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Women in Development - United Nations Development Fund for Women [UNIFEM] -
Correspondence

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file

October 17, 1986

Ms. Margaret Snyder
Director
UNIFEM
One United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Peg:

Thanks for sending Percy Avram's report recommending a pilot study on credit for women in Zimbabwe, to pave the way for a broader look at credit as we have been discussing.

I think the Report is quite strong on practical "supply side" issues -- that is, on how to get credit to women. On the other hand, I think you might want a bit more on the "demand" side, on the role of the policy environment, and on the impact of credit. It's possible that he intended to do more on demand, but it didn't quite come clear in the report. But we probably ought to ask not only what work women do, but also what credit they want and get, from where, for what, etc. That might require a small survey but much could be accomplished in rather rough fashion.

On a more general note, perhaps the pilot study ought to take more explicit account of the ways the economic policy environment influences supply of and demand for credit, particularly for women.

On the productivity side, we ought to nail down the point that women usually repay loans -- and often better than other people. We probably also ought to establish firmly first what the credit goes for -- and what happens as a result.

Zimbabwe may well be a good pilot case. But I just want to say that women in Kenya do not really have much access to credit, although there are some interesting small programs underway.

Id'd be happy to talk about any of this further if you wish. I'm off to Bangladesh this week and will return in early November. It would be good to hear what more you're doing more generally and to talk about the Bank's latest efforts!

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Barbara K. Herz

Barbara K. Herz
Advisor on Women in Development

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: 906-5000

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

17 September, 1986

Dear Ms. Herz,

Subject: GLO/86/W03 - Preparatory Assistance for Study on
Women and Credit

Please find enclosed a copy of Mr. Avram's report on his mission under the above mentioned project, which includes the Study Design on Women and Credit in Third World Countries.

In order to operationalize the document in a way that both the World Bank's and UNIFEM's interests are met, we would like to have your comments and suggestions and possibly arrange a meeting in order to have further discussion on the subject.

Looking forward to hear from you soon,

Yours sincerely,

Margaret Snyder
Director, UNIFEM

Ms. Barbara Herz
World Bank
Washington, D.C.



BANKE AKERELE

RUTH ENGO

KYO NAKA

MARGARET C. SNYDER

UNITED NATIONS

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN

F: UNIFEM

2 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA

DC-2 RM 1370

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TEL. (212) 754-7055

Hidden Hope for Africa

The Small-scale Farmer



Africa's Food Crisis: a lasting solution

“If we want to save Africa, let us concentrate our efforts on those who feed Africa. Train the rural women for increased food production. Help them to acquire food preservation techniques. Assist rural women to have pure water. Assist them to form co-operatives so that they can benefit from agricultural credit.”

Ruth Engo, Cameroon

African women produce, process and store 80% of the food for family consumption. They also market any surplus, raise small livestock and poultry and walk many miles to collect water and firewood.

Yet, while Africa cries out for enough food, women farmers seldom receive technical assistance. They have largely been excluded from agricultural modernization and development plans.

Women's plight worsens when men flee farms for jobs far from home, frequently leaving them behind to manage alone, often without adequate resources.

Food welfare alleviates hunger only temporarily. To achieve long-term self-reliance in food production many actions are needed including increased support to the small-scale farmers who actually grow a majority of the continent's food crops. Women, as well as men, need access to improved seeds, fertilizers, technologies, training and extension services, and agricultural and marketing credit.

Through assistance for women's food-cycle activities, the United Nations Development Fund for Women is contributing to medium- and long-term efforts to alleviate Africa's grave food deficit, now threatening at least 150 million people with starvation.

Cover:

Traditional millet processing: improved technologies would save time and human energy.

United Nations Development Fund for Women

The United Nations General Assembly established the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women in 1976 to ensure support for women's productive activities in developing countries.

Renamed the United Nations Development Fund for Women in 1985, the Fund has become a vital force in promoting self-reliant, long-term development in African, Pacific, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The Fund has demonstrated that greater support for the productive activities of the half of the population who are women can improve the well-being of innumerable communities and societies. Since becoming operational in 1978, it has committed \$US26 million to more than 400 projects in 91 countries, with special emphasis on programmes benefiting rural and poor urban women and their families. Its role is catalytic: projects it funds may later be self-sustaining or adopted by larger donors.

The Fund's many activities include development and transfer of work-saving technologies (e.g., grain mills, oil-presses, fish-smokers, fuel-saving stoves); training in improved tree-planting techniques. It also plays a leading role in ensuring that development policy involves women together with men at all stages.

Contributions to the Fund are all voluntary, averaging about \$US3 million a year. Since 1977, governments have pledged \$US22 million; individual donors and non-governmental organizations, \$US861,000.

Fund activities are especially crucial for the long-term recovery of African agriculture from the current devastating drought. *The African Investment Plan* and *The Women and Food Cycle Technologies* project, both initiated in 1984, are promoting national food self-sufficiency through support for women food producers, processors and marketers. These programmes, which can contribute to the long-term rehabilitation of Africa's small-scale farmers and help to ward off another crisis, will cost an estimated \$US15 million over a 5-year period.

Women explain that the food they grow is not what the land will yield, but only as much as their hands can weed and their backs carry.





“Chorkor Community Fish Smoker enables women to preserve ten times more fish than with traditional ovens, using the same amount of firewood.

African women are working to support their families and communities. The Fund supports them. You can assist too by:

- encouraging your government to contribute (or increase its contribution) to the United Nations Development Fund for Women;
- informing private-sector organizations of the Fund’s activities and need for support;
- sending in your own contributions for African women by clipping and mailing this coupon.

*Checks may be made payable to the United Nations Development Fund for Women and sent to the Fund at 2 UN Plaza, Room 1370, United Nations, New York, NY 10017

I wish to assist African women in improving the efficiency of their food cycle activities by providing:

	\$US (or equivalent)
<input type="checkbox"/> 20 packets of tree seedlings for planting	20
<input type="checkbox"/> Community fish smoker	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Training for a village woman to participate in a co-operative, learn to repair a water pump, or use agricultural credit	50
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic water tank	13
<input type="checkbox"/> Hand-operated water pump	45
<input type="checkbox"/> Community flour mill	1,75
<input type="checkbox"/> Community revolving loan fund for purchase of seeds, fertilizers and agricultural equipment	20,00

My check in the amount of _____ is enclosed

Name _____

Address _____



With access to credit, women farmers produce bumper crops.

“Women, together with their children are indeed victims of the crisis in Africa, but they are equally the potential agents of profound change — the hidden hope of Africa — if we give them the support they need.”

Tom E. Vraalsen, Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations





REFERENCE:

10 March 1986

Dear Ms. Herz:

Subject: Informal Consultation Group on African Recovery and Development

Further to my letter of 2 January 1986, please find enclosed the following information on the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa, 27-31 May 1986:

- draft letter of invitation to the NGO Symposium, 15 May 1986
- Fighting the African Food Crisis: Women Food Farmers and Food Workers
- Hidden Hope for Africa
- Statement of the Secretary-General
- General Assembly Document A/40/666
- The Christian Science Monitor
- Editorial by B. Morse

More later. With best regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'MS'.

Margaret C. Snyder
Chief

United Nations Development Fund
for Women (UNIFEM)

Ms. Barbara Herz
Advisor on Women and Development
World Bank
1818 H St., NW
Washington, DC 20433

Dear

We wish to invite your organization to join us in co-sponsoring a symposium and concluding reception on "Food Security - African Women Farmers," to be held just before the UN Special Session on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, scheduled for May 27-31 in New York.

The purpose of this symposium is to highlight the critical role of women in the development process specifically related to food production. According to statistics gathered during this past UN Decade for Women, women are responsible for 90% of the food production in Africa. The Forward-Looking Strategies agreed upon at the Nairobi Conference acknowledges the significant role of women and the urgent need to re-direct development practices to include women in the planning, implementation and evaluation phases.

This symposium seeks to inform both NGOs and delegates alike on the pressing needs of women in hopes of influencing policy discussions during the Special Session. Too often, women's concerns are largely ignored or marginalized. The success of the consensus reached and the issues targeted at the Nairobi Conference need to be replicated at the Special Session.

We are proposing a 1/2 day symposium to be held on May 15th, featuring two panels of both UN and private voluntary organization representatives. At the close of the symposium, we hope to present an award to an African woman farmer, chosen by UNIFEM, as a symbol of the vital role she plays in the development of her continent. We have indications that UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar is interested in presenting this award. Mr. Jean Ripert, Director General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and convenor of the Special Session, has offered to open our symposium. The speaker list is not yet formalized - possibilities include a governmental minister from Norway and a representative of the World Bank. In the evening, the US Committee for UNIFEM (UN Development Fund for Women), will sponsor a reception.

We sincerely hope that you will be a co-sponsor for this important event. A planning/information meeting for co-sponsors will be scheduled in mid-March.

We are asking that each co-sponsor contribute \$50.00 toward the publicity and administrative costs of the symposium. Additionally, we ask an additional contribution be made specifically for the preparations of the comprehensive information kit to be distributed to delegates and symposium participants. This kit will provide background data and analysis on the role of women in Africa's development and the necessity of including the needs of women in the planning and policy decisions forthcoming during the Special Session, in particular.

We will be contacting you in the next two weeks to determine the best possible date for the first planning meeting. If you have any questions or suggestions please call Joyce Yu at (212) 661-3856 or Kirk Lilley at (212) 754-3121.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Snyder, UNIFEM
Joyce Yu, NGLS

FIGHTING THE AFRICAN FOOD CRISIS:
WOMEN FOOD FARMERS AND FOOD WORKERS

Summary Version*

This paper presents an overview of women's position in African food systems, with an emphasis on agriculture and recommended policies and interventions to stimulate women's food production. In view of the fact that food crop production in Africa depends heavily on women (80-90%), it substantiates the position that any policy or specific actions towards medium and long term recovery measures designed to increase Africa's food production, must involve and support Africa's women food farmers. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) is positioned to use its expertise, experience and resources to assist in this effort.

* For complete study, contact:
United Nations Development Fund for Women
Two United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-1370
New York, N. Y. 10017
Tel: (212) 754-7055

Working Group on Emergency-Development Linkages
Second Meeting, New York, 3 October 1985

FIGHTING THE AFRICAN FOOD CRISIS:
WOMEN FOOD FARMERS AND FOOD WORKERS

Submitted by Margaret Snyder (UNIFEM)

Summary Version

This paper presents an overview of women's position in African food systems, with an emphasis on agriculture and recommended policies and interventions to stimulate women's food production. In view of the fact that food crop production in Africa depends heavily on women (80-90%), it substantiates the position that any policy or specific actions towards medium and long term recovery measures designed to increase Africa's food production, must involve and support Africa's women food farmers. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) is positioned to use its expertise, experience and resources to assist in this effort.

x *For the Emergency Development Linkages*

I. Introduction

The severity and urgency of the African Food Crisis has created an undeniable need to reevaluate policies and priorities in the regional food system and to act promptly to implement those changes for which broad consensus exists among governments, donors and analysts. A high degree of consensus on the broad outlines of measures needed to address the food crisis has emerged from major regional and international conferences and policy statements. Thus, the target of achieving increased self reliance, especially in food production and increasing agricultural production has high priority.

Aid to small farmers receives equally unanimous support as the most effective way to raise agricultural production as well as to improve food security by reducing rural poverty. In 1981, the World Bank judged that "attention to small holders is a more cost-effective way to raise output than other alternatives currently allow - at least for most crops and areas." WCARRD prepared detailed programmes of action in 1979 for refocussing every aspect of national and international programs on the "small producer." A Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report in 1983 concurred that "it is widely acknowledged that agricultural development initiatives should be focussed on small farmers" a focus reflected in their 1983 report on sub-Saharan Africa. As early as 1978, FAO African member states called for "1) increased production of the staple foodstuffs and 2) improvement of production on small farms in preference to expansion of large-scale commercial schemes." African government representatives consulted by FAO in 1984 again referred to "the critical need to improve the agricultural productive capacity of small farmers, of whom rural women constitute a large number." These reports call for adjusting financial and pricing policies, market regulations, credit, agricultural research and extension programs in order to give small farmers the incentives and means to increase production.

The small farm sector currently produces almost all food crops consumed in Africa, so assistance to it will have the most immediate impact on food supplies. With the major exception of Zimbabwe, large scale farmers do not contribute significantly to local food supplies.

Relatively small investment of capital and inputs in the small farm sector, which already performs fairly well without them, would have a greater effect on immediate output. According to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) "There is abundant evidence that small farmers, given access to reliable water supplies, to purchased farm inputs, credit and extension services, can achieve productivity levels equal to or exceeding those of large farmers. "On the basis of a large amount of empirical data on smallholders and large-scale farming, there is convincing evidence that a smallholder/smallherder road to development should form the cornerstone of policies, strategies and projects to achieve both agricultural growth and equity goals."

These productivity increases need not await major technological or scientific advances. According to FAO, "the introduction of existing labor-saving technologies, improved seeds and fertilizers and simple agronomic practices such as timely planting and weeding, could lead to yield increases of 50 percent or more." The World Bank agrees that "Most African farmers are producing well below the maximum imposed by existing knowledge of new seed varieties, fertiliser and insecticide use, and farming practices. Moreover, the responsiveness of farmers (particularly smallholders), given the right motivation, is not in doubt."

Small scale farming is particularly well placed to contribute to food security. The diversity of farmers' local conditions and choices becomes an advantage in preventing wholesale crop losses in any given year. They deliver food production increases throughout the rural areas, where the majority of the population resides, without straining national transport facilities, which are usually taxed to the limit. Imported food supplies, in contrast, reach the urban consumer most readily. Food production also ensures that the farmer has economic access to food, either through direct subsistence or local exchange. At the same time, it increases urban food supplies, which still come mainly from the surrounding countryside. The foods produced by the rural poor are particularly those favored by the poorest urban consumers, for example, cassava.

Maximum results require carrying out two main strategies simultaneously, according to these experts. Small farmers need to be given access to existing kinds of support, while new kinds of support more suited to their most pressing needs are made available. Existing programs should make small farmers eligible for credit, fertiliser, seeds and veterinary and extension services. Price marketing regulations and foreign exchange which reduce the access of small farmers to needed inputs, consumer goods and buyers should be modified.

At the same time, research and assistance needs redirection to reflect the constraints and needs specific to small farmers. Innovations should take their labor and capital shortages and non-farm objectives into account. Smallholder crops, including Cassava, millet, sorghum, peas, beans and small animals, need more research and service attention, as do the labor bottlenecks of weeding, harvesting and processing. Post harvest losses, diseases and pests are also pressing problems for small farmers.

Women Farmers: FAO estimates that women make up 47% of the region's agricultural labor force, and they contribute two-thirds of the labor hours. Food crop production depends even more heavily on women (90%) since export and non-food crop production draw off proportionately more of the men farmers. National crop statistics rarely record the sex of farmers, farm managers or workers. The Ghana census showed that women farmers owned more than half of the staple food and vegetable farms, and one-third to one-fourth of the cash crop farms. Local level studies in many countries show that most or all food crops are left to women while men raise cash crops or cattle, or migrate for wage labor.

Although the large proportion of small food farmers in Africa are women, this has been inaequately acknowledge in the literature. Yet, the changes advocated as necessary to help the small farmers direct attention to precisely the crops, tasks and situations in which women farmers outnumber men. WCAARD and subsequent FAO conference recognise clearly that any successful program of action must obtain their full participation. They emphasise that women farmers must be heavily involved in all phases of investigation, decision making and implementation in order to ensure programs which address actual production conditions.

Speaking in January 1985 at a press conference on Africa's Economic Crisis: The Small-Scale Farmer and Food Security, the Under Secretary-General of DIESA, Mr. Yolah, stressed that "any policy or specific action toward increasing Africa's food production has to focus on, and support African women farmers.

