributions (as at 15 October)		26 984
Bournemouth branch of the United Nations Association of the UK	228	
B. Hirschhorn	50	
United Nations Association of Finland b/	18 525	
Finnish National Association for the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women c/	1 521	
Ingetoft (Denmark) d/	512	
Finnish National Association for the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women c/	536	
Bournemouth branch of the United Nations Association of the UK	462	

S. Habachy	150
Finnish National Association for the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women e/	5 000
National Federation of Business and Professional Women in Sweden (sales)	32

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630 065

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Donations in kind

Women's Advisory Council of the United Nations Association of the UK	117
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- a/ Earmarked for support of approved projects.
  - b/ Earmarked for the ECA/African Training and Research Centre for Women.
  - c/ From sale of "Aarikka" jewellery; earmarked for the Green Belt Movement (Kenya) and the Women and Agro-Forest Activities (Thailand) projects.
  - d/ Royalties from sale of scarves.
  - e/ Earmarked for the improvement of wood-burning stoves in the Sahel project.

Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

C. Combined status of pledges unpaid as at 30 September 1982

<u>Country</u>	<u>For 1981 and earlier</u>	<u>For 1982</u>	<u>Total due</u>
Austria	-	21 000	21 000
Belgium	80 000	107 527	187 527
Benin	2 000	-	2 000
Congo	1 000	-	1 000
Cyprus	-	300	300
Democratic Yemen	1 323	1 323	2 646
Denmark	-	37 241	37 241
Dominican Republic	4 000	-	4 000
Egypt	1 000	-	1 000
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	21 739	21 739
Guinea-Bissau	395	-	395
Guyana	1 000	-	1 000
Iceland	5 200	-	5 200
Indonesia	5 000	2 000	7 000
Iraq	3 000	-	3 000
Italy	20 000	254 237	274 237
Lesotho	500	500	1 000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50 000	-	50 000
Madagascar	1 000	883	1 883
Malaysia	2 000	-	2 000
Morocco	25 000	-	25 000
Netherlands	-	117 187	117 187
Pakistan	-	10 101	10 101
Panama	500	-	500
Papua New Guinea	1 550	-	1 550
Philippines	10 000	-	10 000
Republic of Korea	-	2 000	2 000
Senegal	8 000	1 000	9 000
Spain	60 000	60 000	120 000
Syrian Arab Republic	-	500	500
Trinidad and Tobago	2 008	1 008	3 016
Tunisia	5 880	-	5 880
Turkey	5 000	-	5 000
United Republic of Cameroon	1 767	2 209	3 976
United States of America	-	500 000	500 000
Yugoslavia	1 500	4 000	5 500
<b>Total</b>	<b>298 623</b>	<b>1 144 755</b>	<b>1 443 378</b>

ANNEX IV

Projects by type and by year approved  
as at September 1982

Type of Project	Year approved						Total
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
1. Development planning		3	1	7	5	2	18
2. Project design implementation	1	3	3	3	4	5	19
3. Income-generating activities	3	2	12	17	24	22	80
4. Technologies	1			2		3	6
5. Training of trainers/leaders	4	3	9	7	6	8	37
6. Volunteers service (technical co-operation among developing countries)	1						1
7. Information/communications	1	3	7	4	5	2	22
8. Scholarships		1				1	2
9. Research	4	2		1	8	2	17
10. Law		1	1		1		3
11. Rural development	3	3	10	8	3	9	36
12. Urban development				3	2	4	9
13. Community development		2	5	2	7	1	17
14. Energy			3	6	3	3	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>282</b>