



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/40/707
18 October 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fortieth session
Agenda item 99

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Note by the Secretary-General

The General Assembly, in its resolution 39/122 of 14 December 1984, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. The Secretary-General hereby transmits to the Assembly the report prepared by the Institute on its programme activities.

ANNEX

Report of the International Research and Training
Institute for the advancement of Women

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1 - 4	3
II. GENERAL METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE ON WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT.....	5 - 27	3
III. METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION.....	28 - 31	9
IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME IN 1984-1985.....	32 - 121	10
V. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS.....	122 - 124	29

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 39/122 of 14 December 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit at its fortieth session a report on the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).
2. Since its last report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (A/38/406, annex), the Institute has been formally institutionalized. In its resolution 39/249 of 9 April 1985, the Assembly endorsed the statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/39/511, annex) as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations to serve as a vehicle on the international level for the purpose of undertaking research and establishing training programmes to contribute to the integration and mobilization of women in development, to raise awareness of women's issues world-wide and better to assist women to meet new challenges and directions.
3. The present report, besides indicating the results of the programme of action of the Institute during the biennium 1984-1985, also reflects the trends which have emerged as a result of its programme activities in the field of research training and information for an increased role of women in the development process at all levels.
4. The report is divided into five sections: (a) introduction; (b) general methodological framework of the work of the Institute on women and development; (c) method of implementation; (d) implementation of the work programme in 1984-1985; and (e) administrative and financial matters.

II. GENERAL METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE ON WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

5. Since the late 1960s and the early 1970s, the necessity to integrate women in development by approaching women as active participants and beneficiaries of development has been emphasized. This was confirmed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 15 to 26 July 1985, in the forward-looking strategies, adopted by the Conference in its report, 1/ which stated that the role of women in development is directly related to the goal of comprehensive social and economic development and is a fundamental question for development of all societies.
6. The forward-looking strategies, for the period up to the end of the century, acknowledge that the United Nations Decade for Women facilitated the identification of obstacles for the integration of women in development at the international and national level. However, an insufficient awareness and understanding of the complex and multifaceted relationship between development and the advancement of women continues to make policy, programme and project formulation difficult. Hence, the need for more research, training, information and data gathering was underlined without losing sight of key analytical considerations.

/...

1. Research

7. Notwithstanding the numerous efforts and achievements made by the United Nations system, research institutes and academic institutions, research still remains of vital importance to the process of integration of women in development. Research on women's role in socio-economic activities will undoubtedly help in changing attitudes towards women's role and status in society. This would also lead to an analysis of the present model of development and the different approaches and concepts so far used in the development strategies with a view to incorporating women's experiences and perspectives, as well as to ensuring that women's needs and requirements are integrated in these development strategies. The basic orientation of the Institute is not to advocate the creation of a separate body of knowledge about women, but rather to secure that all aspects relevant for the position and role of women be included into the overall trends of economic social and cultural research. This calls for an integrated multidisciplinary methodological approach which guides the Institute's activities in order to stimulate co-ordinated research activities that are indispensable for the creation of viable and practical policies and programmes for the integration of women in development.

8. Recognizing the diversity of current approaches in the available research on women and development, there is a need to strengthen general methodological approaches to the issue. The current trends in research indicate the following points:

(a) The emphasis at present on short-term problem-solving research should not overshadow the need for long-term basic research which could guide long-term planning and programming for development;

(b) There is an abundance of descriptive research on the problems of discrimination against women which are useful on their own merits, but there is a definite urgent need for explanatory, participatory and analytical research to ascertain and assess the reason behind this discrimination;

(c) Instead of isolating research on women into a separate body of so-called women's studies, it is necessary to incorporate this research into the main body of scientific thought in all domains and fields of learning. In order to contribute to such a huge undertaking, attention should be paid to research methodologies for analysing, monitoring and evaluating women's role in the development process, which are important instruments in the efforts to achieve the integration of women into the mainstream of development at all levels.

9. Furthermore, the findings of research so far undertaken by the Institute point to the need for research in the following broad areas:

(a) To review and analyse the present model of development and the different approaches and concepts used so far in development strategies, with a view to understanding why women's needs and participation are not integrated in these development strategies;

(b) To identify the economic dimension of actual development theories and approaches especially where they merge into the social perception of the work and life of women;

(c) To assess the benefits and losses to women deriving from the economic and social changes in present-day society;

(d) To examine the linkages between the micro and macro levels of development and the interrelationships between the international and national dimensions, taking into consideration the economic, social and cultural aspects as they relate to women;

(e) To examine issues emerging from the general economic trends and influencing national economic and social policies which affect the role, status and well-being of women.

10. An important prerequisite for action-oriented policies for women and development is the need to generate more reliable data, statistics and indicators relevant to women.

11. Although in the past decade there have been significant advances to improve the availability and promote the use, at both the national and international levels, of basic data concerning women, present statistics and indicators on the position and role of women in society and development are still inadequate.

12. INSTRAW's work in the field of statistics and indicators as related to women have indicated emerging trends linked to the necessity to redefine economic activity of women, which include the problem of measurement, employment, status of unpaid family workers, reference period, informal sectors of economy and rural activities. Some of these issues need to be closely examined in order to measure the economic contribution of women, including their household tasks and agricultural work.

13. It has been recognized generally that women's work often relates to informal sectors of economy in rural and urban areas. An important emerging category of women workers, often described as home-based workers, is now increasing in developing countries. Both in data collection and coverage of informally organized economic activities, there has been until now a great gap in knowledge, which requires further attention.

14. Research and training in this field should concentrate on two main areas of action: the first to build up the existing conceptual framework, classifications and definitions related to statistics and women and second, to contribute to better compilation and analysis of statistics and indicators on the situation of women from the existing sources. Both areas of action represent a long-term and complex process requiring the constant dialogue between producers and users of statistics, as well as analysing and testing of concepts and definitions at the international, regional and national level.

15. There is a need to continue the work at international regional and national levels so as to move towards an adequate framework of analysis which would reflect the role, position and status of women in society. The profiles of women that are emerging from censuses at the national levels, household survey and other data indicate that human resource capital represented by women has not yet been properly taken into account in the formulation and implementation of development strategies, plans and policies. It is slowly being recognized that censuses and standard surveys, including labour force surveys which are essential for development planning, provide only a partial view of the contribution of women in the production process. New concepts and indicators will have to be developed to underline the existing important roles of women in development, some of which are not reflected enough, or at all, in existing statistics, indicators and policy considerations.