Against this background, and taking into consideration the fact that food crop production in Africa depends heavily on women (between 80-90%), realizing further that any meaningful long term solution to the African economic crisis will have to take this into account, the United Nations Development Fund for Women commissioned Dr. Gracia Clark to prepare a paper entitled "Fighting the Africa Food Crisis: Women Food Farmers and Food Workers". That paper contains an overview of women's position in African food systems, with an emphasis on agriculture and recommended policies and interventions to stimulate women's food production.

Highlights from that paper are presented in the rest of this summary.

II. WOMEN'S ROLES IN FOOD SYSTEMS

Crop Production

Overall statistics show women's overwhelming importance to food crop production throughout Africa, but they cannot show the imposing variety of positions they assume in particular farming systems. No single pattern of agriculture can describe their contribution in even a majority of African countries. Within any one country, climatic, economic and cultural variations ensure that women and men from its subregions divide tasks and privileges in contradictory ways.

Local farming systems usually combine two or more of four principal patterns of defining women's responsibilities in crop production. Female household heads and farm managers are those taking primary responsibility for the entire agricultural production of the household. Certain crops, considered "women's crops", may be managed by women while men manage export, non-food, or other food crops. In a more complex division of labour, women and men work on joint fields, each performing sex-specific tasks at the appropriate season. Men and women can also grow the same crops on separate fields, each supervising all tasks on their own fields.

Local systems combine two or more of these patterns, for example, by including a number of female household heads among joint households. Guyer draws attention to the use of "women's crops" and "women's tasks" systems for different crops in the same system. Women grow the relatively new crops in addition to performing sex-specific tasks on the old crops. Even a single crop can be grown both on personal fields of both men and women and on joint household fields, on which both work. Land tenure, crop ownership and use rights are specific to each type of field.

The tables in Appendix I give an idea how complicated local and regional conditions can become. FAO country fact sheets, for example, take account of the complexity of the division of labor by collecting information on each crop in each ecological and cultural zone of the country (Appendix 6). The different incentive structures for different crops and fields have an enormous impact on both men and women farmers' willingness to adopt innovations and invest more labor or capital in technical improvements.

Farm Management

The greatest recognition has been given to female household heads, who usually take full responsibility for any farm production carried out by themselves and their households.

Migration often means that married women manage the family farm. In one Kenya study, only 21% of women felt they needed to contact migrant husbands before making economic decisions. Resident husbands may also take little interest in farming if they have wage work on plantations or in offices or shops. They may also be absorbed in cattle keeping, non-food crops, or community and family affairs, leaving food farm management to their wives. For one more of those reasons, women managed 40% of the farms in the Kenya villages studied by Staudt. In Malawi in 1977, 66% of the full-time farmers were women.

Farm Tasks

From the sea of local variation emerges an accumulation of female labor in certain agricultural tasks, more often assigned to women.

Table 1 Division of Rural Labour by Tasks, by Sex: All Africa

	Percentage of total labour in hours	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Cuts down the forest; stakes out fields	95	5
Turns the soil	70	30
Plants the seeds and cuttings	50	50
Hoes and weeds	30	70
Harvests	40	60
Transport crops home from the fields	20	80
Stoves the crops	20	80
Processes the food crops	10	90
Markets the excess	40	60
Carries the water and the fuel	10	90
Cares for the domestic animals	50	50
Hunts	90	10
Feeds and cares for the family	5	95

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, Women in Africa, 1975

Since 1975, women's responsibilities in food production have continued to grow as trends toward male migration and cash crop production intensify.

Predominantly female tasks are often the limiting factor preventing expansion of acreage under existing technical methods as well as preventing the adoption of proposed improved methods. This situation occurs because women contribute the majority of total labor, because of the more frequent mechanisation of male-identified tasks (mainly land clearing), and because women have fewer hours of rest and leisure which they could add to the agricultural labor pool. Most proposed improved farming methods in fact demand more labor, usually disproportionately female. Since labor is already short for most African small farmers, it is questionable whether such improvements actually address their needs. Improvements in yield per labor hour may be more important than in yields per acre.

Weeding is a female task often mentioned as a labor constraint, which improved techniques rarely reduce. Fertiliser use, for example, stimulates weed growth dramatically. Women in Ivory Coast refused to apply it to their rice farms, either giving it to the men for their cocoa farms or throwing it away. It increased their weeding burden to intolerable levels, while men collected the payment for increased yields sold to the government. Planting in pure stands and in rows leaves the soil vulnerable to weed growth as well as erosion. Madagascar women found that the use of rotary tillers did not compensate, since they still had to weed between plants in the rows. In addition, rotary tillers require the expensive or time-consuming removal of stumps in the fields, and are usually too heavy for women to use. Intercropping of two or more food crops in the same field reduces weed growth and may provide larger total yields. Hybrid seed usually competes less effectively with weeds and other crops, increasing the need for weeding. Frequent moves to newly-cleared fields also reduce weeding. Weed seeds accumulate after several years cultivation, and lower soil fertility requires careful weeding for adequate crop growth. Land shortage or permanent cultivation techniques, such as expensive land preparation, thus add to weeding burdens.

Division of Labour by crops

Women often take responsibility for particular crops. It has been found that staples assigned as women's crops were usually the introduced crops such as cassava and maize rather than indigenous staples of millet and sorghum.

FAO crop statistics show that the women's crops of cassava and other roots and tubers and pulses are growing in production at a faster rate than other crops, notably grains. This suggests that they are more suitable to the difficult economic and climatic conditions presently facing the small farmer. Over the ten years from 1972 to 1982, cassava production grew 2.2% annually compared to .75% for maize and 1.7% for sorghum and millet, in African developing countries. Roots and tubers in general grew 1.9% compared to 1.1% for cereals, including wheat in three North African countries. Pulses grew 1.6% annually. Over the 15 years since 1967, roots and tubers grew 39%, pulses 41% and cereals only 22%. The last five years show even sharper focus on cassava, which grew 13% while millet and sorghum grew 6% and maize production fell 4%. Increases in crops receiving very little support in terms of pricing policy, improved varieties, inputs or credit suggest that investment in such support would bring substantial returns.

Variations in yields from year to year demonstrate the drought resistance that encourages farmers to plant more cassava. Its production figures rose steadily every year for the last ten, like irrigated rice, while those for maize show sharp ups and downs. In 1973 maize fell 14% from 1972 levels, while millet and sorghum only fell 9% although grown in even more affected locations. Cassava has a long growing season which enables it to take advantage of erratic rainfall. When conditions get very bad, it drops its leaves and lies dormant until rain falls. Its earliest role in many areas was a famine reserve crop, planted but not harvested unless all other crops failed.

The low labor requirements of cassava made it a practical reserve crop and continue to make it attractive to women farmers with severe labor shortage. It requires little land preparation and bears heavily in a small area. It can be planted over a broad season, reducing labor bottlenecks later on. Farmers usually plant cuttings from mature plants as they harvest. It survives with relatively little weeding, especially after it is established. Harvest can be spread over a period of months, making it an excellent food source for the lean season. The leaves make a valuable green vegetable. Cassava yields well on poor soil, and in fact responds poorly to fertilizer. The African habit of planting in on marginal or nearly exhausted soil may account for part of the low yield compared to world levels.

Other roots and tubers offer particular nutritional and farming advantages. The rapid spread of cassava mosaic disease and mealy bugs underlines the need to maintain diversity in root and tuber, as in cereal crops. Cocoyam (taro), for example, is unusually disease resistant. Yam, though requiring 3.5 times as much labor as cassava, has a protein content equivalent to maize or rice.

Post-harvest Responsibilities

Women play a dominant role in food farming, but an even more dominant role in off-farm segments of the food system. Processing, storage and marketing are critical to the level of food security. FAO estimates that 20% of the current African food production is lost through spoilage and waste. Lowering this figure means immediate increases in the food supply available, both in the market and in subsistence production. It is essential to preserve the benefits of any future improvement in crop yields.

Processing is necessary to transform most foods into edible form, and to prolong their storage life. Grains, for example, must be threshed and dried promptly after harvest, adding to the labor demands of this overcrowded season. Long-term storage enables supplies to bridge the year until the next harvest, and to supplement that harvest if it fails. Losses to insects, rodents and mold can be severe. Regular labor inputs in redrying, sorting and winnowing can be substantial in humid climates. Construction and repair of granaries is another major project. Women often store food in connection with cooking, exercising strict judgment in regulating family consumption and food sales or purchases. Grains store better before grinding, so in rural families women grind and pound small amounts for immediate consumption. The number of hours spent in this task is comparable in some areas to that spent on the farm. Improved processing methods would not only save labor, but preserve nutrition, bulk and useful byproducts.

Processing greatly increases the value of more perishable foodstuffs by making them available for a longer period of time and over a wider area. Fresh cassava, for example, has a storage life of only three days. Farmers can delay harvest until other foods run short, but then must consume it locally or have speedy transit to a nearby buying center. In Nigeria, it is estimated that 70% of cassava production is made into gari, a toasted meal also popular in other countries. In this form it keeps better than most grains, and requires no further cooking. Flour and dried chips of both cassava and yam also find wide consumer acceptance. Processed products enable more remote farmers to contribute to national food supplies, since they can be transported after the harvest period of peak demand for fuel and vehicles. In some areas such as Cameroon, cassava production already exceeds processing and transport capacity.

Other areas of activity

Other sections of the paper document women's productive roles in livestock, including cattle and small animals, small scale fisheries, where their role in fish processing and marketing is essential to the utilization of coastal and inland fish resources and marketing.

III. Resources Available to Women Small-Scale Farmers

As regards access to local resources, women farmers operate under disadvantages in access to resources that reduce their productivity whatever the local farming system. Access to their own and others' labor, access to land, and access to capital or income limit the size of their farms, how well they can perform their tasks, and the resulting yields. Disadvantages exist but take different forms in traditional systems, those responding to commercialization and those created by development projects or programmes.

Project level support of the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) has facilitated women's access to resources. Thus, Fund projects concentrated on food processing and poultry raising, since these could produce rapid profits with relatively little investment. Particular success has been seen in fish smoking processing, where the popular Chorkor ovens from Ghana have been disseminated to Benin, Togo and Guinea, with plans for regional publicity. Poultry projects in Uganda and Botswana confirmed the importance of coordinating breed improvement with careful training and veterinary support. In projects incorporating several productive activities, including rotating credit funds for rural women in northern Benin and training for women in Ethiopian refugee settlements, poultry raising and vegetable gardening were the most popular and lucrative activities.

The African Investment Plan of the UNIFEM stresses supporting activities central to national development priorities. Income-generation is based on industries central to the rural economy. Within West Africa, for example, cassava and oil palm are important crops in humid zones. Fund projects in Sierra Leone and Ghana have upgraded cassava processing technology for gari, and evaluated palm oil technology in Sierra Leone and Guinea. The drought-stricken Sahel of East and West Africa has grain-based economies. Interventions include milling machinery, reforestation, and fuel-saving stoves to reduce women's unpaid workload. The Fund's willingness to support pre-investment studies for project design has provided the rigorous economic and technical evaluation too often missing from women's projects.

Two projects in Benin demonstrate the potential value of including specific programs or provisions for women in mainstream, large-scale projects. By expanding a male-oriented fisheries project to include women, the Fund reduced fish losses and improved the quality of the final product by introducing credit and improved technology for fish smokers. This success led the government to invite Fund involvement in rural development work in the Northern region through revolving loan funds for farming, food processing and small animal raising. Both projects later expanded to begin other services like literacy classes, health services, wells and community shops. The government has also requested Fund participation in the design of national development strategies.

IV. Recommended Policies and Interventions

1. Stimulation of Women's Production Sectors

Short term and Medium term measures have been identified here. Among short term measures are the need for changes in governmental pricing and regulatory policies to stimulate food production in the small farm sector. This means, in turn, balancing the incentive structure towards food farming.

The World Bank, FAO and independent experts call for an immediate review of pricing policies for both food and export crops. Price policies affect remote, small-scale farmers without the need to send extension agents or bank representatives. Price controls usually favor the urban consumer by setting low prices on local foodstuffs. These discourage farmers from expanding production and reduce the resources available to those who wish to expand. The government, as buyer, then needs to dispose of its purchases. Price supports get strong responses, but favor larger farmers located near buying points, or traders. Since both policies use scarce financial and administrative resources, many analysts favor abolishing price manipulation by governments where private marketing channels exist.

Medium-term measures. In the medium term, even moderate amounts of national and international resources could be used much more efficiently by increasing the proportion directed to women's crops and tasks to reflect more accurately the importance of those crops and tasks to the food system. Improvements in weeding and in cassava and small animal production offer the greatest potential for immediate production increases, for technical reasons and because past neglect has turned them into bottlenecks. Where women constitute the majority of producers, resources must reach them or production targets will not be met. Experience shows that sex-neutral approaches rarely reach women, even when they are solely responsible for targeted crops and tasks.

Women's crops. Cassava is perhaps the most important crop associated with women for African development. The most disadvantaged women, short of rainfall, labor, time and fertile land, depend on it most heavily. Historical neglect has left a great need for increased research, extension, credit and allocation of inputs to it. Loan and fertiliser programs currently in place for cereal and cash crop production should be freed for use in expanding cassava and other root crop production. Extension agents should concentrate on ensuring wide access to information on cultivation techniques and improved varieties currently available, pending further research.

While cassava provides high, reliable yields under existing conditions, yields would increase substantially if current knowledge reducing losses to common diseases and pests were disseminated, and research intensified. Losses to cassava mosaic disease, cassava bacterial blight and mealybug infestation have become severe in most of the Central and West African countries where cassava is widely planted. About half the area planted is reported suffering yield loss of 30-80% from mealy bug alone. IITA has developed clones of cassava resistant to diseases and with high yields without fertiliser use. These have been tested in Gabon, Senegal, Nigeria and other countries and are reported to be ready for farm trials. IITA has also established natural enemies to the mealybug in field trials, and is investigating genetic resistance. Careful planting and cultivation techniques can also reduce disease.

2. Innovations in assistance Delivery

Research Design: Farming systems research provides a framework for analyzing labour inputs of household members and specific benefits to the entire household. In addition, it is seen as best suited to addressing the needs of rural women. The preferred research of all topics should therefore have a farming systems approach, with the stipulation that labour costs and benefits be disaggregated for all family members, including women and children.

Project Design: Experience of both successful and unsuccessful projects have led to conclusions about necessary innovations in project design that should be included in projects or programmes, regardless of the technical subject dealt with. One of the most critical changes is for the users or recipients to participate in the early design stages of the project. This should be early enough so that village women can influence major decisions about the content and structure of the assistance.

V. Summary and Conclusions

The urgency of the food crisis increases the price of delay daily. Food production and food security need to be raised in the speediest and most sustainable way possible. This goal requires that policies and programs consider the population that has produced Africa's food historically and continues to produce an even greater proportion of the food supply. Rural women, working on small-scale farms, now produce 90% of the food consumed locally. Together with those women in small-scale food processing and marketing, they are the backbones of the African food system. Any impact on rural food supplies, by whatever means, must come through the women if it comes at all.

Supportive of this conclusion are statements extracted below from (a) the Report of the World Food Council in February 1985, (b) the statement of the Administrator of the UNDP and Director of OEDA at the Nairobi Conference marking the end of the Decade and (c) the summary of "A blueprint for African Survival", a five part series on Africa's economic crisis, of the Christian Science Monitor in mid September this year.

"African governments and donors alike now recognize that a key to improved food production and consumption is the situation of African Women. Women produce 90 per cent of the food consumed by families in rural areas; preservation, storage and preparation of food is usually their responsibility; they decide what the family eats and, hence, nutritional levels. At the same time, it was noted by delegates that many food strategies and programmes fail to deal directly with women's role in the food sector, perhaps because it was not entirely clear - beyond recognition of the importance of women's role in food - how to formulate appropriate policies and translate them into action. More attention needs to be given to formulating specific measures in this area."

