

UN LIBRARY  
APR 21 1980  
UN/SA COLLECTION

A/CONF.94/PC/III/CRP.4/Add.3  
16 April 1980

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD  
CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY,  
DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE  
Third session  
Agenda item 3 (c)

REVIEW OF THE SUBSTANTIVE REPORTS ON AGENDA ITEMS 7, 8, 9 AND 10 OF  
THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE: DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTED  
UNDER ITEM 9 OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE

Draft Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations  
Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1981-1985,  
designed to implement the World Plan of Action

Report of the Drafting Group

Rapporteur: Mrs. Mervat EL TALAWI (Egypt)

Addendum

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

I. INTERNATIONAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

- A. Technical co-operation, training and advisory services
- B. Elaboration and review of international standards
- C. Research data collection and analysis
- D. Dissemination of information and experience
- E. Review and appraisal

II. REGIONAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

## INTRODUCTION

1. International targets and strategies both at the regional and the global levels must be based on a clear recognition that peace, security and national independence are essential prerequisites for an environment wherein the rights, responsibilities and roles of women can be promoted, and the threefold objectives of the Decade: Equality, Development and Peace, attained.
2. The perpetuation of global economic inequalities and economic dependence slows down the process of development of all nations, particularly of the developing countries, and inhibits the full utilization of the material and human potentials of these countries, including women. The elaboration of a new international development strategy, based on the establishment of the New International Economic Order, is thus of fundamental importance for the achievement of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women.
3. Progress towards disarmament can greatly contribute to the achievement of an adequate economic, social and cultural environment and enhance the development process through the reallocation of resources, particularly in the developing countries.
4. The restructuring of the organs and organizations within the United Nations system, so that it can contribute to the establishment of the New International Economic Order and to the acceleration of the development of developing countries has been one of the concerns of the international community.
5. The restructuring has taken into account the need for decentralization of certain activities and the strengthening of regional programmes, particularly in the areas of economic and technical co-operation, in advisory services and training, and research, data collection and analysis. The last few years have also witnessed the formulation by the regional commissions of regional plans of action for the integration of women in development and programmes aimed at implementation of some of their provisions. Of utmost importance however is the need to integrate women at both regional and global levels into the priority areas mentioned above in a programme of concerted and sustained international action for the second half of the Decade and beyond, until the plans for women's integration in development are fully implemented.
6. Member States are increasingly looking to the United Nations and to organizations in the United Nations system to take more dynamic international action in promoting women's full and equal partnership in development, both as contributors and beneficiaries. This is evidenced by the increasing number of resolutions, plans and policy declarations. Commensurate with the need for more dynamic programmes and policies is the need of co-ordination of activities of the various organizations in the United Nations system as well as the appropriate institutional arrangements, within them, involving wherever necessary, structural transformations. In line with the integrated nature of the development process itself and with the need to reduce both isolated actions and overlapping of activities, this programme aims also at greater cohesiveness and co-ordination of efforts between its various organizations.

7. This programme seeks to outline essential strategies and broad areas for international action. International action in this context includes regional action. However, some recommendations are addressed specifically to regional commissions and to other relevant organizations in the United Nations system for action at the regional and subregional and national levels in order to assist Governments and supplement national programmes.

#### I. INTERNATIONAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

8. All organizations in the United Nations system as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should support efforts towards establishing, strengthening and implementing national and regional programmes aimed at women's integration in development revising and redefining if necessary development concepts, objectives and policies to achieve it. These programmes at the international level should take into full consideration the essential linkages in the development process between national, subregional and international levels, and with adequate feedbacks between institutions and machineries related to women and major planning units at all these levels.

9. In order to achieve the targets prepared for the third United Nations Development Decade, all development planning should take due account of the potential contribution and the interests of women. This consideration will lead to more appropriate development programmes which will increase productivity, whilst at the same time guarding against the possibility of any adverse impact which the transfer of technology and the redeployment of industry may have. Development projects should strongly emphasize the indigenous capabilities of the developing countries and enhance their creative capacity.

10. New approaches should be developed for increasing the mobilization of women's resources both for advancing their socio-economic status and increasing productivity. To this end, they should offer, inter alia, special incentives to develop co-operative movements particularly among women of the poorer sectors of society aimed at developing co-operative technology enterprises for community self-reliance in water, energy, health, sanitation and housing, day care centres, and other basic services.

11. Assistance should be provided to developing countries by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Developing Countries, UNDP, UNIDO, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport, UNCTAD, IFAD, FAO, the regional commissions, WHO, UNICEF, the World Bank, IMF and within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries. These programmes should focus on efforts to strengthen developing countries' capabilities to develop alternative technology, including research and application of renewable sources of energy.

12. The United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women should continue and intensify its efforts to give special support to women most in need, and to

/...

encourage consideration of women in development planning. Contributions to the Voluntary Fund will need to be greatly increased during the second half of the Decade if demands now being made on its resources are to be adequately met.

13. Studies should be undertaken by the relevant United Nations organizations to identify new ways and means of facilitating the integration of women especially of the poor sectors of society into the mainstream of development including women workers in agriculture and industry. The ILO, in co-operation with pertinent bodies such as UNCTAD and FAO, should develop studies to assess the working and employment conditions of rural women with a view to assisting Governments to revise national and international policies concerning wage and labour policies as well as trade agreements and prices of those commodities where women's and men's wages are adversely affected by and also affect the exchange earnings of the developing countries as obtained from the export of such commodities.