16. The enlargement of the information and data base on women has already played an important role in sensitizing policy makers by demonstrating the interconnections and interdependence of particular trends of social and economic changes and the situation of women, relevant for policy analyses, including planning and programming.

17. Issues related to women-oriented planning at the present stage raise a number of problems which should pay particular attention to long-term concepts and strategies of economic development: innovative methodological approaches to planning and programming techniques; research and data collection; and an adequate institutional framework needed for implementation. As indicated in the forward-looking strategies adopted at Nairobi, Governments should ensure that, at all levels of the planning process, women participate both directly in decision-making and indirectly through effective consultation with the potential beneficiaries of programmes and projects. Adequate linkages between various levels of policy-making should be established in order to secure the interaction of international, national and subnational levels of decision-making.

18. In this context, it is necessary to examine the linkages between macro and micro levels of development, that is the interrelationship between the international dimensions of development and policies at the national level as they affect women's role in society. It may generate some innovative ideas which could contribute to the ongoing debate on development and international economic co-operation and to the search for mutually beneficial solutions to current economic and social problems by enhancing the capacity of countries and the international community to contribute to development with women, reconciling the autonomy of States with global interdependence.

19. At the international, regional and national levels, the policy of individual and collective self-reliance of the developing countries is to focus on problems facing women in developing countries and emphasize the need to make fuller use of their experiences. The self-reliant policy implies the search for the most suitable development policy at the national level and an increased co-operation among developing countries which would contribute to achieving the desired change. The Institute seeks to contribute to the efforts to develop mutually supportive linkages between the institutional structure of developing countries for economic

and technical co-operation and regional and national institutions and centres active in the field of women and development. International assistance to those efforts and arrangements would further contribute to the recognition and an adequate evaluation of the economic and social role of women. Projects and programmes in such areas as community development, employment, migration, health, industrialization and energy science and technology and use of modern communication for educational purposes would respond to multiple needs and better use of women's workpower in developing countries and would contribute to closer intersectoral links in the economies of developing countries.

20. For the sake of increasing technical co-operation flows benefiting women, methodological attention is given to the role of women in key sectors and areas of development such as agriculture, rural development, food strategies, industrialization, energy, science and technology, trade, financial and credit arrangements, health and education, in order to explore ways and means on how to integrate women in corresponding strategies, plans of actions, development programmes and technical co-operation projects. Such an approach is taken in order to contribute to formulation of specific and measurable goals within each important sector in order to operationalize the concern for women's needs and participation. The focus on sectoral issues could also contribute to better understanding of the human dimension of development as well as of the existing linkages among particular sectoral activities.

21. The Institute's approach in its research activities of combining global and sectoral issues aims at ensuring the continuity of work and monitoring new development trends with a view to making women's needs and participation in development better known and thus incorporated into pragmatic developmental activities.

2. Training

22. The lack of meaningful data on manpower and training needs assessment at all levels (managerial, professional, skilled and semi-skilled) still remains one of the principal problems in preparing successful training programmes related to women and development, as well as for human resources development in general.

23. In the past, there has been a general tendency for training to be oriented to short-term and immediate goals. Such training often emphasized specific skills for income generation, frequently entailing production of goods only marginally important to the local economy in the long term and dependent upon sporadic and insufficient supplies and markets. Even when emphasis is placed on diversification of skills, training is often for skills that are an extension of domestic or family-life activities. Furthermore, while the need for life-long learning has been recognized as critical in the light of the rapid changes taking place today, attempts to plan in this direction should be strengthened.

24. The objective of the Institute's training programme is to promote through training the full integration of women into the formulation, design and implementation of development activities. The general orientation of the programme

is action-oriented and flexible, and aims to help women contribute their full creative and productive capacities to the productivity and well-being of their communities and societies.

25. In the efforts to work through existing institutional frameworks to carry out its training programme, the Institute is governed by the following principles:

- (a) Operation through networks of local, national and regional institutions whose work it thereby promotes;
- (b) Emphasis on the training of trainers so as to obtain a multiplier effect;
- (c) Training in situ as a priority in order to stimulate grass roots participation;
- (d) Influencing training activities within and outside the United Nations through its role as catalyst.

26. The Institute fosters a variety of approaches to training, ranging from conventional to participatory, provided that they meet most effectively the needs of women in a particular situation. In order to meet the demands of the present day situation, the design of innovative training strategies and techniques requires a close relationship between research and training and the maximum possible use of existing institutional frameworks in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of training efforts. The research and training programmes of the Institute are thus closely interlinked, which means that most research projects have a training component. Similarly the programme aims to incorporate a research component into each training project in order to assess training needs and evaluate results.

3. Information, documentation and communication

27. The general objectives of the major programme of INSTRAW on information, documentation and communication are:

- (a) To establish a mechanism for systematically organizing and rendering accessible the information produced internationally on women and development, specifically in order to support the aims of INSTRAW and to provide services to institutions and users interested in the subject;
- (b) To support a process of consciousness-raising and education through the timely and periodic dissemination of appropriate information, with a view to making women aware of their status and helping to improve their participation in the development process;
- (c) To help to develop co-operation regarding information about development on a world-wide basis and to act as a link between the regional and world-wide levels on that subject.

III. METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

28. The Institute is mandated to act catalytically in the promotion of research, training and information activities which aim to serve women worldwide and in all sectors, with specific attention to women in developing countries. In so doing, it operates through networks of co-operative arrangements developed in stages both substantively, by contributing to major international programmes, and regionally, by relying on the regional commissions, other United Nations bodies, women's organizations, academic institutions and governmental and non-governmental organizations.

29. Concentrating on network-building for co-operation with INSTRAW also includes establishing focal points at the national level and strengthening existing co-operation with research and training institutions and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations at both regional and international levels.

30. Programme implementation through co-operative arrangements avoids, to the maximum extent possible, overlapping and duplication of programmes, thus securing maximum use of resources in the important but insufficiently developed field of research, training and information related to women and development.