World Food Council, Report and
Recommendations of the Workshop
on Accelerated Food Strategies -
Implementation in Africa, Abidjan,
Ivory Coast.

Commenting on the major roles of women in Africa's food cycle, the Administrator of UNDP and Director of OEODA said:

"They are the farmers who, in depleted soils and with the most basic implements, grow up to 80% of Africa's food ... We owe (them) responsive and targeted development support. We owe informed assistance which reckons with the practical needs and overwhelming burdens of women who, from livestock management to gardening ... have historically been and continue to be the principal custodians of Africa's agricultural and economic capacity".

Statement by Mr. Bradford Morse,
Administrator of UNDP and Director
of Office for Emergency Operations
in Africa at the World Conference
to Review and Appraise the
Achievements of the United Nations
Decade for Women - Nairobi, 16
July 1985.



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R. NORMAN MATHENY — STAFF

Farmer displays his tomato harvest in Nigeria

A blueprint for African survival

*As presented in The Christian Science Monitor
series ending today:*

- Recognize that to fight famine in the long term, African earth, water, trees, and livestock need urgent help to survive.
- Help to lower population growth rates, the highest in the world, with sustained cooperation between aid donors and local governments, stressing positive benefits rather than negative fears.
- Help primarily the small African farmer by: **1. Refocusing aid away from huge, showcase projects originated by urban planners largely to benefit urban populations, and into local, specific ideas to boost subsistence crops. 2. Involving African women much more in aid planning and projects at all levels. Women perform up to 80 percent of all tasks connected with food production. No longer can plans be laid by males for males on the assumption that males grow the food Africans eat.**
- Aid local farmers not in high-tech but in low-tech ways.
- Provide more money for intensified research into the higher-yielding, hardier, drought-resistant crops that are eaten in tropical and arid climates (millet, sorghum, maize (corn), cassava, yams, cowpeas, and more).
- Finance much more drilling for underground water across the Sahel region, in Ethiopia, Sudan, and northern Kenya, as well as more catchments, mini-ponds, terracing, and no-till farming techniques to conserve the rain that does fall.
- Vastly expand farm extension work, especially to spread the word that "slash and burn" shifting cultivation no longer works, because populations are growing too fast to allow land to lie fallow for the long periods it takes to recover.
- Adopt plans drawn up by a UNESCO unit in Kenya to limit the number of livestock carried on semiarid lands. Nomadic pastoralists who settle around grain-distribution points must send out herders to keep moving their camels from pasture to pasture rather than keeping them near the home base.
- Balance the competing needs of livestock and wild game where drought hits hard.
- Persuade the United States and Europe to concentrate much more on diplomacy aimed at easing Africa's ruinous civil wars, which divert resources, block distribution, and keep too many eyes focused on the short term rather than on the future.

APPENDIX I

EXAMPLES OF DIVISION OF LABOR BY SEX

TABLE 1Percentage of Labour Contributed for Production by Sex and Age
(Various Sources)

Country	Crop	Women	Men	Children
Swaziland*	Maize (local)	55*	31	9.2
	(hybrid)	49*	36	7
	Sorghum	88*	9	1
	Beans	40*	4	2
	Tobacco	35	46	8
Malawi	Maize	54	25	21**
	Cotton	47	46	8
		37	27	36
	Tobacco	47	40	13
Rwanda	Root Crops	80	20	-***
	Coffee	70	30	-
Sierra Leone	Rice Upland	55	45	-***
	Swamp	40	60	-
	Coffee	20	80	-
	Cocoa	20	80	-
Zaire	Root Crops	62	9	29

* Persons over 64, communal and hired labour not included in Table.

** Includes hired labour considered together.

*** No separate figures for children.

TABLE 2

Division of Labour in Traditional Production and Processing of Roots and Tubers

Country	Root Crop Produced ^x			Soil Preparation	Planting	Weed Control	Harvest	Processing
	C	Y	SP					
Senegal	X		X	Men/Women	Men/Women	Men/Women	Men/Women	Men/Women
Gambia	X		X	Men	Men	Men	Men	Women
Sierra Leone	X	X	X	Women	Women	Women	Women	Women
Togo	X	X	X	Men	Men/Women	Man/Women	Women	Women
Nigeria	X		X	Women	Women	Women	Women	Women
		X		Men	Men	Men	Men	Men
Congo	X	X	X	Men	Women	Women	Women	Women
Gabon	X	X	X	Women	Women	Women	Women	Women
Ivory Coast	X	X	X	Men	Women	Women	Women	Women

^x C = cassava Y = Yam SP = Sweet potatoes

Source: African Regional Centre for Technology, Roots and Tubers Production, Storage, Processing and Marketing in Africa, Dakar, 1982. p. vi

Source: The state of statistics on women in agriculture in the Third World, by Professor Constantina Safilios-Rothschild, FAO, October 1983.

TABLE 3

Total Area Cultivated and Devoted to Main Cash and Food Crops by Males and Females in the Four Villages Surveved during the 1983/84 Agricultural Season

<u>Village/Sex</u>	<u>Cash Crop</u>	<u>Food Crops</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	
	<u>Groundnut</u>	<u>Cocos</u>	<u>Rice</u>		<u>of total land under</u>	
					<u>Cash crop</u>	<u>Food crop</u>
<u>Njawara</u>						
Males	130	121	-	251	51.4	48.6
Females	127	53	-	180	70.5	29.5
Joint	57	107	-	165	34.5	65.5
Total	314	282	-	597	52.6	47.4
<u>Manduar</u>						
Males	208	120	-	328	63.1	36.9
Females	91	29	98	218	41.7	58.3
Joint	36	30	-	66	54.5	45.5
Total	335	179	98	612	54.6	45.4
<u>MawdehKundah</u>						
Males	67	71	-	138	48.5	51.5
Females	14	8	40	62	22.6	72.4
Joint	6	7	-	13	46.1	53.9
Total	87	86	40	214	40.6	59.4
<u>SifulahKeital</u>						
Males	13	19	2	34	38.2	61.8
Females	10	-	-	10	100.0	00.0
Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	19	2	44	52.3	47.7
<u>Total</u>						
Males	417	332	2	751	55.5	44.5
Females	242	80	138	461	52.5	47.5
Joint	99	144	-	244	40.6	59.4
Total	758	557	140	1,457	52.0	48.0

Figures have been rounded to whole numbers.

TABLE 4

Female and male labor contributions to and income from staple crops

Crop	Field preparation	Planting	Weeding	Harvesting	Processing	Storage	Income ^{1/}
Yam	F: 50% M: 50%	F: 80% M: 20%	F	F	F	F	F: 80% M: 20%
Miller	M	F: 20% M: 80%	F	F: 50% M: 50%	F	F: 50% M: 50%	^{3/} F: 20% M: 80%
Sorghum	M	F: 20% M: 80%	F	F: 50% M: 50%	F	F	F
Cassava	F: 25% M: 75%	F: 75% M: 25%	F	F: 75% M: 25%	F	F	^{2/} F: 75% M: 25%
Maize	F: 25% M: 75%	F: 90% M: 10%	F	F: 90% M: 10%	F	F	F
Rice	F: 10% M: 90%	F	F	F: 50% M: 50%	F: 50% M: 50%	F	F 20% M 80%
Benni-seed	M	F: 50% M: 50%	F	F: 50% M: 50%	F	F	^{3/} F: 40% M 60%
Watermelon	F: 25% M: 75%	F: 25% M: 75%	F	F: 25% M: 75%	F	F	^{3/} F 25% M 75%
Cowpeas	F: 25% M: 75%	F	F	F	F	F	F

^{1/} Income refers to the value of the total crop, both the marketed and home-consumed proportions, valued at market prices projected by the project.

^{2/} Women produce and control most of the cassava, but men are beginning to produce and sell small amounts.

^{3/} Men control most of the income from the crop although women produce small amounts for home consumption or sale.

Sources: Bohannon and Bohannon, The Tiv Economy; Vermeer, Agricultural and Dietary Practices Among the Tiv, Ibo and Birom Tribes, Nigeria; and project documents.

TABLE 5

Proportion of work done by men and women on different crops cultivation and villages in Malawi (in percentages)

C	Village	Crops				
		Planting	Weeding	Harvesting	Threshing	Marketing
A	<u>Mtshila</u>					
	Men	32	33	31		16
	Women	59	51	60		66
B	<u>Ngwazi</u>					
	Men	18	29	39	21	33
	Women	41	32	33	16	42
C	<u>Ngwazi</u>					
	Men	39	44	34		36
	Women	39	39	34		47
D	<u>Ngwazi</u>					
	Men	70	34	39	27	33
	Women	24	6	39	61	33

The percentages do not add to 100 because the remaining labor was provided by children and hired labor.

Source: Barbara C. Clark. 'The Work Done by Rural Women in Malawi.' East African Journal of Rural Development, Vol. 3, nos. 1 & 2, pp. 89 and 90.

TABLE 6

DIVISION OF LABOUR AND CONTROL OF LAND AND CROPS IN TRADITIONAL AND IMPROVED RICE FARMING SYSTEMS.

Cultivation Conditions	Country	Ethnic Group	Traditional Rice Farming System					Improved Rice Farming System					
			Main Cultivator	Control of Household Crop	Control of Personal Crop	Rice Land Use Rights/Ownership	Rice Land Inheritance	Main Cultivator	Control of Household Crop	Control of Personal Crop	Rice Land Use Rights/Ownership	Rice Land Inheritance	
Upland	Ivory Coast	Bété Gouro Sénoufo	F	M/F	F	Compound	Compound	F	Not Known	F	Compound	Compound	
			F	M	F	Compound	Compound	F		Compound			
			M	M	M	Compound	Compound	M/F	M	M	Compound	Compound	
Inland Fresh Water Swamp	Ivory Coast	Sénoufo	F	F	F	Compound	Compound	No planned developments for this type of rice which will probably be eliminated by current development projects to expand acreages and mechanize production.					
	Madagascar	All	M/F	M	n.a.	Mainly M	Sons						No significant development projects to date.
	Gambia	Handinka	F	F	F	Compound F	Compound Daughters	Development project starting 1983 - changes not yet known.					
	Upper Volta	Goin Turka Karaboro	F	F	F	F	Daughters						F
Mangrove Swamp	Gambia & Senegal (Cassamance)	Handinka	AS ABOVE					Only some technical developments so far - no changes in socio-economic organisation recorded.					
		Diola	M/F F	M/M/F F	M/F F	M/Compound F	Sons Daughters						
Irrigated Rice	Senegal & Mauritania	Toucouleur Soninke	Swamp Rice F	F	F	Mainly M/ Compound	Sons/ Compound	M/F	M	n.a.	M/ Compound	Sons/ Compound	
	Zanzibar	Shirazi	Wetland Rice - F	M	n.a.	M/F	Sons/ Daughters	F	M	n.a.	State/ M	State/ M	
	Gambia	Handinka	Fresh + Mangrove Swamp - F	AS ABOVE					M/F	M	Mainly M	M	Sons
	Upper Volta	Houli	Swamp Rice F	F	F	Compound	Compound	M/F	M	n.a.	State/ M	State/ M	



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Second regular session of 1986
Agenda item 23

ELECTIONS

Confirmation of a representative on the
Commission on the Status of Women

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the Council the name of Lindsay NIEMANN (Canada) for confirmation as representative on the Commission on the Status of Women for the remainder of Canada's term, which expires in 1988. Biographical data are available in the Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters of the United Nations Secretariat.

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S U P P O R T

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN

Report of the Administrator

Summary

As required by General Assembly resolution 39/125 and Governing Council decision 85/33, the Administrator is to submit to the Governing Council an annual report on the operations, management and budget of the Fund. This report provides a brief overview of the activities of UNIFEM during 1985.

/...

INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) was created by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session by resolution 39/125. By this resolution, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, established by General Assembly resolution 31/133, should continue beyond the Decade as an autonomous technical co-operation fund in association with UNDP. The expanded mandate of the Fund, as spelled out in resolution 39/125 is to: (a) serve as catalyst, with the goal of ensuring the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities, as often as possible at the pre-investment stages; and (b) support innovative and experimental activities benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities.

2. The present report contains in section I a summary of actions taken in 1985 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/125. In section II there is a brief review of project cycle activities of the Fund. Section III contains a report on the financial situation of the Fund and resource mobilization. The policy advice of the Consultative Committee on the Fund is contained in section IV of the report. A description of the Fund's co-operation with other United Nations organizations is given in section V, while in section VI a brief report is given on other administrative matters.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 39/125 AND GOVERNING COUNCIL DECISION 85/33

A. Transfer of the Fund

3. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/125 and following consultations with the Consultative Committee on the Fund, UNIFEM was officially transferred from the United Nations Secretariat to autonomous association with UNDP on 1 July 1985.

B. Fortieth session of the General Assembly; seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the Consultative Committee

4. As required by General Assembly resolution 39/125, the Secretary-General submitted the annual report on UNIFEM activities to the General Assembly at its fortieth session in document A/40/727. In its resolution 40/104 the Assembly confirmed the name United Nations Development Fund for Women and the acronym UNIFEM proposed by the Fund Consultative Committee at its seventeenth session in 1985.

C. Budget estimates for the biennium 1986-1987

5. In response to decision 85/33, UNIFEM's budget estimates for the biennium 1986-1987, as contained in document DP/1986/6, were reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) see (DP/1986/71) which stated, inter alia, that it had no objection to the creation of two new posts or to the proposed reclassifications of existing posts. At its special session in February 1986, the Governing Council adopted decision 86/7, approving the proposed biennial budget for 1986-1987.

II. PROJECT CYCLE ACTIVITIES

A. Programming, project development, monitoring and evaluation

6. During 1985, programming and/or evaluation missions were sent to 30 countries. As a result of these missions, 16 project proposals were placed in the pipeline for expected implementation in 1986 and beyond. Project activities ranged from training of rural trainers to village-bakeries, poultry and horticulture, as indicated below.

7. In October, UNIFEM fielded a fish-processing exploratory mission to Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and the Philippines, to explore the feasibility of replicating in Asia and the Pacific the Fund's highly successful fish-smoking activities in West African countries. The consultants prepared project ideas taking into consideration the availability of local resources and other conditions specific to each country. Follow-up projects have been requested by one country and can be expected from others once the Governments have reviewed the mission's report.

8. In November, UNIFEM, at the request of the Government of Botswana, fielded a joint mission with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to assist in formulating a women-oriented programme of action for the country. As a result of the mission, the consultants recommended a number of actions to the Government including seven project proposals for consideration. It is expected that project support will include indicative planning figure (IPF) resources.

9. The Forward-Looking Assessment of the Fund's activities involving external evaluation of one third of its project portfolio and several sectoral analyses was published in 1985. The Forward-Looking Assessment reported that the Fund had taken seriously its task of being flexible and experimental. In view of women's invisibility in many major development programmes, the experimental and innovative nature of the projects had responded to the need to provide women with "bridges" from their subsistence/reproduction activities to a more conscious and controlled participation in the mainstream of their societies. This was in accordance with the Fund's catalytic role.

10. To further its role as a technical co-operation mechanism for women in development, two major implications emerged from the assessment for the future activities of the Fund. On the one hand UNIFEM needs to concentrate on those activities and projects whose potential multiplier effects are greatest and that may thus have the greatest impact on national development. The Fund must strengthen its capacity to develop integral approaches to the provision of technical co-operation for women through more multi-faceted, although not necessarily more costly or grandiose, delivery systems. On the other hand, the interfacing role of the Fund - between development and women - put it in an excellent position to promote co-ordinated inputs, especially to those large-scale mainstream projects that usually have a "pure" or high emphasis on general development goals but only include women marginally or not at all. The Forward-Looking Assessment also concluded that the Fund had to grow; additional human and financial resources were urgently needed.