14. International and regional organizations should provide assistance, if requested, to national machineries for women, particularly in the key sectors of socio-economic development.

15. Appropriate measures should be undertaken to consider issues of particular interest to women at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on economic development in 1980; for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, as well as other forthcoming international conferences.

16. In total, the development strategies of the United Nations and its organizations should aim to:

- (a) Reduce the burden on women of tasks traditionally performed by them in the home and in food production and child care through appropriate technology and a fairer sexual division of labour;
- (b) Counteract factors which tend to keep girls and women out of schools and training centres;
- (c) Raise the productivity of women's labour;
- (d) Increase the economic returns to women's labour;
- (e) Create new employment opportunities for women.

17. International programmes and policies - including regional - are grouped under the following five areas.

A. Technical co-operation, training and advisory services

18. Technical co-operation programmes for women should be conceived in the context of over-all development and not as welfare programmes.
19. Technical co-operation activities should be directed towards assisting and complementing Governments' efforts aimed at enhancing the development of human resources particularly among the most disadvantaged groups of population including women.
20. All organizations of the United Nations system including the regional economic commissions should:
  - (a) Review existing and proposed plans and projects in this area with the aim of integrating the issues of concern to women in all programmes and projects in order to improve the effectiveness of those projects as well as to improve the status of women;
  - (b) Encourage and support Governments and non-governmental organizations, including research institutions, in elaborating appropriate technology projects and in identifying ways in which women can participate in and contribute to the effectiveness of development projects and improve their own economic and social condition;
  - (c) Organize seminars and workshops on the issues related to women and development and ensure that the topic of women and development be included within the substantive discussions of international conferences;
  - (d) Assist Governments in organizing more training courses for improving women's planning, technical and managerial skills in different fields. Promote fellowships and other special educational and training programmes to increase the capacity of women workers so that they can gain better occupational and social status;
  - (e) Assist national and regional programmes benefiting women in rural areas. Programmes for women should be viewed as an investment in the process of development and women should be included as active participants in the design, planning and implementation of projects in all sectors and not simply as beneficiaries of services;
  - (f) Ensure that technical co-operation, training and advisory services by the organizations of the United Nations system should be in accordance with country objectives and with policies outlined in the world plan of action and the programme for the second half of the Decade.

21. UNDP in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned should intensify its efforts to encourage and assist Governments to find innovative approaches to achieve their development goals through incorporating and benefiting women by:

- (a) Continuing its support for the Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women;

/...

(b) Continuing to promote regional, subregional and national projects through regional commissions and research and training centres;

(c) Instructing resident representatives to include issues of particular interest to women in the country programming cycle, and to regularly monitor existing programmes and promote project development, co-ordination and co-operation among United Nations and other programmes which will contribute to the achievement of the goals of the Decade.

#### Mobilization of human resources

22. Efforts should be intensified within the programmes of organizations of the United Nations system to involve more men into programmes for attitudinal change in all the relevant sectors, particularly employment, health, education, rural development and political participation. Men should be involved in health programmes to ensure that the responsibility of improving conditions of their families and communities is not the sole responsibility of women.

23. The effective participation of women particularly in the developing countries in the programmes of organizations in the United Nations system should be encouraged, including their participation in interregional and regional seminars and meetings.

24. Women at all levels especially those from grassroots organizations should be encouraged to play a more effective role at the decision-making level in international organizations.

25. Women particularly from the developing countries should be better represented in the United Nations in various organs of the United Nations system, especially at high levels.

26. Reinforce efforts of Member States, with particular emphasis on developing countries, for the development and strengthening of endogenous capabilities and capacities for the elaboration of policies for science and technology and for their application for the solution of problems of development, with special emphasis on the disparities in the access of women to scientific and technical education and training.

#### Assistance to women in southern Africa

27. The recommendations are addressed to United Nations organizations, the specialized agencies, Governments, international and regional intergovernmental organizations, women's and anti-apartheid groups, non-governmental organizations and other groups.

28. The assistance provided will be channelled through the southern African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. It is divided into the following categories of assistance:

(a) Legal, humanitarian, moral and political assistance to women inside South Africa and Namibia persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation and practices and to their families and to women in refugee camps;

(b) Training and assistance to integrate women into leadership and support positions within the national liberation movements in the struggle for liberation;

(c) Training and assistance for women to play roles in all areas after liberation in the reconstruction of their respective countries. (This is considered critical in the light of the history of the flight of many skilled people after nationhood was achieved through revolutionary armed struggle in other southern African countries.);

(d) International support for and co-operation with the southern African women's struggle;

(e) To disseminate information about apartheid and racism and its effects on women in southern Africa in particular, and to involve all women in efforts to eradicate apartheid and racism and to promote and maintain peace.

29. To assist in the strengthening of women's sections where they already exist in the national liberation movements and the creation of such sections where they do not currently exist as a means of accelerating the achievement of equal opportunity for women and their full integration in national life.

30. Such women's sections through the national liberation movements should, in consultations with the United Nations organizations, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, determine and make known their policy and programme priorities.

31. To call on Member States of the United Nations which have not yet done so to ratify the 1973 International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

-----