31. Furthermore, the objectives of building these networks at the national, regional and international levels has contributed to:

(a) Assisting in the efforts made by Governments, the United Nations system, various development agents, research and training centres and women's organizations with regard to relevant policies and the institutional framework needed for the establishment of firm linkages between development processes at all levels and the position of women;

(b) Promoting systematic consideration of issues related to women in planning and programming processes and technical co-operation activities;

(c) Increasing general awareness of the possibilities to increase substantially the pragmatic application of the existing research findings on women and development and to identify areas in which further research and training is necessary;

(d) Enhancing and improving the relevance and quality of training with the objective of increasing knowledge and consciousness of decision-makers in development and training women to meet new challenges and directions;

(e) Enlarging the existing data base on women and development and providing inputs on women and development into existing information systems;

(f) Raising public awareness of the importance of issues related to women and development.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME IN 1984-1985

32. The implementation of the work programme of INSTRAW, as approved by its Board of Trustees, is reflected in the present report, not by particular programmes but by broad areas where concrete results were attained and where there is still a need for continuity of work in the light of evolving needs within the long-term trends of development.

1. Statistics and data base on women

33. From its inception, the Institute has attached great importance to improving statistics, indicators and data on the situation of women by developing programmes for improving statistics and indicators on the situation of women at both the international, regional and national level. In the first phase of the Institute's work in this field, which was carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO), it was necessary to survey and analyse current methods and concepts most widely used in data collection and compilation before proceeding to generating additional basic indicators on the situation of women and developing of new concepts and methods.

34. A number of priority areas were identified where additional work was required and which could be carried out not only by appropriate international bodies but also by national users and producers of statistics. The areas indicated are the following:

(a) National and regional workshops to identify and establish priorities for the selection of statistics and indicators in terms of women's needs in specific countries, which could also train users and producers of data in the analysis of sex differentials in key areas of concern;

(b) The development of new or improved concepts and methods for use in future national data collection activities through research, testing and exchange of information;

(c) Development of training materials and technical documentation needed for the workshops and for national statisticians and others interested in developing better statistics and indicators on the situation of women;

(d) Furthering of ongoing national data collection activities, such as censuses and surveys, to take full account of the needs for data on the situation of women;

(e) Fostering of interaction between national and international specialists on a regular basis;

(f) Promoting the exploitation of existing data archives with a view to developing new tabulations of existing data.

35. Furthermore, a number of specific areas were identified where research and testing leading to improved statistical concepts and methods were particularly important. These are: (a) intra-household income distribution; (b) women's participation in the agricultural labour force; (c) women's work in the informal sector; (d) time allocation; (e) valuation of non-monetary income and consumption, as well as housework; (f) training outside the regular education system; and (g) households and families (type, composition, etc.).

36. Taking into account the emerging priorities since its last report to the General Assembly (A/38/406, annex), the Institute, in keeping with its mode of operation - networking - carried out activities in co-operation with UNSO and other United Nations bodies and agencies with which extensive consultations were held for the identification of specific priority areas.

37. In co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), an expert meeting on statistics and indicators on the role and situation of women was held at Geneva from 11 to 14 March 1985. The Conference of European Statisticians decided at its thirty-first and thirty-second plenary session in 1982 and 1983, respectively, to convene a meeting on statistics and indicators on the role and situation of women, jointly with INSTRAW in 1984/85.

38. The meeting, which was attended by participants from 18 countries and a number of United Nations bodies and other international organizations, considered four main areas: (a) data sources used to obtain statistics on women; (b) adequacy of existing classification schemes for statistics on women; (c) conceptual and methodological problems and issues; (d) recent and planned future improvements in statistics on women.

39. A rich body of documentation on each agenda item was considered by the meeting as well as other documentation pertaining to the issue of statistics, data base and women which were prepared mainly by the national statistical offices of the ECE region.

40. There was consensus that, although a large body of useful statistics on women was available for countries throughout the ECE region through various data sources, they were often scattered throughout many different statistical publications and therefore not readily available to a large proportion of users. A number of important problem areas were identified in which further work was required, particularly with reference to the development of improved concepts, definitions, classifications and statistical methods used in deriving statistics and indicators on the role and situation of women. The importance of statistical offices making further advances in their efforts to respond to the growing demands for more policy-relevant statistics on women and their life situation was stressed, and the importance of associating both producers and users of statistics in the methodological work on the development and improvement of statistics and indicators on the role and situation of women was emphasized.

41. The meeting identified areas and issues requiring further work by the Conference of European Statisticians, to be implemented in part in collaboration with INSTRAW. They comprise the following: (a) methods developed for assigning

socio-economic positions to women living in different situations (for example, marital unions, living alone); (b) development of a multidimensional economic activity concept describing how the individual spends his or her time on more than one activity; (c) problems in the measurement of women's unemployment and under-employment; (d) methods of measuring women's contribution to household consumption (including consumption of home-produced goods and services); (e) life-cycle studies and cohort and other longitudinal analysis; (f) social mobility studies; (g) problems in the collection of data on attitudes and feelings through sample surveys; (h) improvement of the definitions and classifications of households and families (covering different types of household compositions) to be used in censuses and surveys; (i) socio-economic group classifications; (j) methods of measuring inequalities; (k) statistics on victims of criminal offences and violence and (l) power and influence of women in society.

42. The Institute has ongoing consultations with ECE for the implementation of future work in the areas identified and which was approved by the Conference of European Statisticians at its thirty-third plenary session in June 1985.

43. In collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and UNSO, a Subregional Seminar on Improved Statistics and Indicators for Women in Development was organized in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 29 April to 7 May 1985. The meeting was attended by 45 participants from 15 countries.

44. The purpose of the workshop in which both users and producers of statistics participated was to review concepts and methods for statistics and indicators for women and development planning at the national level, in order to:

(a) Facilitate a dialogue between producers and users on the sources and application of statistics and indicators on women;

(b) Familiarize participants with: sources of data on women; sources of national statistical offices; a variety of indicators useful for planning, monitoring and evaluating policies, plans and programmes for women in development, together with methods of calculation and presentation; and current and/or potential application of these indicators;

(c) Provide participants with experience in calculating and presenting a representative set of these indicators;

(d) Contribute to the ongoing search for better ways of incorporating data on women into national statistical series, and of using such data in policy and programme planning, monitoring and evaluation.

45. The meeting discussed in depth three sources of information: censuses, household surveys and administrative registers, indicating the advantages and disadvantages of each. It was pointed out that, since censuses were still the major source of information in Africa they should be used in the most productive and effective way by introducing new questions into the census. In this context, the role of women's organizations, could be relevant for introducing specific issues and necessary changes during the stage of census design.