11. In response to the assessment, the Fund has prepared its regional priority strategies, including the Africa Investment Plan and the Participatory Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean, noted below. Also, on the advice of its Consultative Committee, UNDP field offices and specialized agencies were offered consultancy assistance to ensure the appropriate consideration of women in mainstream development projects.

B. Project results

12. Results of project activities in high priority national areas include the following.

13. In Zimbabwe, the Fund's clothing project in Omayland, one of the least developed regions of the country, produced additional income and improved the standards of living of the women and families involved. With sewing machines provided by the Fund, the women produced low cost school uniforms and other clothing items which are in great demand locally. As an indirect result of the project, there was a near doubling in school attendance, to 2,500 local children.

14. In Sierra Leone, where gari is used as a substitute for rice, UNIFEM provided small motor-driven grating machines, developed locally, to the women's farmers' co-operative. As a result of this assistance to 60 women initially, production of gari, which had previously been done by hand and was an extremely arduous task, was greatly increased and profitability improved in addition to providing increased income. The project also developed managerial skills of the women involved.

15. In a regional project in Asia and the Pacific, UNIFEM provided funds to the Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC) to conduct workshops and training courses. The project led to the publication of the book "Missing Women" which is the outcome of a five-country study on women and development planning. It underlines the growing concern for including women in the development planning process in the countries of Asia and the Pacific. The book also discusses factors that have caused women to be neglected in development planning and indicates some specific measures to include women's concerns and perspectives without which the development process itself is likely to encounter difficulties.

16. The Fund's highly successful Income-Generation through Livestock Development project, executed by a non-governmental organization (NGO) in the Philippines has taken off on its own. The project increased the income of 80 participants by at least 30 per cent and involved the application of biogas-technology which utilizes and recycles livestock wastes into energy and liquid fertilizers. Information about the project is being shared with other organizations and agencies through formal and informal conferences, video documentaries, actual field demonstration and visitations, newsletters and radio broadcasts.

17. In Latin America, the Fund's project in Peru called "Promotion of Women Workers in Lima" involved the Ministry of Industries in the identification of four industrial branches with high percentages of women workers, namely the electronics, textile, food and chemical industries. The project has reported success in raising women's consciousness through training workshops which made them increase their self-confidence. Information disseminated to women through various publications included legal advice related to their work.

18. In the Caribbean, the UNIFEM pilot study "Women Traders in Trinidad and Tobago" has been carried out as an initial activity of the subject "Women and trade" in the Women in development work programme of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The project responds to the emphasis in the Regional Plan of Action on the importance of research into economic activities of women, in order to gain a better knowledge of the situation, importance and participation of women in productive activities. The study recommends a number of measures which should be taken, among which are a strengthening of the agricultural sector in order to satisfy the needs of the population and to create employment for farmers and traders.

19. In Jordan, where the development plan showed a serious shortfall of skilled workers for the period 1981-1985, the Fund provided assistance to a project entitled "Maintenance Skills for Electrical Appliances". The project succeeded in setting up a pioneer programme for training women in a non-traditional activity. It enabled the 30 women participants to save on home maintenance costs and build self-confidence to perform maintenance of electrical domestic appliances. As a result of the project, the local community gained a new appreciation of the skills and started to think of it as a new occupation field. Government continued the training.

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C. Implementation of the Africa Investment Plan

20. The Africa Investment Plan sets the framework for priorities for Fund assistance to that region based on the Lagos Plan of Action. Thus the majority of projects focus on food policy, energy, credit support systems and strengthening of management capacities. In addition to the preparatory activities before the donors' round-table conferences noted in the annual report of the Administrator, the Fund has recruited national resource persons to work closely with UNIFEM and UNDP consultants assigned for these preparations. The costs of the national resource persons are being met by the Netherlands. The first countries involved in this exercise are Burkina Faso and the Niger, where donors' round-tables are scheduled for 1986.

21. The Fund's consultant on African crisis actions, working in close co-operation with the Office of Emergency Operations in Africa and with the staff involved in the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on Africa in May 1986, has been concerned with Africa's long-term food self-sufficiency and the consequent urgency of directing support to that 80-90 per cent of small-scale food farmers and processors who are women. She has also represented these interests of UNIFEM at meetings of NGOs and United Nations agencies and advised on information materials to be made available to the special session.

22. In the area of management of development programmes, the Fund's four-year assistance to the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute (ESAMI) - subsequently adopted for financing by UNDP - is to be replicated in the French-speaking countries, and special training for Portuguese-speaking countries is in preparation, the latter in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

23. Fifteen of the programming missions noted above were undertaken within the context of the Africa Investment Plan.

24. An occasional paper, Women Food Farmers and Food Workers - a summary of research and action findings on women's food cycle responsibilities - includes action proposals with special reference to staple foods; it was circulated widely.

D. Food cycle technologies

25. The Women and Food Cycle Technologies (WAFT) project is another important initiative of UNIFEM in a crucial area of need in developing countries. The project, described in the annual report of the Administrator, seeks the widespread dissemination of tested technologies such as oil presses, grinding mills and grain stores. Co-operating agencies include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG). Components of projects

encompass not only the technologies but credit mechanisms such as revolving loan funds, and training in the form of study visits by village women to neighbouring villages or countries, where they may work side-by-side with their counterparts who have used the concerned technologies for some years. Activities developed are expected to be integral to larger-scale projects or, in some cases, adopted for financing by other donor agencies.

E. Participatory Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean

26. In November, the Participatory Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean (PAPLAC) started its activities with a workshop including UNIFEM staff and three project consultants at headquarters. The project is intended as a five-year programme with the goal of improving women's conditions in the current economic situation of the region by providing a long-term integral development approach that contributes to greater efficiency in the economy and ensures women's participation in the development process. The project is now in its six-month planning phase and has assigned the three consultants to the tasks of elaborating a selected number of country profiles and consulting with officials of technical co-operation departments, ministries and agencies related directly or indirectly to women in national development planning and programmes. The consultants will also assist in the formulation of projects involving women within the country programming cycle.

F. Credit support system

27. Another area of emphasis of UNIFEM is the provision of credit to rural and urban poor women who seldom have collateral and thus have no access to credit to improve the efficiency of their productive work. As a result of consultations with the World Bank, a joint UNIFEM/World Bank study on women and credit is planned for 1986. A consultant on preliminary assignment for a two months' period will develop the study design. The Fund's own experience with its extensive revolving loan fund portfolio will form the basis of the study which will focus on building on that experience. For its part, the World Bank is primarily interested in women and agricultural credit.

28. As part of its continuing activities in the credit sector, the Fund financed the participation of the project administrator of its highly effective Swaziland loan fund project in a workshop at the Grameen Bank (Bangladesh) which has had a unique experience in extending credit to the rural poor. Following that, the project administrator participated in a consultancy mission to Liberia in July-August 1985 where he assisted with the design of the revolving loan fund component of the women's programme for an on-going self-help village development project under the auspices of the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. This represented, for the Fund, an opportunity for technical co-operation between developing countries (TCDC), since lessons and experience from both Bangladesh and Swaziland were transferred to Liberia.

29. In yet another case, the Fund is financing participants from Cameroon and Benin in internships at the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in India, with the objective of learning from SEWA's experience in making credit available to the poorest women, such as street sweepers and vendors.

G. Projects approved in 1985

30. A total of 144 project proposals were received during the year under review. Some were referred to other, more appropriate funding sources, while others remain in the pipeline. The Consultative Committee on the Fund at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, recommended approval of 36 projects totalling \$2.7 million, pending receipt of finalized project documents. A further 54 small-scale activities and programming missions costing less than \$20,000 each were noted by the Committee, which also observed that resources were sufficient to assist only half of the requests to the Fund. A list of the projects approved in 1985 is available on request.

H. Distribution of UNIFEM activities by region

31. As of December 1985, UNIFEM has provided assistance to all regions of the world through 473 activities with a total value of \$30.4 million. The distribution of the assistance by geographic region is shown in the table below:

Total UNIFEM funding to date by number of projects and value of commitments by region

<u>Regions</u>	<u>No. of projects</u>	<u>Value (\$ mill.)</u>
Africa	173	11.01
Asia and Pacific	105	5.79
Latin America/Caribbean	132	7.74
Western Asia	51	3.90
Global	12	1.98
Total	473	30.42

32. The Consultative Committee at its eighteenth session noted the comparatively low level of assistance to the Asia and Pacific region and encouraged the Fund to take more initiatives in that region. One of the actions already taken in this regard was in the form of the Fund's three-day training in project design at the International Council of Women (ICW) Workshop in Jakarta. A UNIFEM staff member also visited China, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Thailand, combining monitoring of ongoing projects with programming activities in those countries.

III. FINANCIAL SITUATION AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

A. Financial situation

33. The resources of UNIFEM were transferred from the United Nations to UNDP on 1 July 1985. An amount of \$800,000 was withheld by the United Nations in order to meet obligations resulting from allotments issued to the regional commissions before 30 June 1985 for UNIFEM projects executed by the commissions in 1985.

34. The first financial statement issued by UNDP after the transfer, dated 30 September 1985, showed that the Fund had total assets of \$16.1 million as at that date. As a result of UNIFEM's full-funding policy as well as great demand from recipient countries this amount is fully committed to already approved projects and administrative costs of the Fund.

35. The Fund continued to maintain a desirable balance between income and expenditures during 1985, with an estimated total project expenditure of \$4.3 million expected to be reported when final accounts for the year become available. This represents a sizeable increase compared to the \$3.2 million recorded for 1984. Annex I of the report shows the availability and utilization of UNIFEM resources for the four year period 1984-1987.

B. Resource mobilization

1. Contributions

36. In 1985 UNIFEM received contributions and pledges from 54 member states. The \$3.5 million in pledges made for the Fund's general resources in 1985 represents an increase of 35 per cent over 1984 pledges, exclusive of special contributions earmarked for specific projects. A further \$122,451 was received by the Fund from individuals, NGOs and national committees on the Fund. In addition, one major donor provided additional resources of \$89,000 for two projects in the African region and \$50,000 for donor round-table activities. The contributions received by UNIFEM from Governments in 1985 are shown in annex II.

37. At the 1985 Pledging Conference for Development Activities held in November, 38 countries pledged \$3 million to UNIFEM for 1986. Four traditional major donors were unable to announce their pledges at the Conference for legislative reasons. Assuming that their 1986 contributions will be at least equal to their contributions in 1985, the total in 1986 is expected to reach \$4 million which will be more than a 14 per cent increase over 1985.

38. The UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and Pacific agreed to use \$80,000 to extend a UNIFEM-financed project in the Pacific. The Regional Bureau for Africa is providing \$75,000 for developing food technology institutional capacities. Other co-financing and follow-up financing evidencing the fulfilment of the Fund's catalytic role has totalled approximately \$3 million during the previous bienniums. In addition to Governments, the One Per cent Development Fund of United Nations staff, Japanese Parliamentarians, women's organizations and individuals have also assisted.

2. National committees on the Fund and other
non-governmental organizations

39. It will be recalled that national committees on the Fund are established (a) to undertake development education by informing fellow citizens about the work of the Fund and its needs; (b) to encourage their respective Governments to augment their official contributions to the Fund; and (c) to engage in fund-raising activities in the non-governmental sector. To date such committees have been officially established in five countries, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

40. The Finnish national committee - the first to have been established - has contributed a total of \$142,500 to the Fund to date. It has 35 organizational and 1,700 individual members, and branches are starting up in each province of the country. All contributions from the Finnish Committee are applied to the Fund's series of projects directed to fuel conservation in the Sahel countries.

41. The third session of the non-governmental advisory committee on the Fund, which is composed of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, was held to brief representatives on the new administrative status of the Fund and on its activities world-wide.

3. Views of the Consultative Committee

42. At its seventeenth session, the Consultative Committee on the Fund stated that, although the Fund was now in a position to bring its accumulated experience to bear on the development process, it had been able to support less than half of the requests reaching it and was as yet constrained in its efforts to involve women systematically in major development co-operation activities. Increased resources, both financial and human, were vital to the Fund's capacity to make use of the body of knowledge it had acquired.

D. Information activities

43. In line with the Fund's resource mobilization strategy, 1985 was a year of special activity in the design and production of information materials on UNIFEM, with the Nairobi World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women as a special target. Following is a list of information materials produced, which were circulated widely:

(a) Publications

Farmers, Merchants and Entrepreneurs (E/F/S);

Development Co-operation with Women: The Experience and Future Directions of the Fund (complete version E/F/S; and summary A/C/E/F/R/S;

Hidden Hope for Africa: The Small-Scale Farmer (E);

/...

(b) Films

"They Hold up Half the Sky", a 22-minute Fund film based on three Fund projects;

A two-minute television spot based on the African food crisis and the role of women farmers;

(c) Posters

The work of the Fund world-wide;

Artisanal fisheries in West Africa, (with FAO);

(d) Guides

Regional brochures for Africa (E/F/Kiswahili); Latin America and the Caribbean (E/F); Asia (E) and Western Asia (A/E);

Press kits with updated information prepared for the fortieth session of the General Assembly;

(e) Exhibits

Exhibit entitled "Women: Key to Food Security";

Exhibit on "Assistance to African Women through Food Technologies" for Diplomatic World window.

44. At the Nairobi Conference in July 1985, the Fund honoured rural and poor urban women of all regions. The ceremony took place in the plenary hall and was presided over by the Chairperson of the Conference. Two projects from each region had been selected symbolically to represent the groups receiving UNIFEM support.

IV. POLICY ADVICE OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE FUND

45. Addressing the Consultative Committee at its eighteenth session, the Administrator of UNDP noted UNDP's existing commitment to the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities, stressing that development programmes that failed to pay adequate attention to women's productive activities were not only morally indefensible but economically unsound. He looked forward to technical assistance from the Fund under its expanded mandate.

46. The Consultative Committee welcomed the Administrator's commitment to co-operate with the Fund and made particular reference to the experience and competence of the Fund, which could add a vital dimension to UNDP's own programming exercises. Discussing the proposed functional relationship of the Fund within the United Nations system, the Consultative Committee noted that the experience acquired by the Fund's unique positioning at the interface of development and women gave it a special competency that could be made available to the rest of the United Nations system.

47. The Committee endorsed the proposed further contacts with IFAD. As regards the Rural Development Task Force of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Committee felt that the Fund might bring the results of the forward-looking assessment to that body, noting its special goals for rural areas.

48. On the Fund's relationships with the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Committee supported the view that effective working relationships and procedures for systematic exchanges of information should be established and maintained between the newly named Fund, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

49. In endorsing the arrangements for the transfer of the Fund, the Consultative Committee recalled the views expressed during the General Assembly that the Fund in its future arrangements should be accorded full autonomy in its day-to-day operations under the responsibility of the Director, who shall be accountable directly to the Administrator. The Committee also reiterated the view that the Fund should be accorded high visibility in the United Nations system as a separate and distinct fund for development assistance to women.

V. CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

50. In carrying out its mandate, the Fund has continued and extended its partnerships with other organizations. The annual informal consultative meeting of senior regional women's programme officers with the Fund was held at United Nations Headquarters during February. Collaboration with the International Trade Centre has taken the form of two workshops on export promotion for women entrepreneurs. The Fund assisted the Joint Inter-agency Assessment of Women's Participation in Development, co-ordinated by UNDP, and is working with UNDP to define specific activities in response to the assessment's call to action and to Governing Council decision 85/7.

51. The Fund's project cycle support activities have included the assistance of the United Nations system of organizations with appraisals of project proposals in the area of special competence of each organization or unit. In this regard, and within the process of refining its appraisal procedures, a technical advisory group composed of members of the UNDP regional bureaux discuss each project.