46. The meeting touched upon a number of problems in current methods of collecting, analysing and evaluating data on women's activities. The problem with the household surveys was emphasized as being related to the different understanding and interpretation of the term, head of household. Definition of economic activities of women represents another problem area, particularly in view of the seasonal employment in rural areas and women's household agricultural production. Another relevant field where the collection of data disaggregated by sex should be intensified, was industrial statistics.
47. In order to overcome these problems, the meeting made a number of suggestions such as the need to: conduct small-scale surveys to measure attitudes; improve registration records; disseminate information collected via census surveys; and strengthen statistical offices through adequate funding and qualified personnel. It was further proposed that the ideas and views expressed by the seminar should be submitted to the African Ministerial Conference of Planners and Statisticians convened every two years by ECA which, as a high-level authority, could encourage the necessary steps to be taken at the national level.
48. In collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), a subregional seminar on "Statistical analysis on the situation of women in the labour market through household surveys" was organized in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 3 to 6 June 1985. The meeting was attended by 25 participants from 10 countries, representing producers and users of statistics and officers responsible for the formulation of employment policies.
49. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss in depth the document prepared under the joint ECLAC/INSTRAW programme "Statistical analysis on the situation of women in Latin American countries through household surveys", with a view to improve and broaden the analysis in the light of observations and suggestions based on the experiences of the participants in their respective countries.
50. The meeting considered the analysis as an important contribution to the general use of statistics on women and the household survey and as an important conceptual framework for the collection of information on women. It was also of the opinion that the substantive analysis and methodology used in the document contained a number of innovative aspects which could serve the entire region and could be applied in those countries which had a permanent household survey programme. It was further felt that a better understanding of the problems faced by women could not only be obtained through the improvement of household surveys, but also through the study of specific problems related to the situation of women. For example, a new methodology had to be used related to concepts such as work, economic activity and household, including the variations related to women heads of household, family relations, and the relationship between the production and reproduction role of women.
51. In the light of these considerations, the meeting stressed the importance of the new methodology containing reformulation of questions, tabulation and analysis of household surveys as applied to rural areas; the measuring of female activity in agricultural tasks; and the condition and status of female headship taking into account subregional differences.

52. The analysis is being finalized in the light of the views expressed by the participants and will be published early in 1986.

53. In collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), a publication entitled Women in Economic Activity: a Global Statistical Survey, 1950-2000 was prepared which represents a global statistical survey of women's economic activity by geographical and economic regions, as well as by country. This statistical survey on the economic activity of women in the world is the first step to bring under one cover the latest information and data on the subject for policy makers and the general public. It aims at analysing the situation of women in the early 1980s as compared to the beginning of the United Nations Decade for Women; in addition, it incorporates projections until the year 2000.

54. The main themes developed are: size and geographical distribution of the total female population and of the total female economically active population (globally, regionally and by country); levels and trends in female participation rates; distribution of women workers according to age; distribution of women workers by economic sector, by occupation and by status of employment; hours of work; size and geographic distribution of female employed and unemployed workers; other characteristics of women workers (for example, marital status, fertility).

55. The major finds of the study indicate, inter alia, the following:

(a) A new labour market reality, since more and more women are entering the labour market;

(b) An increasing number of women with family responsibilities no longer interrupt their career, but remain in the labour force;

(c) Part-time employment is increasing for both sexes but especially for women who form the overwhelming majority of part-time workers;

(d) Women's share of unemployment is disproportionately high;

(e) The participation of women in the services sector occupations is increasing rapidly, while their involvement in agriculture has become less significant than a decade ago and their share in industrial production shows some increase;

(f) In spite of important breakthroughs, occupational segregation between women and men remained as acute in the early 1980s as a decade ago in most parts of the world;

(g) Women are still mostly in low-skill, low-pay, low-status jobs often with little job security.

56. The statistical information contained in the study further substantiates the recognition that women play an important role in the economic activity of the world. It is hoped that the presentation of statistical data and analysis on working women will provide an input to and assistance in:

(a) Formulating policy measures with a view to promoting equality of opportunity and treatment for women workers;

(b) Pointing to the existing discrimination among working women and calling attention to areas where remedial action is needed;

(c) Promoting awareness about the economic contribution of women in societies;

(d) Identifying areas in which further data collection might be necessary;

(e) Facilitating the reorientation, where necessary, of development planning and strategies.

57. However, the information and data presented would require refinement of the data base and further analysis to enable policy makers and authorities at the national and international level to formulate programmes and projects directly benefiting women.

58. INSTRAW collaborated with the United Nations University (UNU) in its long-term project on household, gender and age (HGA). After a series of consultations, the four research projects underway since 1984 were reviewed in a joint meeting held by UNU and INSTRAW in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in February 1985.

59. The HGA project reflects new research trends which focus on household, gender and age differentiations - particularly in the context of different cultures and communities - by using multiple research instruments to gather a comprehensive view of women in their changing social and economic settings. The innovative methodologies apply a life-course approach, qualitative sources (for example, extensive personal life stories) and qualitative methods (for example, discourse analysis) combined with quantitative sources such as life-history matrix and time-use budget. All those methods could contribute to a richer understanding of development processes with the role of gender taken into account.

60. Under future collaborative activities with UNU, particular attention will be paid to developing indicators on the participation of women in development which could be introduced into national data-collection systems, as well as to joint preparation of training materials.

61. In co-operation with UNSO, two technical reports are being finalized which would contribute to a better understanding of woman's work in the household and outside it, such as in subsistence agriculture, services and informal economy.

62. The first report will present and discuss illustrative questions, series, classifications and definitions that countries could use in their household survey programmes to collect and compile statistics on the situation of women.

63. A second report on techniques of measuring and valuing women's participation in non-monetary economic activities could be of value for the current work on a revision of the System of National Accounts.

64. At the national level, a joint workshop on "Social indicators for the Dominican women" was held by the General Office on the Advancement of Women in the Dominican Republic, the National Office of Statistics and INSTRAW, at the Institute headquarters in Santo Domingo, from 6 to 10 May 1985. The objectives of this workshop were: (a) to review existing methodology currently used in gathering and elaborating statistics by gender; and (b) to improve existing, or elaborate new concepts and methods, following United Nations recommendations. The procedures and results of the meeting have been published in a book.