52. In addition to the study on credit systems noted above, the Fund will undertake a joint study with the World Bank on agricultural extension services' availability to women farm managers.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

53. The occasion of the transfer of the Fund to its new association with UNDP was taken to refine internal administrative procedures. In this regard, staff task forces were appointed to review the quantity and type of documentation presented to the Consultative Committee, administrative procedures and project appraisal systems. Documentation for the Consultative Committee was subsequently reduced from 500 to 250 pages.

Annex I
RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION
 (in millions of US dollars)
 as at 1 January 1986

	Actual		Estimated	
	1984	1985	1986	1987
I. Availability of resources:				
Balance as at 1 January	12.1	12.5	11.4	10.6
Additional resources received	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.5
Interest and other income	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1
TOTAL	16.6	16.9	16.5	16.2
II. Utilization of resources:				
Project expenditure	3.2	4.3	4.5	4.7
Reimbursement of agency support costs	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Programme support and administrative services costs	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
TOTAL	4.1	5.5	5.9	6.2
III. Balance of resources as at 1 January				
General resources	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.0
TOTAL	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.0
IV. Resources available for further programming:				
General resources as at 1 January (as in III above)	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.0
Less: Unspent project allocations	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
Balance for allocation as at 1 January	6.0	5.4 a/	4.6	4.0

a/ Amount includes \$4.2 allocated for projects already approved and awaiting fully signed documents and \$1.0 for administrative costs of the Fund in 1986.

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Annex II
CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN 1985

A. Voluntary contributions
as at 31 December 1985

<u>Donor</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>31/12/84</u>	<u>Additions &</u> <u>adjustments to</u> <u>pledges 1985</u>	<u>Collected</u> <u>during 1985</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>31/12/85</u>	<u>Pledges</u> <u>for 1986</u>
AFRICA					
Algeria	-	10 000	10 000	-	10 000
Botswana	-	2 439	-	2 439	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	877
Cameroon	2 724	3 799	6 523	-	2 611
Congo	10 959	485	-	11 444	-
Egypt	-	2 000	-	2 000	2 000
Guinea	1 000	1 000	-	2 000	-
Guinea-Bissau	360	(254)	106	-	-
Lesotho	1 000	-	-	1 000	843
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50 000	-	-	50 000	-
Morocco	25 000	-	-	25 000	-
Nigeria	-	24 352	24 352	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	500
Sao Tome and Principe	-	450	450	-	-
Senegal	10 613	1 500	-	12 113	1 500
Seychelles	-	272	-	272	-
Togo	1 537	49	1 064	522	-
Uganda	-	1 120	-	1 120	2 240
United Rep. of Tanzania	2 442	-	-	2 442	-
Zaire	500	-	-	500	500
Zambia	3 731	(2 007)	-	1 724	-
Zimbabwe	3 333	3 106	6 439	-	3 030
ASIA & PACIFIC					
China	-	30 000	30 000	-	30 000
India	-	20 000	20 000	-	20 000
Indonesia	-	3 000	-	3 000	5 000
Japan	273 978	300 000	273 978	300 000	-
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1 500	1 500	3 000	-	1 500
Malaysia	7 000	-	5 000	2 000	-
Maldives	-	1 000	-	1 000	-
Pakistan	17 820	1 886	19 706	-	7 754
Philippines	14 039	1 000	1 000	14 039	1 000
Rep. of Korea	-	2 000	2 000	-	1 867
Sri Lanka	-	2 000	2 000	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	3 000
WESTERN ASIA					
Bahrain	-	5 000	5 000	-	-
Democratic Yemen	1 323	1 760	-	3 083	1 940
Iraq	3 000	-	-	3 000	-
Oman	-	10 000	-	10 000	-
Qatar	-	5 000	5 000	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	500	-	-	500	-
United Arab Emirates	-	500 000	500 000	-	-

<u>Donor</u>	Balance 31/12/84	Additions & adjustments to pledges 1985	Collected during 1985	Balance 31/12/85	Pledges for 1986
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Chile	-	5 000	5 000	-	-
Colombia	2 000	2 000	3 500	500	2 000
Cuba	-	5 097	5 097	-	-
Dominican Republic	5 000	(3 333)	-	1 667	-
Ecuador	2 000	-	-	2 000	-
Guyana	2 000	1 000	3 000	-	-
Honduras	-	1 000	1 000	-	1 000
Jamaica	1 290	(375)	182	733	-
Mexico	-	1 466	1 466	-	727
Panama	500	-	-	500	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1 000	-	1 000	-	672
EASTERN EUROPE					
Yugoslavia	5 500	4 000	-	9 500	4 000
WESTERN EUROPE & OTHERS					
Australia	-	89 859	89 859	-	75 862
Austria	15 000	21 000	21 000	15 000	21 000
Belgium	63 432	77 851	141 283	-	78 431
Canada	-	124 893	124 893	-	724 638
Cyprus	900	300	1 200	-	500
Denmark	-	102 000	102 000	-	150 000
Finland	-	154 512	154 512	-	183 486
France	-	31 524	31 524	-	39 216
Germany, Fed Rep of	-	31 852	31 852	-	40 000
Greece	-	3 500	3 500	-	3 500
Iceland	-	6 000	6 000	-	-
Ireland	-	20 230	20 230	-	-
Italy	20 000	204 082	204 082	20 000	204 082
Netherlands	-	131 502	131 502	-	214 286
New Zealand	-	12 624	12 624	-	-
Norway	-	780 765	780 765	-	1 059 603
Portugal	3 500	-	3 500	-	-
Spain	120 000	19 355	-	139 355	-
Sweden	-	120 853	120 853	-	156 863
Turkey	-	4 996	4 996	-	5 000
United Kingdom	-	116 966	116 966	-	-
United States of America	-	500 000	499 284	716	-
TOTAL	674 481	3 502 976	3 538 288	639 169	3 061 028

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B .Non-Governmental contributions
as at 28 February 1986

	Total	1983	1984	1985	1986
Public Contributions 1975-1982	<u>646 844</u>	-	-	-	-
Individuals	5 460	1 482	2 907	451	620
Belgian Committee for the Fund	11 290	-	-	11 290	-
Business Council for the United Nations Decade for Women	2 751	2 751	-	-	-
Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church	10 000	10 000	-	-	-
Connecticut College	400	-	250	150	-
Danish National Association for VFDW	8 050	1 500	3 050	3 500	-
Decade Coin Programme UNICEF/Decade for Women	13 461	-	-	13 461	-
Finnish National Association for VFDW	159 106	44 251	48 824	66 031	-
Finnish United Nations Association	52 132	21 806	17 277	13 049	-
Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, Inc.	10 013	6 013	4 000	-	-
Good Housekeeping	1 905	-	-	1 905	-
International Federation for Home Economics	230	-	-	230	-
Japanese Association of House of Representatives	5 000	-	-	5 000	-
Alice Paolozzi	5 000	5 000	-	-	-
Soroptimist International Association	837	615	197	25	-
The Joselow Foundation	1 500	1 500	-	-	-
United Nations Association/Norway	760	-	-	760	-
United States Committee on VFDW	20 000	-	15 000	5 000	-
Women's Advisory Council United Nations Association/United Kingdom	5 359	1 239	1 497	623	2 000
Zonta International	11 021	-	10 150	871	-
Other organizations	185	80	-	105	-
Totals	<u>324 460</u>	<u>96 237</u>	<u>103 152</u>	<u>122 451</u>	<u>2 620</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>971 304</u>				

DOCUMENT ACQUISITION

1986 JUL 31 PM 5:17

C. Contributions and pledges
for earmarked projects as at 28 February 1986

NETHERLANDS

Installations des moulins a grains des foyers amelires dans les regions de Mopti et de Koulikoro	\$57 200
Assistance a la coop artisanales des portieres de Kalabougou	22 968
Improved artisanal fish Bijagos Islands, Guinea Bissau(Df1210 000)	71 186
Donor Round Table Conference, Burkina Faso	<u>50 000</u>
Total	<u>\$201 354</u>



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ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing in connection with the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The situation of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories" (E/CN.6/1986/7 of 27 January 1986).

In a letter of 27 January 1986, Mr. Raphael Gvir, Minister-Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations, brought to the attention of the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs that my Government noted with deep concern the unfounded sweeping accusations against Israel contained in that document and the unwarranted politicization of the issues involved, and that, consequently, Israel reserved its right to present in due time a response to the distortions contained in the above-mentioned report.

I have the honour to submit the text of the response, entitled "Arab women and children under Israel's administration: A paper in rebuttal of document E/CN.6/1986/7".

I hereby request that this response be circulated as a document of the first regular session of 1986 of the Economic and Social Council under agenda item 11.

(Signed) Johanan BEIN
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

ARAB WOMEN AND CHILDREN UNDER ISRAEL'S ADMINISTRATION

A PAPER IN REBUTTAL OF DOCUMENT E/CN.6/1986/7

("The situation of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories: report of the Secretary-General")

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of the present document is to examine critically the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The situation of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories" (E/CN.6/1986/7, 27 January 1986, hereinafter referred to as the report). To the extent that a situation warrants scrutiny, it deserves careful examination based on analysis of all available reliable sources. Such information should lead to constructive conclusions regarding the achievements, problems and needs of the situation in question. The quality of a report is a reflection of its author and sponsoring institution and a statement as to the integrity and sincerity of its intentions.

2. Based on those criteria, the report is the product of either incompetence or indifference, since, by its own admission, "it draws exclusively on reports and other material ... issued by United Nations bodies ..." (E/CN.6/1986/7, para. 4). Thus it deliberately ignores the wealth of reliable statistics and information available for Judea, Samaria and Gaza. The 10 notes at the end of the report indicate that no effort was invested in studying the situation, beyond repeating platitudes and falsehoods appearing in previous documents. The report is just another in a series of similar reports (E/CN.6/1986/6, A/CONF.116/6, E/CN.6/1984/10 etc.), and the fact that it is shorter than its predecessors is hopefully an admission of the futility of these efforts.

3. The situation described in the report (E/CN.6/1986/7) selectively focuses on institutions run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), on the one hand, and on alleged violations attributed to the Israeli administration, on the other. Thus, rather than reflecting the overall situation in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, it paints a partial picture limited to UNRWA activities in the areas of education, health etc. On the other hand, Israel's parallel and significant efforts are deliberately ignored, and the vacuum created in this one-sided description is filled only where Israel is blamed for any existing shortcomings.

4. Moreover, by its own admission, the report is based on "material dealing with various aspects of living conditions of Palestinian people as a whole" (E/CN.6/1986/7, para. 4), and thus is only marginally and incidentally related to women. Any body genuinely concerned with problems of women and children, as the Commission on the Status of Women purports to be, is surely aware that generalizations about "Palestinian people, including women" (para. 7) are inadequate and meaningless. Women and children deserve better.

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II. THE SITUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A. General remarks

5. The following is a recent description of the character and development of women in Judea and Samaria:

"Urban West Bankers are increasingly sophisticated in their social attitudes, including towards the role of women, but the rural majority continues to hold more traditional social values. There are no legal or administrative prohibitions on the employment of women in the occupied territories, although traditional cultural mores and family commitments limit most to home-making. Most Palestinian women holding jobs outside their homes reside and work in urban areas. Employment of women is concentrated in service industries, education and health services, with a small number working in journalism, law, and other professions.

"Although women legally have equal access to public education, custom and family pressures limit the number of women in West Bank schools. Even so, female school enrolment is quite high by Middle Eastern standards. A little over 45 per cent of the primary and secondary school students are female. While female enrolment at the post-secondary level varies between roughly 30 to 45 per cent at coeducational West Bank colleges and universities, a number of teacher and vocational training centres are all male or all female.

"There is a wide range of women's co-operative groups for health care, child care, handicraft production, vocational training and other services. The West Bank-wide Society for the Preservation of the Family is active in supporting women's needs." a/

6. This compares favourably with the legal and social status of women and children in some neighbouring Arab countries. For example:

(a) In Saudi Arabia:

"Due to orthodox religious beliefs and traditional social practices, women do not enjoy equality with men. ... In Shari'a court the testimony of one man equates to that of two women. Women may not drive motor vehicles, and there are restrictions on their use of public facilities when men are present. They do not by custom travel alone. They are restricted to reserved women's sections on urban buses. Women may travel abroad only with the written permission of their nearest male relative. Employment opportunities for Saudi women either in the civil service or with public corporations are extremely limited." b/

(b) In Egypt:

"The minimum age for full-time employment is 12, which is also the minimum school-leaving age. However, there is evidence that the traditional practice of using underage children to perform full-time jobs

/...

continues. In the latest survey (1981) of the labor force, the Government's central statistics agency reported that over half a million children aged 6 to 12 were regularly employed, a majority in the agricultural sector." c/

7. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia has pointed out a variety of problems prevalent among women in the region:

"... the disparity between the two sexes remained significant in all stages of schooling in most of the countries of the region. ... The female participation ratio to the total female population in the labour force ranged between 9 per cent as a maximum and 4 per cent as a minimum. ... health services still fall short of the needs of the population, especially in rural and bedouin areas. Some indicators reveal significant differences between infant mortality rates of the sexes. Despite the scarcity of available data regarding the mortality rate of pregnant mothers, ... this ratio remained quite high in comparison with the prevailing ratios in the industrialized countries." d/

8. The situation of Arab women and children in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, when viewed in the context of traditions and conditions in the Middle East region as sampled above, compares favourably with neighbouring Arab countries. This applies to various areas of human rights and progress, as may be ascertained by a perusal of sources, such as the Freedom House ratings in the yearbook Freedom in the World, e/ and international statistical references, examples of which will be given below.

9. Significant progress has been achieved in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, considering the situation in those areas prior to 1967, when the problems, neglect and suffering prevalent there were not subject to scrutiny by the United Nations for obvious reasons.

1. Emigration (paragraph 5)

10. Contrary to the assertion in the report, there has been a remarkable decline in emigration since 1967. It is well documented that male migration is a widespread phenomenon in the Arab world. f/ During the period of Jordanian rule in Judea and Samaria, over 270,000 persons emigrated, including a high percentage of refugees. Emigration was particularly common among males 15 to 34 years of age. g/ The following figures are indicative of the improvement in the situation since 1967:

Males per 1,000 females in Judea, Samaria and Gaza

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1967	942
1972	954
1977	977
1982	990
1983	994
1984	996

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1985, No. 36
(Israel Central Bureau of Statistics), table XXVII/2, p. 704.

The employment structure in Judea, Samaria and Gaza permits most males to live at home. The reference in the report to "the growing number of dependants per wage earner" (para. 5) is thus unclear, and could be attributed in part to the low participation of women in the labour force.

2. Economic situation

11. The report lists a variety of ills allegedly affecting the entire population, spelled out as "men, women and children" (para. 6), in order to make the issues involved "relevant" to the subject it purports to study. To take one example, the report refers to economic stagnation. In fact, "Living standards have risen substantially since 1967 ...; per capita gross income in 1985 was three times its 1967 level". h/

12. Agricultural production has grown 10 per cent per annum on the average. Farmers' income in constant prices has almost trebled. Building, both private and public, has proliferated. The percentage of households possessing refrigerators, running water, cooking ovens and ranges and other mainstays of material civilization has grown considerably. Some of the economic problems in these areas are attributable not to Israel, but to neighbouring States. Jordan imposes market-protection limits on West Bank produce, and Gaza producers suffer not only from Israeli, but from Jordanian and Egyptian restrictions. i/

B. Political matters

Paragraph 7

13. The report mentions "oppressive practices" which occupy full-time the attention of two United Nations bodies - the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories. They are repeated in the report under the pretext that they affect "people, including women", with no attempt made to relate directly to the concerns of women.

14. Israel's record in maintaining, for example, freedom of worship and in protecting the holy sites of all religions is worthy of emulation by many a Government, under which today men and women of the Jewish and other faiths are oppressed. Jordanian desecration prior to 1967 of places sacred to the Jewish religion in Judea and Samaria stands in sharp contrast to the situation there today.