65. INSTRAW's work in the field of statistics was presented to the Statistical Commission at its twenty-third session, held from 25 February to 5 March 1985. The Institute's work in the field of statistics and indicators as related to women was also noted at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. ^{2/} The work of the Institute, carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and the regional commissions, was in keeping with the forward-looking strategies which recommended that it is essential that the appropriate bodies and research institutes of the United Nations system co-operate at the institutional level in the collection, analysis, utilization and dissemination of statistical data on the question of women.

Women and international economic relations

66. In its resolution 38/104 of 16 December 1983, the General Assembly requested that the Institute's activities continue to contribute to the full integration of women in the mainstream of development and that due attention be given to the interdependence of the micro and macro levels of the economy and its impact on the role of women in the development process. General Assembly resolution 39/122 underlined the importance of the research activities related to women and international economic relations carried out by the Institute.

67. As a result of surveying the area of women and development, it was found that the aspects to be further developed are: (a) to review and analyse the present model of development and different approaches and concepts so far used in these development strategies; (b) to identify the economic dimension of actual development theories and approaches especially where they merge into the social perception of the work and life of women; (c) to assess the benefits and losses to women that derive from the economic and social changes in present-day society; (d) to examine the linkage between the international and national dimensions, taking into consideration the economic, social and cultural aspects as they relate to women; and (e) to examine problems emerging from the world economy and influencing national economic and social policies which affect the role, status and well-being of women.

68. The assessment of the influence of international economic policies on national development processes as they relate to women has been carried out by the Institute in two successive stages. The first phase consisted of the preparation of a series of research studies on trade, money and finance, technology, industry and agriculture, in collaboration with a number of internationally renowned academic

research institutions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The second phase includes the consolidation of these studies into a report on the role of women in international economic relations, which will be reviewed in a meeting of high-level experts in the field of socio-economic development to be held at Geneva in October 1985. It is hoped that the group will be able to make recommendations towards innovative development policies so as to enhance female participation in the labour force which would in turn help to raise the level and improve distribution of national income and reflect on women's economic status.

69. The series of published research studies clearly bring out that the international context has affected the economic lives of women everywhere perhaps even more than it has for men. Changes in international markets have interacted with sexually divided patterns of activity to produce differential effects by sector and by region on the economic position of men and women.

(a) In industry, women's jobs are concentrated, in both developed and developing countries, in poorly paid relatively labour-intensive branches whose products have formed the bulk of the developing countries' exports and manufactures, which have grown so fast and where developed countries have concomitantly seen their world market share reduced. In the industrial sector, there is a need to further explore the relationship between the new international division of labour and the internationalization of industry and women's work and condition in industries which are more sensitive to price fluctuations and protectionist measures, such as the textile and garment industries and electronics. There is a need for further analyses on: how abrupt changes in the labour market, owing to restructuring and modernization of industry, affect women's employment; the ability of women to adapt to technological innovations; the industries and groups of women affected by these innovations; the conditions required for women to benefit from these innovations on equal terms with men; and women's migration within countries and across borders where industry provides job opportunities, etc.

(b) In agriculture, the effects of international changes on women have been more complex. In developed countries, so few people are employed in agriculture (only 6 per cent in total) that labour, whether male or female, has not benefited to any significant extent from the greatly increased production and export of grains and other temperate products. In developing countries, women have often been disadvantageously affected in employment terms by the development of international markets in agricultural products. Therefore, there is need for further research to focus on the possibilities for women's involvement and/or interest in cash crops; appropriate and labour-saving technology in order to rectify biases in the assessment of women's changing role; women's access to land and the impact of agrarian reform and land-ownership on women's productive roles; emerging rural landlessness and its effect on women; greater participation of women in agricultural production, distribution and marketing; and strengthening the role of women in post-harvest conservation strategies and women's migration from rural areas.

(c) In services, no overall trends related to international factors are identifiable. The pattern of activity is complex and heterogeneous, and the analytical difficulties are increased owing to data weaknesses in this sector. This is relevant in view not only of the importance of the service sector's considerable demand for female labour but also that the sector expands in the developed countries.

(d) The impact that technological innovations have had on the role and status of women is examined in three studies carried out in co-operation with UNCTAD. Better understanding of the interrelationship between technology and women's social and economic position entails a broader view of technology as being objects, techniques and processes which would serve to enhance human capabilities. The studies touch broadly upon the impact of the transfer and development of technology, including the choice of technology, and their impact on the position and work of women. The effects of new technologies in agriculture, industry and employment and its effect on traditional female jobs are reviewed. Selected policy issues were presented with particular emphasis on the fact that policies have to be accompanied by complementary measures - beyond a strict definition of technology to stimulate technological change which would benefit women and their societies.

(e) The influence of terms of trade among nations, the fluctuation of prices of primary commodities and the impact of tariffs and quotas on manufacturing and products from developing countries on the employment, working and living conditions and general well-being of women in the developing and developed countries has been presented.

(f) The impact of macro-economic monetary and fiscal policies on women should be considered in the context of current international economic crises; elaboration of specific policy measures for social development in the process of reviewing the international monetary system and search of the new approaches to international finance; identification of self-reliant productive activities and the development particularly for periods when restrictive macro-economic policies are adopted; and the financial requirements for removing poverty among women.

70. In all sectors, some similarities are evident. Wherever women have gained or held on to employment, the work involved has carried a low reward in relation to that of men. Furthermore, international changes have not contributed in a major way to the world-wide increase in the labour force participation-rate of women since the 1940s. The studies support the idea that the social impact of all these questions, particularly in international development, remains greatly underexplored, because the evaluation of the comparative social costs, including the role of women, is not a part of the assessment of different measures in the policy-making process at the national and international levels. The work of the Institute has contributed towards an innovative field of new knowledge which could be most rewarding for both the advancement of women and the conceptualization of research on development for policy formulation, which would demarginalize women's concerns by bringing them into the mainstream of development at all levels.

3. Women and the implementation of the policies of individual and collective self-reliance of the developing countries

71. The Institute's mandate indicated that INSTRAW's work programme should give special attention to women in developing countries, emphasizing the principle of individual and collective self-reliance of developing countries.

72. A series of publications on women and technical co-operation among developing countries has been undertaken. In the period under review, the Institute prepared a study on the "Principle of self-reliance and the developmental role and status of women in developing countries". The study was INSTRAW's contribution to the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 2/ as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/74 of 4 December 1981.

73. Furthermore, the Institute co-operated with the International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE) in the preparation of a study on the "Role of women in developing countries" as a part of the preparations for the Conference of Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries entitled "Women and development", held in April 1985. In its conceptual approach, the study recognizes the role of women as a dynamic factor and a valuable asset in the overall process of development. In the sectoral analysis, the study tries to illustrate the impact of development efforts on women in agriculture, food production and rural development, industrialization, science and technology, services, education, health, housing and environment. A part of the study is devoted to institutional issues, namely, the role of government, public and private enterprise and the participation and role of women in the decision-making processes.

74. The Institute's work on women in particular areas of technical co-operation among developing countries is regularly being brought to the attention of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

4. Women and water supply and sanitation

75. One of the most critical problems facing many societies today is to secure an adequate water supply which is the very basis for human survival. Recognition of the seriousness and the vital importance of improving water supply and sanitation worldwide resulted in the launching of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/18 of 10 November 1980.

76. In this connection, INSTRAW has a long-term commitment to the objectives of IDWSSD in accordance with its mandate and the decision of its Board of Trustees. It is in the areas of research, training and information that the Institute assists in implementing the objectives of IDWSSD. The Institute has participated in numerous activities related to water supply and sanitation, as well as conducting its own, both within and outside the United Nations system.

77. The Institute serves as a member of the Steering Committee for co-operative Action and, together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as secretariat of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and IDWSSD.

78. The mandate of the Task Force, endorsed by the Steering Committee in 1982, focuses on the following: to develop a strategy for the enhancement of the role of women within IDWSSD; to assist in activities in support of the Decade programmes in relation to the role of women; to act as a mechanism for collaboration in the development and implementation of activities at the international and national levels; and to monitor, evaluate and report on the implementation of Decade policies and programmes related to women.

79. In order to implement this mandate, the Task Force prepared a publication entitled "Strategies for enhancing women's participation in water supply and sanitation activities" which was published and widely distributed. It addresses itself to planners, decision-makers and implementors of Decade programmes at the national and international levels.

80. The strategies envisage involving women at the policy-making, management and technical levels for the programming, monitoring and evaluation of existing or future Decade activities and not in creating separate, parallel programmes. Thus, the publication does not intend to reiterate IDWSSD strategies, but rather to highlight women's aspects with them.

81. INSTRAW convened the Interregional Seminar on Women and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, held at Cairo in March 1984. The main purpose of the Seminar was to discuss the multifaceted problem of drinking water supply and sanitation as it relates to women with the aim of finding solutions in order to ensure that women's role and needs are taken into consideration. The Seminar also served as a point of departure for an international process of consultation and exchange of expertise, experience and co-operation in enhancing the role of women in water resources and health and sanitation management.

82. As a result of INSTRAW's activities in the field of water supply and sanitation, the following general areas for further action have emerged which could lead to possible solutions to the problems of water supply and sanitation and the role of women therein:

- (a) The importance of community participation at all levels, including the grass-roots level;
- (b) Raising awareness and sensitization of public opinion to the problems;
- (c) Training, particularly in the area of equipment maintenance and primary health care;
- (d) Education, whether formal or informal;
- (e) Importance of planning of activities involved in water supply and sanitation and connection to the overall plan-process;

(f) Appropriate choice of technology, working in harmony with the developing society;

(g) Determining relevant methods of management co-ordination, implementation and follow-up.

83. With respect to the socio-economic development aspect of improved water supply and sanitation, community members (men and women alike) should be motivated and mobilized to be involved as partners in the process. Community involvement could be increased by co-ordinating training and work programmes with those persons at the community and more central levels who are responsible for water supply, sanitation improvement and environmental health education activities.

84. Appropriate information, therefore, on the role women have played and could play in development activities should be provided. This would help to improve public attitude regarding the image of women, and more specifically, the evaluation of the role of women as active contributors and managers of improvements in water supply and sanitation. It would also show their overriding concern with the well-being of their families and the environmental health conditions in their communities.

85. In the area of health and sanitation, research and training in certain areas should be given special attention. As a means of integrating women in water supply and sanitation activities, the preparation and experimentation of pilot activities for sanitary education on the development and conservation of water supply systems, sewage disposal and food hygiene should be emphasized.

86. Women should be trained as users and managers of sanitation services in the following areas:

(a) Adequate utilization and care of latrines by the family members, particularly children;

(b) Proper disposal of feces; how to wash hands after defecating and before preparing or touching food;

(c) Adequate recovery of wastewater and excreta;

(d) Adequate maintenance of sewage systems by means of supervised services and daily conservation and repair operations;

(e) Inspection of domestic, regional and municipal systems - contacting local authorities in charge of the public services as well as training other community members and the family itself.

87. With respect to research and training in the area of science and technology for water supply and sanitation, it is essential to find out about local needs through participatory research and continuing consultation at the community level, especially with women. It is also important to provide a learning situation in which the community members, especially women, can familiarize themselves with the

various technologies and become aware of the cost and value of alternatives for solving their defined needs in water supply and sanitation through public hearings with women participating in groups and as individuals. Priority should be given to appropriate waste collection, water treatment, disposal and/or re-use techniques, which can be easily managed by women and without sacrificing health and environmental aspects.

88. In the design and application of community accepted technologies, women's needs and their physical state and capacity should be taken into account. Women's views and opinions are critical in this regard, especially regarding the choice of technology and site selection. Research should be carried out to adapt existing technologies and develop new and appropriate technologies to be introduced, to satisfy long and short-term needs as defined by women. This will serve to influence acceptance and use of improved water and sanitation systems.

89. As part of the Institute's contribution to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, INSTRAW organized jointly with other United Nations specialized agencies and bodies, a panel on "Women and water supply and sanitation", which was conducted during the non-governmental organization forum, held concurrently with the World Conference at Nairobi in July 1985. A publication jointly prepared by the Institute and UNICEF entitled "Women and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade" was distributed at the Conference.

5. Women and industrial development

90. Within its policy measures, the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade gave specific consideration to women in industrialization. It stated that industrialization policies "should have as one of their aims productive employment generation and the integration and equal participation of women in industrial development programmes" (General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex, para. 77). This recommendation was associated with the call, as part of an integrated industrial structure, for encouragement of labour-intensive medium-scale and small-scale industries which would be both efficient and generate more employment opportunities as well as the use of appropriate technology.