Paragraph 8

15. The report mentions that it was "reported" that five Palestinian women invited to the Nairobi non-governmental forum were prevented from leaving. It fails to indicate that Palestinian women were well represented at the Nairobi forum. Inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and Gaza are permitted to travel abroad and many thousands do so each year. If several women were denied permission to leave, this was due to extreme security considerations related to their ties with terrorist organizations.

Paragraph 9

16. The report refers to conditions in Israeli prisons, including the Neve-Tirtza women's prison. It then goes on to raise a variety of allegations in a blurred manner deliberately designed to assimilate problems that might prevail at other institutions to the women at Neve-Tirtza. The latter is known to be a liberal institution in which the women live in small residential units, where they cook their own meals. The women study for courses and take examinations in the prison.

17. For the record, it should be stated that in many respects the régime for political prisoners is more liberal than in other countries. For example, they receive pro-PLO publications, such as Al-Quds. As an equivalent measure, would the Soviet Union, for example, be willing to supply its Jewish prisoners with Israeli or Jewish newspapers? Even "free" Soviet citizens do not have access to these. It is well known that Israeli prisons have turned into a school for terrorist organizations.

18. It is not generally known that many of the problems of Arab political prisoners are attributable to internal in-fighting between different fringe groups and factions within the terrorist organizations. On the average, eight Arab security prisoners a year are killed by fellow prisoners on the transparent pretext of collaboration with the authorities. No complaints are raised in this regard because the Arabs know that the problem is due to their own internal violence. Such problems are less prevalent among women prisoners.

Paragraph 10

19. There are no women detainees at Far'a, and therefore paragraph 10 is out of place in the context of the report. Israel - its people and Government - has the most profound revulsion of any kind of ill-treatment of detainees, and indeed of common prisoners. Israel denies any charges of systematic abuse and, in case of irregularities, as in any enlightened country, the perpetrators are punished.

20. The lack of proportion in the report is illustrated by the fact that it sees fit to complain about "deprivation of hot water" as a punitive measure for prisoners (para. 9), but is willing to consider stone-throwing as an example of "'minor' offences". Thus it condones the widespread and potentially lethal practice of stone-throwing by Arabs, including children, in Judea and Samaria. To bring but one illustration, Esther Ochana, an innocent civilian woman, was killed instantly when she was hit by a stone thrown by an Arab near Dahariya near Hebron. Can any report calling this a "minor offence" be taken seriously?

21. No administration can be expected to tolerate or condone the manipulation of schoolchildren or students and their being incited to throw stones or metallic projectiles against innocent passers-by. These are reprehensible acts that would be forcefully restrained in any State, regardless of its system of government or political conviction.

22. Under the rubric of "political matters", terrorist acts that injure innocent Israeli children, women and men should rather be condemned. The following are only a few examples:

(a) On 20 July 1981, a woman member of Kibbutz Misgav 'Am was killed and another was wounded during katyusha shelling of the Gallilee;

(b) On 6 December 1983, an explosive charge went off on a city bus, No. 18, in Jerusalem, killing 6 people, and wounding 34 adults;

(c) On 12 April 1984, one woman soldier was killed and eight persons were wounded when a terrorist unit hijacked a civilian bus en route from Ashdod to Ashkelon. Passengers were freed several hours later in an Israel Defence Force (IDF) rescue effort;

(d) On 22 October 1984, two Israeli students were murdered near the Kremisan Monastery near Beit Jallah;

(e) On 27 June 1985, two Israeli civilians - a woman and a man - were murdered near Beit Shemesh. The responsible organization was the Fatah;

(f) On 19 July 1985, five Israeli children were stabbed by a terrorist in Jerusalem;

(g) On 24 July 1985, two teachers - a woman and a man were murdered on Mount Gilboa;

(h) On 2 October 1985, terrorists murdered two Israelis - a woman and a man; the bodies were found on 5 October 1985, near Moshav Mevo Beitar.

C. Social matters

1. Employment and working conditions

23. The role of Arab women in the labour force must be understood in the context of Arab tradition. According to the Arab Labour Office, the female labour force in Arab countries constituted about 9 per cent of the total Arab labour force.

"In-depth analysis of women's conditions in the Arab world shows that they have not been integrated in the region's economic life, a fact which will lead to more social imbalances, and needs attention in the light of new trends in the employment of women. ... [T]he female labour force, which is small in size, has concentrated on the agricultural sector and on minor administrative jobs that do not require special qualifications or skills. Thus, women workers' wages are less than wages paid to men workers. Several other factors have contributed to reducing these wages to the lowest levels. Furthermore, job opportunities for Arab women are very limited because their share in education and vocational training is too low; in most Arab countries, they have only been trained in teaching, nursing the sick, needlework and secretarial activities. ... [T]he insurmountable obstacle in the way of [the Arab woman's] development is the fact that she has not been aware of her rights and not been provided with work and training opportunities."
(E/CN.6/1984/11 of 28 November 1983, pp. 15 and 16.)

Israel's policy regarding the employment and training of Arab women has been sensitive to their tradition and social obligations. The Ministry of Labour offers vocational training programmes in subjects for which there is demand by the population and in the labour market. Those courses are offered free of charge, and the graduates have no obligation to use their newly-acquired skills by taking a job, if the latter goes against the wishes of the woman's father, fiancé or husband.

24. The report attributes the phenomenon of irregular workers "to the generally difficult living conditions in the occupied territories and family needs" (para. 13). In fact, it is for reasons of tradition that many families prefer to send their womenfolk to work in Israel through a "Rais" (local contractor), who is held responsible for the girl's honour. The "Rais" contacts employers directly and usually pays the woman's wages to male members of her family. Employers, contractors and employees who illegally circumvent the employment office do so voluntarily and are violating tax laws. Some also circumvent the Israeli law prohibiting the employment of youth under the age of 17 (A/40/188-E/1985/60, para. 58).

25. Regarding the allegation in the report of "the growing number of dependants per wage earner" (para. 5), beyond the demographic explanation of the high birth rate among the Arab population, another factor should be taken into account. As men leave the family farm to derive optimum benefits from the opportunities for wage labour, women have been increasingly left in charge of tending the agricultural crop. This latter activity is not always properly reflected in the formal statistics, but should be taken into account when analysing the economic structure of the family and women's roles therein. Women "have assumed a greater role in the agricultural cycle, challenging and shattering the traditional sexual division of labour". j/

/...

26. There is no recorded unemployment among Arab women in Judea, Samaria and Gaza registered at Israeli labour exchange offices. As a result of the growth in the number of female university graduates and female graduates of vocational training centres, the percentage of women participating in "white collar" professions has increased. Thus, in 1985 there were 30 female social workers employed in Judea and Samaria and 15 in the Gaza District - all university graduates, including three directors of regional welfare offices. There are women heading projects in welfare organizations. There were 363 female school directors and supervisors in Judea and Samaria and 35 in the Gaza District. The number of women teachers increased by 173 per cent, from 2,367 in 1967-1968 to 6,475 in 1984-1985. There are women employed in regional labour exchange offices. A high percentage of women work in the government health services. In the Gaza District, there are: 1 hospital director, 2 hospital department directors, 21 physicians, 3 dentists, 16 pharmacists, 6 laboratory workers, 2 X-ray technicians, and 4 medical instructors. There are 1,943 registered and practical nurses employed in the government health services in both areas. There are also architects, lawyers, legal advisers in the government administration, a woman judge in Ramallah and another in Gaza, as well as a district attorney in Gaza. An increasing number of women work as saleswomen in shops, drugstores etc. (A/40/188-E/1985/60, para. 55).

2. Education

27. Despite purporting to review the overall situation of women and children in the areas under consideration, paragraph 14 of the report provides data only on UNRWA institutions, as though no other education systems exist there. Paragraph 15 and table 1 of the report refer exclusively to "refugee" pupils.

28. The public governmental education system is described in the rebuttal of document A/CONF.116/6 (A/40/188-E/1985/60, annex, chap. G). The updated figures for the governmental education system are as follows: in Judea and Samaria, the total number of pupils in the 1985/86 school year is 222,680 attending 815 schools. In the Gaza District, 70,930 pupils are registered for the 1985/86 school year.

29. The rate of success in the Matriculation examinations among high school pupils in Judea and Samaria demonstrates a trend of continued improvement. In 1981, 61.3 per cent of those who sat for the examinations succeeded, as compared with 64.12 per cent in Jordan; in 1983, the figures were 61.5 per cent and 61 per cent, respectively; and, in 1985, 64.06 per cent in Judea and Samaria and only 58.9 per cent in Jordan.

(a) Higher education

30. In Judea and Samaria, teachers' seminars, agricultural, technical and paramedical institutions, most of which have been established since 1967, all provide higher education. The total number of pupils registered and attending these 17 institutions has increased from 4,680 in 1984/85 to 5,390 in the 1985/86 academic year.

(b) Universities

31. Prior to 1967, there were no universities in Judea and Samaria, and only a few institutes of higher learning. Five privately-owned universities have been established in Judea and Samaria since 1967, with 10,150 students enrolled during the 1985/86 academic year, almost 50 per cent of whom are female.

32. The opening of universities in Judea and Samaria is one of the exemplary undertakings achieved under Israeli administration. This is of special significance for women, inasmuch as the traditional norms that characterize Arab life would prevent many parents from allowing their daughters to study abroad. The establishment of those institutions has been of great benefit to those whose social norms permit them to attend local institutions.

(c) Examination of textbooks (paragraph 16)

33. Since 1970, a special committee has been examining textbooks used in the UNRWA and governmental schools for anti-Jewish and anti-Israel passages. In 1984/85, all books were approved in Judea and Samaria. Only 14 out of 89 examined in the Gaza District were censored. In 1985/86, only 2 out of the 5 books examined in Judea and Samaria were censored, and only 9 out of 180 in the Gaza District.

34. The following is an example of the type of book which the Israeli authorities deny Arab schoolchildren: an arithmetic book used in Gaza, imported from an important Arab country, containing exercises such as - "What is the sum total of five dead Zionist soldiers plus seven more dead Zionist soldiers?"

(d) Student unrest and closing of universities
(paragraphs 17 and 18)

35. Regarding the closure of various academic institutions mentioned in the report, it is significant that the majority of the institutions were recently closed down owing to internal disputes among the students themselves and between the students and the university administration. The following are some examples:

(a) From 24 to 27 July 1985, An-Najah University was closed down upon the request of the students, who demanded that the university administration rectify new regulations;

(b) On 5 May 1985, there were riots between pro-Fatah and pro-Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine students, who were responsible for disruption of scheduled courses;

(c) The opening of the academic year at Hebron University was postponed for two weeks due to internal disputes;

(d) Even UNRWA was forced to close down the Ramallah Teachers' College because of internal disputes.

36. As in previous reports of the Secretary-General on this subject, emphasis is placed on the reaction of the authorities to provocation by youth and students, rather than on the source of the problems.

37. Universities, established and functioning as academic institutions of higher education, cannot be expected to tolerate on their campus the presence of weapons, material inciting to genocide and the dissemination of instructions for making hand grenades and incendiary bombs, with advice on where to place them. No self-respecting administration anywhere can be expected to condone such inciteful activity, for which those campuses often serve as a haven.

38. It should be noted in the present context that taking advantage of a university setting for political and military activity against Israel is particularly unfair to women. Those persons who genuinely wish to study or to undertake academic research and who can only do so in a local setting have their course of instruction jeopardized by those who only exploit learning facilities for non-academic political and terrorist purposes.

(e) Vocational training (paragraph 19)

39. The report relates solely to UNRWA vocational training centres, as if they were the only ones providing such services, and totally ignores the significant contribution of parallel training offered by the Israel Ministry of Labour. The latter is detailed in document A/40/188-E/1985/60, annex, paragraph 69. Some 10,000 females (some 7,000 in Judea and Samaria and 3,000 in Gaza) have graduated from these government-sponsored courses. The women study at 9 of the 18 vocational training centres in Judea and Samaria and in 2 of 5 such centres in the Gaza District. They are taught by 19 instructors in Judea and Samaria, and 7 in the Gaza District.

3. Health

40. On the subject of health, too, the report emphasizes UNRWA services provided. On the other hand, health-related problems and shortcomings are attributed entirely to government health services.

41. The report grudgingly concedes that improvements have been made in the health services, but maintains that these are far from adequate (para. 20). The report fails to mention that, prior to 1967, the level of public health in Judea, Samaria and Gaza was relatively low. Malnutrition and infectious diseases were prevalent, with very high infant mortality rates and other characteristics of an underdeveloped region, especially in Gaza, due to poor sewage systems, overcrowding in refugee camps, lack of running water in homes and a consequently low level of personal and family hygiene. Hospitals, particularly in Gaza, were poorly equipped and overcrowded. As in most developing areas, there were too few doctors. Finally, the existing reporting system for statistical and demographic data, which is crucial for monitoring changes and future planning, was inadequate and required development, which takes years to achieve.

42. Changes in this situation under Israeli administration, which take time to achieve and to be felt, are described in document A/40/188-E/1985/60 (annex, chap. H), and in the comprehensive reports submitted by the Ministry of Health of Israel to the World Health Assembly. Significant improvements have been made in the public health system, environmental health, mother and child care, hospital services, as well as manpower training and staffing. These have achieved results that are statistically significant, both in comparison with the situation prior to 1967 and with the situation in neighbouring Arab States.

43. Data show that estimated life expectancy in Judea, Samaria and Gaza has increased substantially over the past two decades. In 1967, life expectancy at birth was estimated to be 48 years; in the mid-1970s, 55 years; and in the early 1980s, 62 years. Infant mortality has decreased substantially over this period: prior to 1967, the rate was estimated at 150 deaths per 1,000 live births; in the mid-1970s, 100 deaths per 1,000 live births; and, in the early 1980s, 70 deaths per 1,000 live births.

44. Unreported infant deaths have significantly decreased. Increasing proportions of births are taking place in hospitals and medical centres (over 48 per cent in Judea and Samaria, 72 per cent in Gaza). Active follow-up of newborns, immunization programmes and curative health services utilization are responsible for improved standards.

45. The overall effect of the health services currently available, along with the improved standards of family and community living in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, has been a decrease in child mortality. Moreover, extensive programmes instituted to reduce specific causes of death in young children, such as the expanded programme of immunization (EPI) and the oral rehydration therapy programme (ORT) have been successful.

46. As a result of the overall economic growth and expansion in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, infectious diseases, which are the hallmark of morbidity and mortality in societies with low levels of development, have become less prominent as a factor in the morbidity of the area. On the other hand, disease patterns characteristic of developed countries are emerging.

47. The report reiterates allegations regarding "deterioration of mental well-being and an increase in mental diseases" (para. 20). Those are not in any way substantiated. As stated by the WHO Special Committee of Experts in 1983, "there are still no statistics on incidence and prevalence". k/ Indeed, there is no evidence whatsoever that there is any deviation from the normal incidence of mental illness in a society undergoing modernization. It is noteworthy that, according to a key WHO study, mental disorders account for up to 30 per cent of illness brought to the attention of doctors in the Middle East. This statistic is linked to the stress and cultural conflict people encounter in a society undergoing rapid economic growth, increasing employment and vastly expanded educational opportunities. l/ Stress is thus a common phenomenon in Middle Eastern society, and no particular area need be singled out as suffering unusually from its effects. Often such stress is induced by the rapid occurrence of positive events, such as economic growth and educational opportunities.

48. The Committee would be better advised to show concern for the mental well-being of innocent Israeli children, women and men who are the potential targets for terrorist attacks.

49. In an inherent self-contradiction, the report states (para. 20) that the health system in the area under consideration has remained unchanged. Two sentences later it goes on to contend that "The improvements that have been made in the health services are far from being adequate ..."

50. The statistics below and the achievements they represent speak for themselves.

Table 1. Child health statistics
 (selected countries of the Middle East)

Country/ area	Infant Mortality		GNP (US\$) per capita 1981	Crude birth rate, 1981	% LBW 1979	% Infants immunized measles, 1980	Crude death rate, 1981
	1960	1981					
Democratic Yemen (1)	210	140	460	48	-	6	20
Egypt (1)	170	120	650	36	14	59	12
Algeria (1)	170	110	2 140	45	10	17	13
Saudi Arabia (1)	190	110	12 600	45	-	10	13
Iraq (1)	140	80	3 020	47	6	33	12
Jordan (1)	140	70	1 620	46	7	11	9
Syrian Arab Republic (1)	130	60	1 570	47	-	17	8
Kuwait (1)	90	33	20 900	38	-	66	4
Judea and Samaria (2)	120	29	1 273	39	7	85	5
Gaza (2)	140	52	1 044	45	5	85	7

Sources: 1. United Nations Children's Fund, The State of the World's Children, 1984; Basic Statistics from the United Nations Population Division.

2. See appendix for data regarding Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

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Table 2. General hospital supply and utilization data:
 various countries/areas in the Middle East
 (1979-1981)

Country/ area	Beds/1,000 population	Occupancy rates (%)	Average length of stay	Admission per 1,000 population	Days of care per 1,000 population
Democratic Yemen	0.37	84.4	17.4	7	115
Egypt	0.81	NA	NA	NA	NA
Algeria	2.09	63.9	9.2	55	489
Saudi Arabia	1.01	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iraq	1.18	56.6	5.0	49	244
Jordan	0.75	63.2	4.3	40	172
Syrian Arab Republic	0.61	53.0	4.7	25	118
Kuwait	2.17	NA	NA	82	NA
Judea and Samaria	1.4	69.0	3.8	88	344
Gaza	1.9	63.0	4.9	99	489

Sources: World Health Statistics Annual (Geneva 1983); Hospital Institutions and Care Units in Israel and Health and Health Services in Judea, Samaria and Gaza (The Ministry of Health of Israel), appendix.

Table 3. Highlights - Judea and Samaria
 (Area: 5,600 Km²)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
Population (thousands)	583.1	663.7	724.3	767.3
Population density	104	118	129	133
Reported birth rate (per 1,000 population)	44.0	46.2	43.9	39.8
Reported crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.4
Reported infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.6	30.7	28.3	29.4
Hospital deliveries (% of total deliveries)	13.5	300	40.4	48.3
Hospital beds (total general) (per 1,000 population)	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Hospital utilization				
Discharges (per 1,000 population)	NA	68.1	88.0	90.2
Days of care (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	344	347
Community clinics (governmental MCH and general medical)	113	149	211	243
Physicians in government service (per 10,000 population)	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7
Physicians (government and non-government) (per 10,000 population)	NA	NA	6.2	6.5
Nurses and paramedical staff in government service (per 10,000 population)	5.6	9.0	11.0	11.9

Note. Data are corrected to conform to the Statistical Abstracts of Israel, 1984 (Central Bureau of Statistics). Other data from the Government Health Service, Judea and Samaria, Annual Report, 1983.

Table 4. Highlights - Gaza District

(Area: 363 Km²)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
Population (thousands)	356.8	414.0	456.5	493.7
Density (per Km ²)	1 049	1 138	1 230	1 312
Reported birth rate (per 1,000 population)	43.1	50.2	48.8	45.8
Reported crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	8.7	6.5	6.0	NA
Reported infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	86.0	67.1	43.0	38.2
Hospital and maternity centre deliveries (% of total deliveries)	10	47	65	72
Hospital beds (total general) (per 1,000 population)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Hospital utilization				
Discharges (per 1,000 population)	NA	95	105	91.0
Days of care (per 1,000 population)	NA	563	519	406
Community clinics (governmental MCH and general medical)	0	12	22	24
Physicians in government service (per 10,000 population)	2.7	2.9	5.1	NA
Nurses and paramedical staff in government service (per 10,000 population)	8.6	11.1	14.8	NA

Note. Population data corrected to current estimates of the Central Bureau of Statistics in Statistical Abstracts of Israel, 1984. Other data from the Health Department, Gaza.

Notes

a/ United States Department of State, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1985 (February, 1986), p. 1278.

b/ Ibid., p. 1376.

c/ Ibid., p. 1219.

d/ See E/ECWA/SDP/84/CONF.2/3/Rev.2 of 21 January 1985, paras. 19-21.

e/ Published by the Greenwood Press.

f/ For statistics, see A/40/188-E/1985/60, annex, chap. C, paras. 17 and 18.

g/ Ibid., para. 19.

h/ Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1985, p. 1276. See also Statistical Abstracts, 1985, tables XXVII/5-8.

i/ See Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1985, pp. 1276 and 1277.

j/ Salim Tamari, Journal of Palestine Studies, vol. XI, No. 1, (Autumn, 1981), p. 31 at 62.

k/ World Health Organization, A36/14, p. 8, sect. 4.1.2.

l/ Jan Simon, "Middle East Health. The outlook after 30 years of WHO assistance in a changing region" (WHO, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, Alexandria, 1980), p. 37.



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EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF WOMEN
IN DEVELOPMENT

Report of the First (Economic) Committee

1. The First (Economic) Committee considered the question of the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (agenda item 7) at its 1st to 3rd, 8th and 14th meetings, on 3, 4, 9 and 16 July 1986. 1/ It had before it the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-first session (E/1986/24 and Corr.1 and 2). 2/

ACTION TAKEN BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

2. At its 1st to 3rd meetings, the Committee held a general discussion on the item.

3. At the 1st meeting, on 3 July, statements were made by the representatives of Canada and Australia.

4. At the 2nd meeting, on 4 July, statements were made by the representatives of Sri Lanka, Japan, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic and Bangladesh, and the observer for Norway (on behalf of the Nordic countries). The representative of the United Nations Development Programme also made a statement.

5. At the 3rd meeting, on 4 July, statements were made by the representatives of India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Argentina and Turkey, and the observers for Ecuador and Greece. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations also made a statement.

Recommendation contained in the report of the
Commission on the Status of Women

6. Chapter I of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/1986/24 and Corr.1 and 2) contained a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council; at its first regular session, the Council had deferred consideration of the draft resolution until its second regular session.

Updating of the world survey on the role of
women in development

7. At its 14th meeting, on 16 July, the Committee considered draft resolution X recommended by the Commission, entitled "Updating of the world survey on the role of women in development".

8. The Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Rawle Lucas (Guyana), read out the following amendments which had been agreed upon during informal consultations held on the draft resolution:

(a) The words "taking into account the integrity of the three themes of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, namely, Equality, Development and Peace" were added at the end of operative paragraph 1;

(b) In operative paragraph 2 (d), the word "public" was deleted before the word "spending" and the words "in those countries where such reduction has taken place" were inserted after the words "advancement of women".

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally amended (see paragraph 15 below, draft resolution I).

10. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of France, Gabon, Bangladesh and India. The Secretary of the Committee and the representative of the Budget Division also made statements.

Other proposals

Strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women
effectively in economic development programmes and activities

11. At the 8th meeting, on 9 July, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (E/1986/C.1/L.4) entitled "Strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities".

[For the text of the draft resolution, see document E/1986/C.1/L.4]

12. At the 14th meeting, on 16 July, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Rawle Lucas (Guyana), introduced a revised text of the draft resolution, which had been agreed upon during informal consultations on draft resolution E/1986/C.1/L.4.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (see paragraph 15 below, draft resolution II).

14. Before the adoption of the revised draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of France, Gabon, Guinea, Bangladesh, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Spain and India. The Secretary of the Committee and the representative of the Budget Division also made statements.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

15. The First (Economic) Committee recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Updating of the world survey on the role of
women in development

Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985, invited the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-first session to suggest terms of reference for the first update of the world survey on the role of women in development, 3/ which is to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, in 1989,

Emphasizing the need to update the multidisciplinary and multisectoral survey on the integration of women in development,

Aware that the majority of the developing countries are at present suffering from a serious financial, economic and social crisis and that their precarious situation is leading to deterioration in the condition of broad groups of the population, particularly women,

Bearing in mind that the problems of the developing countries caused by the critical situation are aggravated by increasing external debt, deterioration in the terms of trade, protectionism, and other measures that affect their exports,

Conscious of the urgent need to study and to propose alternative courses of action to face the critical situation at minimum cost to the well-being of women,

Emphasizing the interrelationship between the preparations for updating the survey and the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 4/ including, inter alia, the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1988 session a first draft of the updated world survey on the role of women in development, taking into account the integrity of the three themes of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, namely, Equality, Development and Peace,

2. Recommends the Secretary-General, in preparing the update of the survey and in linking it closely to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women:

(a) To analyse the impact on women of the adjustment policies resulting from financial indebtedness, deterioration in the terms of trade, protectionism, and other measures that affect exports from developing countries and resource flows to those countries;

(b) To identify and assess the effectiveness and efficiency of selected innovative policies to promote women's integration into the economy, in particular to draw conclusions regarding any changes in the data in the light of such policies;

(c) To include other emerging development trends, to be identified in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations co-operating in this effort, in particular to focus on one or two areas where women are most disadvantaged or most prominent in the work-force, such as the informal sector, agriculture and food production, including livestock raising, and issues relating to women and population;

(d) To examine the impact of the reduction in spending on programmes for the advancement of women in those countries where such reduction has taken place, particularly in the fields of health, education and housing;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make all efforts, through the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations, to improve the availability and reliability of data on women in the economy, including the informal sector, for the updated survey, bearing in mind the need for standardization of data and consistency between chapters of the updated survey;

4. Requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including all the regional commissions and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, to co-operate in the preparation of the first update of the survey;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to pay attention to the concrete implications for action of the survey and the updates by disseminating the results, especially to national machineries by way of information notes and training seminars;

6. Recommends that the first update of the survey should be submitted, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session and to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1990;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in the preparation of the updates, to draw as far as possible on existing and already planned studies.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 setting forth the International Development Strategy for the

Second United Nations Development Decade, the first instrument to include as an objective the full integration of women in the total development effort,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, to which is annexed the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 3342 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3505 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/175 of 21 December 1976, 33/200 of 29 January 1979, 34/204 of 19 December 1979, 35/78 of 5 December 1980, 36/74 of 4 December 1981, 39/172 of 17 December 1984, 40/108 of 13 December 1985, 40/204 of 17 December 1985 concerning the effective mobilization and integration of women in development,

Fully recognizing the economic value of women's contribution to overall growth and development, including food and agriculture,

Emphasizing the vital importance to national economic growth and development of the effective mobilization and integration of women in economic life,

Aware that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/108, invited intergovernmental organizations to give high priority to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women ^{4/} and, in particular, to ensure that sectoral policies and programmes for development included strategies to promote the participation of women as agents and beneficiaries on an equal basis with men, and requested those organizations to report periodically through the Commission on the Status of Women to the Economic and Social Council on the activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking strategies,

Recalling that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, reiterated and extended to the year 2000 the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Considering that the measures to integrate women effectively in all aspects of development outlined in chapter II of the Forward-looking Strategies have major implications for the work programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular in the economic sector,

Further considering that the full participation of women in the formulation and implementation of the above-mentioned work programmes will enhance their effectiveness and efficiency,

Convinced that the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 ^{5/} should take into account the legislative mandate to integrate women in economic development activities, projects and programmes provided by the Conference and by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/108,

Bearing in mind the recent initiatives taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme, the Commission on Human Settlements, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to take into account the relevant recommendations of the Forward-looking Strategies when drawing up their respective programmes of work,

Noting paragraph 338 of the Forward-looking Strategies, in which the Economic and Social Council is encouraged to play a more forceful and dynamic role in reviewing and co-ordinating all activities of the United Nations system relevant to women's issues,

1. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To propose activities for the implementation of those measures contained in chapter II of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women that relate to programmes of work of the United Nations in such economic fields specifically identified in the Strategies as employment, education, energy, the environment, food, water and agriculture, housing, settlements, community development and transport, trade and commercial services, science and technology, and communications, in order to provide for effective programme planning to integrate women in economic development, for review by the relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies within their respective spheres of competence;

(b) To include in his instructions for the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 a reminder to programme managers in the area of economic development to take the Forward-looking Strategies into account when preparing their programme proposals and to ensure that the necessary checks are applied during the review of the proposals to determine that the instructions have been followed;

(c) To take account of the relevant policy orientations and goals of the Forward-looking Strategies in the formulation of the objectives and strategies in all sectors of economic development when preparing the draft medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995;

(d) To prepare an intersectoral analysis of the various United Nations programmes dealing with women, with cross-referencing in the context of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development to related work of all other organizations of the United Nations system, to accompany the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995, 6/

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps, in particular for the period 1988-1989, to implement chapter V of the Forward-looking Strategies, on international and regional co-operation, taking

into account the need to assess the performance, achievements and effectiveness of the work of the United Nations system in integrating women in economic development activities by means of technical co-operation, training and advisory services, research and policy analysis and the dissemination of information;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind section VIII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, to make the necessary arrangements for the effective, system-wide implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies in the economic field and to ensure that specific measures are taken to co-ordinate the application of the Strategies at the regional and international levels, taking particular account of the need:

(a) To ensure coherence among approaches to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies by central, regional and sectoral bodies;

(b) To provide to intergovernmental bodies of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations a compilation of United Nations intergovernmental mandates which have specific reference to women;

(c) To harmonize the implementation and monitoring of the Forward-looking Strategies with all relevant United Nations intergovernmental and international strategies and programmes of action;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to include, in his comprehensive report on co-ordination to be prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/177 of 17 December 1985, a review of intersecretariat arrangements for the co-ordination of administrative, operational and programme activities relating to the integration of women in economic development, as well as specific recommendations aimed at enhancing co-ordination in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, having due regard for the need:

(a) To give priority attention to joint planning and programming;

(b) To ensure in-depth consideration of the question at periodic intervals;

(c) To develop concrete measures to improve the delivery of technical co-operation activities;

(d) To integrate women in the decision-making and policy-formulating process of the United Nations system;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987.

DOCUMENT ACQUISITION

1986 AUG 11 PM 3: 34

Notes

1/ At its 4th plenary meeting, on 7 February 1986, the Council allocated the item to the Committee.

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 4.

3/ A/CONF.116/4 and Corr.1.

4/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

5/ A/41/6 and Corr.1.

6/ As recommended by the Secretary-General (E/1985/45, para. 83).



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S U P P O R T

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN

Report of the Administrator

Summary

As required by General Assembly resolution 39/125 and Governing Council decision 85/33, the Administrator is to submit to the Governing Council an annual report on the operations, management and budget of the Fund. This report provides a brief overview of the activities of UNIFEM during 1985.

/...

INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) was created by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session by resolution 39/125. By this resolution, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, established by General Assembly resolution 31/133, should continue beyond the Decade as an autonomous technical co-operation fund in association with UNDP. The expanded mandate of the Fund, as spelled out in resolution 39/125 is to: (a) serve as catalyst, with the goal of ensuring the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities, as often as possible at the pre-investment stages; and (b) support innovative and experimental activities benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities.

2. The present report contains in section I a summary of actions taken in 1985 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/125. In section II there is a brief review of project cycle activities of the Fund. Section III contains a report on the financial situation of the Fund and resource mobilization. The policy advice of the Consultative Committee on the Fund is contained in section IV of the report. A description of the Fund's co-operation with other United Nations organizations is given in section V, while in section VI a brief report is given on other administrative matters.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 39/125 AND GOVERNING COUNCIL DECISION 85/33

A. Transfer of the Fund

3. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/125 and following consultations with the Consultative Committee on the Fund, UNIFEM was officially transferred from the United Nations Secretariat to autonomous association with UNDP on 1 July 1985.