91. Given the enormous possibilities for expanding on the present information with regard to curriculum offerings for women in industrial management, INSTRAW in co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) conducted a workshop at Vienna in December 1984, which would contribute to a data base and develop basic documentation of a methodology for elaborating an appropriate modular curriculum for women in industrial management positions. In this regard, focus was placed on the specific needs of curricula offerings appropriate for women who are in technical and managerial functions. A more relevant curriculum utilizing a modular approach that includes the various types and forms of training for women working in the field of industrial development could be formulated.

92. What emerged from the discussions of the workshop were the following conclusions:

(a) Training women for entrepreneurial and managerial activities in industry should be conceived as an integral part of the industrial training activities with regard to both content and training techniques;

(b) Training activities specifically aimed at women as a target group could be devised and carried out when it is found out (by statistics, research, case studies, etc.) that an additional effort is needed in order to remove the existing environmental, social and other constraints and to speed up the process of integration of women into entrepreneurial and managerial activities, preferably in industry. Special measures for training women should therefore be considered as transitory;

(c) Special training for women should be gap filling; however, a more integrative approach is necessary in the long term;

(d) Training approaches, activities and techniques devised for women as a target group may in some cases have a wider application to include both men and women.

93. In this respect, the future actions to be taken by INSTRAW and UNIDO jointly were delineated as follows:

(a) Development of full-fledged training curricula in co-operation with collaborating institutions;

(b) Field testing of four experimental training modules preceded by a training need survey. The four modules included a potential entrepreneurs module, a top management module, a practising entrepreneurs module and a middle-management module;

(c) Evaluation of the modules tested and adjustment of plans accordingly.

6. Women and new and renewable sources of energy

94. An important impetus for the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy came from the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy held at Nairobi in 1981. The Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy adopted at the Conference 3/ gave recognition to the special position of women when it stated that the energy transition must include consideration of the social dimension, including the role of women as agents in and beneficiaries of the process of development, in view of their special burden as producers and users of energy, particularly in rural areas.

95. The energy crisis that has affected the world since the 1970s forced many developing countries to reduce their use of energy. This in turn has had an

adverse effect on their overall development. In this context, it became obvious that what was required was the promotion of exploration, development, expansion and processing of all energy sources in developing countries, in accordance with their development objectives and financial and technical resources, and that is why the Institute paid particular attention to the relationship between the position of women and new and renewable sources of energy.

96. Women generally have a small share in the modern production and distribution of energy. In rural areas, though, women comprise an important factor in the planning, utilization and production of energy for household and community consumption. The central role of women in the rural energy system has up until now, however, been largely ignored by policy-makers, who rarely focus on the household energy problem involving rural women's work or even the relationship between household basic needs and general rural development. At the household level, energy is needed to provide nutritious food, clean water and a warm place to live. Women are mainly responsible for household fuel collection, preparation and use. The generally low productivity and high time consumption in collection and preparation of fuel prevents women from undertaking more productive activities. The shortage of fuel, therefore, not only deteriorates basic household living conditions, but also impedes the general development process.

97. Recognizing the need to address these problems, an expert group meeting on the role of women in new and renewable sources of energy was convened by INSTRAW at Santo Domingo in February 1985. The meeting was conceived as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and as part of the efforts of INSTRAW to contribute to development objectives in this field.

98. The main objectives of the meeting were:

(a) To enable the exchange of views and experience on the developmental relevance, plans and practices concerning the use of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries along the line of the Nairobi Programme of Action and to assess the role of women in this respect;

(b) To envisage and propose concrete programmes and projects, corresponding with development plans/strategies concerning energy resources, for the more adequate integration of women in the process of the production and use of non-conventional sources of energy;

(c) To envisage the possible inclusion of such projects and programmes in the overall Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries/Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries processes;

(d) To develop guidelines for the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy, as they refer to women, for national programmes and projects, private and public investment.

99. The expert group emphasized that several steps were needed to incorporate women in the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy:

(a) projects should be identified and selected, as it is necessary to identify the

requirements of women; (b) women should be incorporated into the project planning process; (c) the source of energy to be demonstrated should be carefully selected; and (d) women should have a constant role in the implementation of a project.

100. The importance of energy planning, resources assessment and new and renewable sources of energy management was deemed crucial so as to secure a general framework for the implementation of specific proposals. The necessity to elaborate and apply guidelines which would ensure that women's needs and participation are included in all new and renewable sources of energy projects and programmes was widely supported by the experts. This would avoid marginalization of women to women's projects only.

101. In accordance with the Nairobi Programme of Action, the guidelines prepared and adopted by the expert group covered the following areas:

- (a) Energy assessment and planning, including collection of data, energy demand and supply cost/benefit analysis, health of women, tradition and women's customs, use of local resources;
- (b) Research, development and demonstration;
- (c) Transfer, adaptation and application of mature technologies;
- (d) Information flows (and public information);
- (e) Education and training.

The expert group also considered and adopted project profiles in the areas of biomass, hydropower, solar, wind geothermal and other sources of energy, and a research project on the role of women in planning energy programmes.

102. Follow-up activities for INSTRAW were also delineated by the expert group:

- (a) It was agreed that the report of the meeting should be brought to the attention of intergovernmental meetings such as, the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, held in June 1985, and the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;
- (b) Emphasis was to be given to seeking funds for projects in this field. INSTRAW, as well as relevant entities within the United Nations, should make every effort to bring the project profiles developed during the meeting to the attention of donor agencies;
- (c) Meetings could be organized at the national and regional levels to bring together policy- and decision-makers, technical experts and women's organizations, for the purpose of defining methodology for linking issues of relevance to women to activities for the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy;

(d) Finally, it was agreed that INSTRAW should promote worldwide the implementation of the guidelines for the incorporation of women's issues into projects, programmes and activities in the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy.

7. Women and food systems

103. The issue of food production has commanded increasing international attention as an integral component of development and, in this specific area, sustained attention has been placed on the role of women as a key to the success of rural development programmes.

104. Therefore, the Institute has developed its programme on strengthening the role of women in food production, and its current activity is a result of the Panel of People's Participation. The Task Force on Rural Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its third meeting (26-27 January 1984) recommended that a technical meeting take place in 1985 on Women in Development (WID) Guidelines and Checklists, in co-operation with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

105. Accordingly, FAO/INSTRAW are organizing a meeting to: (a) evaluate bilateral and multilateral experiences gained so far in the development and use of WID Guidelines and Checklists and (b) consider implications for use of WID.

106. Guidelines and checklists at the national level, particularly with regard to efforts of national women's machineries to incorporate a concern for rural women in the sectoral programmes and projects of line ministries, will be prepared.

107. The FAO/INSTRAW Meeting on Evaluating Bilateral and Multilateral Experiences in the Development and Use of WID Guidelines and Checklists: Implications for National Use in Formulating Agricultural and Rural Development Programmes will be held in October 1985 at Helsinki, Finland.

108. The main objectives of the FAO/INSTRAW meeting are:

(a) To review the usefulness of guidelines and checklists developed by international organizations and assess their potential use at the country level;

(b) To develop instruments, both formal and informal, that can be used by national women's machineries and line ministries for integrating women's concerns into all sectors of rural development;

(c) To outline a follow-up plan of action: training, experimentation, participation and evaluation for implementation at the country level.

109. It is hoped that the conclusions drawn from the experiences of donor and international agencies during the meeting on their use of guidelines and checklists will show where and how they can be more effective for increasing women's involvement in and benefit from the development process at the country level. The

/...

outcome of the meeting should also be helpful in the development of a prototype of guidelines and checklists for use at the country level and demonstrate their potential use of women's machineries in integrating their work with line ministries.

8. Training and fellowships

110. The Institute's policy is to link closely its research and training programmes. A training component is incorporated in most of the Institute's research projects. The number of interregional meetings, workshops and seminars organized by the Institute have highlighted the fact that education and training remain the real tools for the advancement of women in most developing countries in view of the fact that experience worldwide shows that training permits the greatest outreach at the lowest cost as compared with other efforts exerted on behalf of women (namely, welfare measures and income-generating activities). They have also indicated the elements of this training. In this respect, certain guiding principles were deemed necessary for training programmes in view of the rapid pace of change in most societies today. They relate to the need to:

(a) Take into account the impact of change in all areas of life through an integrated approach to development;

(b) Design training programmes with reference to national development policies and plans and link them to development programmes in order to ensure a return of the benefits of training;

(c) Update women's skills and enable them to develop alternative sources of livelihood by providing them with access to new technology and on-the-job training;

(d) Decrease the gap created by the call for increased specialization and differentiation in skills through constant communication among planners, policy-makers, trainers and those for whom the programmes are intended;

(e) Examine whether or not training methods are appropriate in specific situations and their advantages and disadvantages through the provision of an orientation to assessment and evaluation methods.

111. Training modules based on the Institute's research findings are being finalized and will be tested in the forthcoming biennium.

112. The Institute takes an active part in staff training of the United Nations. A paper was prepared and presented at the 11th meeting of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions Sub-Committee of Staff Training of the United Nations, held in New York, from 22 to 26 April 1985. The purpose of the paper was to sensitize planners, decision-makers and project co-ordinators on how the incorporation of women's needs and concerns in development policies and plans lends a new dynamic dimension to development. The film prepared by INSTRAW entitled "Women - A Dynamic Dimension in Development" was also shown. It could be

considered as a complementary aid to the paper and to the idea of women's role in development.

113. Owing to financial constraints, the Institute had to limit its fellowship programme. Short-term grants were awarded through regional commissions and focal points to some scholars to carry our research linked to the work programme of the Institute.

9. Information, documentation and communication

114. A system of information, documentation and communication is being established so as to enable INSTRAW to respond to the need for disseminating information on women's issues worldwide. This is in keeping with the desire of the Board of Trustees of INSTRAW to allow the Institute's activities in information, documentation and communication to expand gradually.

115. During the initial stage, the information programme focused on the dissemination of information on INSTRAW activities among governmental and non-governmental institutions and among academic and research institutions. This was achieved by producing features, press releases, radio and television programmes and by publishing of information booklets based on the work programme of the Institute.

116. INSTRAW also publishes its news bulletin, INSTRAW News, on a quarterly basis. The news bulletin, which is published in three languages, English, French and Spanish, is circulated worldwide.

117. An international competition was organized in view of creating a suitable logo for INSTRAW which is used on the Institute's documents and publications in conjunction with the United Nations emblem. The designs submitted were exhibited during the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

118. A 10-minute film entitled "Women - Dynamic Dimension in Development" was produced. The objective of the film is to increase awareness of the importance of women's role in the development process. It is addressed in particular to decision-makers, planners, field officers in charge of development, projects and programmes.

119. A poster publicizing the work of INSTRAW in several language versions was made in consultation with the relevant United Nations departments. Three Dominican artists presented a poster each to help make the Institute better known.

120. At present, documentation activities have been aimed at gathering, registering and classifying relevant information on women and development in order to make it available for the use of the Institute in its research activities as well as to potential users. The objective of the Institute is that its library be a specialized collection designed to support INSTRAW's goals, programmes and activities, placing particular emphasis on women's matters as they relate to development in developing countries.

121. Various measures were undertaken to provide the Institute with reasonable communication facility ensuring continuous contact with other research and training institutions inside and outside the United Nations system. In the forthcoming biennium, the acquisition of more such equipment would rapidly contribute to the effective execution and implementation of the Institute's work. This would further ensure the rapid collection of data and information related to research and training concerning women and development issues.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

122. The period under review marked the end of the initial formative stage of INSTRAW which accomplished the main tasks of setting up a financially and administratively independent Institute and establishing an operative liaison with United Nations Headquarters, the United Nations system and the host Government.

123. The Institute's work programme is financed entirely by voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund established for the Institute. Assets as at 30 June 1985 amounted to \$US 2,590,519, while resources available were \$US 2,302,368. The amount of annual pledges for the last three years (1982-1984) have ranged from \$US 300,000 to \$US 500,000. The announced pledges for 1985 are \$US 458,289. So far, 51 Member States from developed and developing countries have contributed to the Trust Fund of the Institute. The Dominican Republic as host Government has made a contribution in kind estimated at \$RD 905,762.57.

124. As INSTRAW is financed solely by voluntary contributions, the Board of Trustees approved and supported the Director's proposal to launch an intensive fund-raising campaign supported by a programme to make INSTRAW and its work better known. This was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1984. The fund-raising activities with private foundations, firms and non-governmental organizations is now in process; however, the bulk of INSTRAW's work programme should be based on contributions from Member States to the INSTRAW Trust Fund.

Notes

1/ A/CONF.116/28.

2/ A/CONF.116/4.

3/ Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I, sect. A.