B. Fortieth session of the General Assembly; seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the Consultative Committee

4. As required by General Assembly resolution 39/125, the Secretary-General submitted the annual report on UNIFEM activities to the General Assembly at its fortieth session in document A/40/727. In its resolution 40/104 the Assembly confirmed the name United Nations Development Fund for Women and the acronym UNIFEM proposed by the Fund Consultative Committee at its seventeenth session in 1985.

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C. Budget estimates for the biennium 1986-1987

5. In response to decision 85/33, UNIFEM's budget estimates for the biennium 1986-1987, as contained in document DP/1986/6, were reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) see (DP/1986/71) which stated, inter alia, that it had no objection to the creation of two new posts or to the proposed reclassifications of existing posts. At its special session in February 1986, the Governing Council adopted decision 86/7, approving the proposed biennial budget for 1986-1987.

II. PROJECT CYCLE ACTIVITIES

A. Programming, project development, monitoring and evaluation

6. During 1985, programming and/or evaluation missions were sent to 30 countries. As a result of these missions, 16 project proposals were placed in the pipeline for expected implementation in 1986 and beyond. Project activities ranged from training of rural trainers to village-bakeries, poultry and horticulture, as indicated below.

7. In October, UNIFEM fielded a fish-processing exploratory mission to Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and the Philippines, to explore the feasibility of replicating in Asia and the Pacific the Fund's highly successful fish-smoking activities in West African countries. The consultants prepared project ideas taking into consideration the availability of local resources and other conditions specific to each country. Follow-up projects have been requested by one country and can be expected from others once the Governments have reviewed the mission's report.

8. In November, UNIFEM, at the request of the Government of Botswana, fielded a joint mission with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to assist in formulating a women-oriented programme of action for the country. As a result of the mission, the consultants recommended a number of actions to the Government including seven project proposals for consideration. It is expected that project support will include indicative planning figure (IPF) resources.

9. The Forward-Looking Assessment of the Fund's activities involving external evaluation of one third of its project portfolio and several sectoral analyses was published in 1985. The Forward-Looking Assessment reported that the Fund had taken seriously its task of being flexible and experimental. In view of women's invisibility in many major development programmes, the experimental and innovative nature of the projects had responded to the need to provide women with "bridges" from their subsistence/reproduction activities to a more conscious and controlled participation in the mainstream of their societies. This was in accordance with the Fund's catalytic role.

10. To further its role as a technical co-operation mechanism for women in development, two major implications emerged from the assessment for the future activities of the Fund. On the one hand UNIFEM needs to concentrate on those activities and projects whose potential multiplier effects are greatest and that may thus have the greatest impact on national development. The Fund must strengthen its capacity to develop integral approaches to the provision of technical co-operation for women through more multi-faceted, although not necessarily more costly or grandiose, delivery systems. On the other hand, the interfacing role of the Fund - between development and women - put it in an excellent position to promote co-ordinated inputs, especially to those large-scale mainstream projects that usually have a "pure" or high emphasis on general development goals but only include women marginally or not at all. The Forward-Looking Assessment also concluded that the Fund had to grow; additional human and financial resources were urgently needed.

11. In response to the assessment, the Fund has prepared its regional priority strategies, including the Africa Investment Plan and the Participatory Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean, noted below. Also, on the advice of its Consultative Committee, UNDP field offices and specialized agencies were offered consultancy assistance to ensure the appropriate consideration of women in mainstream development projects.

B. Project results

12. Results of project activities in high priority national areas include the following.

13. In Zimbabwe, the Fund's clothing project in Omayland, one of the least developed regions of the country, produced additional income and improved the standards of living of the women and families involved. With sewing machines provided by the Fund, the women produced low cost school uniforms and other clothing items which are in great demand locally. As an indirect result of the project, there was a near doubling in school attendance, to 2,500 local children.

14. In Sierra Leone, where gari is used as a substitute for rice, UNIFEM provided small motor-driven grating machines, developed locally, to the women's farmers' co-operative. As a result of this assistance to 60 women initially, production of gari, which had previously been done by hand and was an extremely arduous task, was greatly increased and profitability improved in addition to providing increased income. The project also developed managerial skills of the women involved.

15. In a regional project in Asia and the Pacific, UNIFEM provided funds to the Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC) to conduct workshops and training courses. The project led to the publication of the book "Missing Women" which is the outcome of a five-country study on women and development planning. It underlines the growing concern for including women in the development planning process in the countries of Asia and the Pacific. The book also discusses factors that have caused women to be neglected in development planning and indicates some specific measures to include women's concerns and perspectives without which the development process itself is likely to encounter difficulties.

16. The Fund's highly successful Income-Generation through Livestock Development project, executed by a non-governmental organization (NGO) in the Philippines has taken off on its own. The project increased the income of 80 participants by at least 30 per cent and involved the application of biogas-technology which utilizes and recycles livestock wastes into energy and liquid fertilizers. Information about the project is being shared with other organizations and agencies through formal and informal conferences, video documentaries, actual field demonstration and visitations, newsletters and radio broadcasts.

17. In Latin America, the Fund's project in Peru called "Promotion of Women Workers in Lima" involved the Ministry of Industries in the identification of four industrial branches with high percentages of women workers, namely the electronics, textile, food and chemical industries. The project has reported success in raising women's consciousness through training workshops which made them increase their self-confidence. Information disseminated to women through various publications included legal advice related to their work.

18. In the Caribbean, the UNIFEM pilot study "Women Traders in Trinidad and Tobago" has been carried out as an initial activity of the subject "Women and trade" in the Women in development work programme of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The project responds to the emphasis in the Regional Plan of Action on the importance of research into economic activities of women, in order to gain a better knowledge of the situation, importance and participation of women in productive activities. The study recommends a number of measures which should be taken, among which are a strengthening of the agricultural sector in order to satisfy the needs of the population and to create employment for farmers and traders.

19. In Jordan, where the development plan showed a serious shortfall of skilled workers for the period 1981-1985, the Fund provided assistance to a project entitled "Maintenance Skills for Electrical Appliances". The project succeeded in setting up a pioneer programme for training women in a non-traditional activity. It enabled the 30 women participants to save on home maintenance costs and build self-confidence to perform maintenance of electrical domestic appliances. As a result of the project, the local community gained a new appreciation of the skills and started to think of it as a new occupation field. Government continued the training.

C. Implementation of the Africa Investment Plan

20. The Africa Investment Plan sets the framework for priorities for Fund assistance to that region based on the Lagos Plan of Action. Thus the majority of projects focus on food policy, energy, credit support systems and strengthening of management capacities. In addition to the preparatory activities before the donors' round-table conferences noted in the annual report of the Administrator, the Fund has recruited national resource persons to work closely with UNIFEM and UNDP consultants assigned for these preparations. The costs of the national resource persons are being met by the Netherlands. The first countries involved in this exercise are Burkina Faso and the Niger, where donors' round-tables are scheduled for 1986.

21. The Fund's consultant on African crisis actions, working in close co-operation with the Office of Emergency Operations in Africa and with the staff involved in the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on Africa in May 1986, has been concerned with Africa's long-term food self-sufficiency and the consequent urgency of directing support to that 80-90 per cent of small-scale food farmers and processors who are women. She has also represented these interests of UNIFEM at meetings of NGOs and United Nations agencies and advised on information materials to be made available to the special session.

22. In the area of management of development programmes, the Fund's four-year assistance to the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute (ESAMI) - subsequently adopted for financing by UNDP - is to be replicated in the French-speaking countries, and special training for Portuguese-speaking countries is in preparation, the latter in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

23. Fifteen of the programming missions noted above were undertaken within the context of the Africa Investment Plan.

24. An occasional paper, Women Food Farmers and Food Workers - a summary of research and action findings on women's food cycle responsibilities - includes action proposals with special reference to staple foods; it was circulated widely.

D. Food cycle technologies

25. The Women and Food Cycle Technologies (WAFT) project is another important initiative of UNIFEM in a crucial area of need in developing countries. The project, described in the annual report of the Administrator, seeks the widespread dissemination of tested technologies such as oil presses, grinding mills and grain stores. Co-operating agencies include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG). Components of projects

encompass not only the technologies but credit mechanisms such as revolving loan funds, and training in the form of study visits by village women to neighbouring villages or countries, where they may work side-by-side with their counterparts who have used the concerned technologies for some years. Activities developed are expected to be integral to larger-scale projects or, in some cases, adopted for financing by other donor agencies.

E. Participatory Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean

26. In November, the Participatory Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean (PAPLAC) started its activities with a workshop including UNIFEM staff and three project consultants at headquarters. The project is intended as a five-year programme with the goal of improving women's conditions in the current economic situation of the region by providing a long-term integral development approach that contributes to greater efficiency in the economy and ensures women's participation in the development process. The project is now in its six-month planning phase and has assigned the three consultants to the tasks of elaborating a selected number of country profiles and consulting with officials of technical co-operation departments, ministries and agencies related directly or indirectly to women in national development planning and programmes. The consultants will also assist in the formulation of projects involving women within the country programming cycle.

F. Credit support system

27. Another area of emphasis of UNIFEM is the provision of credit to rural and urban poor women who seldom have collateral and thus have no access to credit to improve the efficiency of their productive work. As a result of consultations with the World Bank, a joint UNIFEM/World Bank study on women and credit is planned for 1986. A consultant on preliminary assignment for a two months' period will develop the study design. The Fund's own experience with its extensive revolving loan fund portfolio will form the basis of the study which will focus on building on that experience. For its part, the World Bank is primarily interested in women and agricultural credit.

28. As part of its continuing activities in the credit sector, the Fund financed the participation of the project administrator of its highly effective Swaziland loan fund project in a workshop at the Grameen Bank (Bangladesh) which has had a unique experience in extending credit to the rural poor. Following that, the project administrator participated in a consultancy mission to Liberia in July-August 1985 where he assisted with the design of the revolving loan fund component of the women's programme for an on-going self-help village development project under the auspices of the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. This represented, for the Fund, an opportunity for technical co-operation between developing countries (TCDC), since lessons and experience from both Bangladesh and Swaziland were transferred to Liberia.

29. In yet another case, the Fund is financing participants from Cameroon and Benin in internships at the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in India, with the objective of learning from SEWA's experience in making credit available to the poorest women, such as street sweepers and vendors.

G. Projects approved in 1985

30. A total of 144 project proposals were received during the year under review. Some were referred to other, more appropriate funding sources, while others remain in the pipeline. The Consultative Committee on the Fund at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, recommended approval of 36 projects totalling \$2.7 million, pending receipt of finalized project documents. A further 54 small-scale activities and programming missions costing less than \$20,000 each were noted by the Committee, which also observed that resources were sufficient to assist only half of the requests to the Fund. A list of the projects approved in 1985 is available on request.

H. Distribution of UNIFEM activities by region

31. As of December 1985, UNIFEM has provided assistance to all regions of the world through 473 activities with a total value of \$30.4 million. The distribution of the assistance by geographic region is shown in the table below:

Total UNIFEM funding to date by number of projects and value of commitments by region

<u>Regions</u>	<u>No. of projects</u>	<u>Value (\$ mill.)</u>
Africa	173	11.01
Asia and Pacific	105	5.79
Latin America/Caribbean	132	7.74
Western Asia	51	3.90
Global	12	1.98
Total	473	30.42

32. The Consultative Committee at its eighteenth session noted the comparatively low level of assistance to the Asia and Pacific region and encouraged the Fund to take more initiatives in that region. One of the actions already taken in this regard was in the form of the Fund's three-day training in project design at the International Council of Women (ICW) Workshop in Jakarta. A UNIFEM staff member also visited China, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Thailand, combining monitoring of ongoing projects with programming activities in those countries.

III. FINANCIAL SITUATION AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

A. Financial situation

33. The resources of UNIFEM were transferred from the United Nations to UNDP on 1 July 1985. An amount of \$800,000 was withheld by the United Nations in order to meet obligations resulting from allotments issued to the regional commissions before 30 June 1985 for UNIFEM projects executed by the commissions in 1985.

34. The first financial statement issued by UNDP after the transfer, dated 30 September 1985, showed that the Fund had total assets of \$16.1 million as at that date. As a result of UNIFEM's full-funding policy as well as great demand from recipient countries this amount is fully committed to already approved projects and administrative costs of the Fund.

35. The Fund continued to maintain a desirable balance between income and expenditures during 1985, with an estimated total project expenditure of \$4.3 million expected to be reported when final accounts for the year become available. This represents a sizeable increase compared to the \$3.2 million recorded for 1984. Annex I of the report shows the availability and utilization of UNIFEM resources for the four year period 1984-1987.

B. Resource mobilization

1. Contributions

36. In 1985 UNIFEM received contributions and pledges from 54 member states. The \$3.5 million in pledges made for the Fund's general resources in 1985 represents an increase of 35 per cent over 1984 pledges, exclusive of special contributions earmarked for specific projects. A further \$122,451 was received by the Fund from individuals, NGOs and national committees on the Fund. In addition, one major donor provided additional resources of \$89,000 for two projects in the African region and \$50,000 for donor round-table activities. The contributions received by UNIFEM from Governments in 1985 are shown in annex II.

37. At the 1985 Pledging Conference for Development Activities held in November, 38 countries pledged \$3 million to UNIFEM for 1986. Four traditional major donors were unable to announce their pledges at the Conference for legislative reasons. Assuming that their 1986 contributions will be at least equal to their contributions in 1985, the total in 1986 is expected to reach \$4 million which will be more than a 14 per cent increase over 1985.

38. The UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and Pacific agreed to use \$80,000 to extend a UNIFEM-financed project in the Pacific. The Regional Bureau for Africa is providing \$75,000 for developing food technology institutional capacities. Other co-financing and follow-up financing evidencing the fulfilment of the Fund's catalytic role has totalled approximately \$3 million during the previous bienniums. In addition to Governments, the One Per cent Development Fund of United Nations staff, Japanese Parliamentarians, women's organizations and individuals have also assisted.

2. National committees on the Fund and other non-governmental organizations

39. It will be recalled that national committees on the Fund are established (a) to undertake development education by informing fellow citizens about the work of the Fund and its needs; (b) to encourage their respective Governments to augment their official contributions to the Fund; and (c) to engage in fund-raising activities in the non-governmental sector. To date such committees have been officially established in five countries, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

40. The Finnish national committee - the first to have been established - has contributed a total of \$142,500 to the Fund to date. It has 35 organizational and 1,700 individual members, and branches are starting up in each province of the country. All contributions from the Finnish Committee are applied to the Fund's series of projects directed to fuel conservation in the Sahel countries.

41. The third session of the non-governmental advisory committee on the Fund, which is composed of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, was held to brief representatives on the new administrative status of the Fund and on its activities world-wide.

3. Views of the Consultative Committee

42. At its seventeenth session, the Consultative Committee on the Fund stated that, although the Fund was now in a position to bring its accumulated experience to bear on the development process, it had been able to support less than half of the requests reaching it and was as yet constrained in its efforts to involve women systematically in major development co-operation activities. Increased resources, both financial and human, were vital to the Fund's capacity to make use of the body of knowledge it had acquired.

D. Information activities

43. In line with the Fund's resource mobilization strategy, 1985 was a year of special activity in the design and production of information materials on UNIFEM, with the Nairobi World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women as a special target. Following is a list of information materials produced, which were circulated widely:

(a) Publications

Farmers, Merchants and Entrepreneurs (E/F/S);

Development Co-operation with Women: The Experience and Future Directions of the Fund (complete version E/F/S; and summary A/C/E/F/R/S;

Hidden Hope for Africa: The Small-Scale Farmer (E);

/...

(b) Films

"They Hold up Half the Sky", a 22-minute Fund film based on three Fund projects;

A two-minute television spot based on the African food crisis and the role of women farmers;

(c) Posters

The work of the Fund world-wide;

Artisanal fisheries in West Africa, (with FAO);

(d) Guides

Regional brochures for Africa (E/F/Kiswahili); Latin America and the Caribbean (E/F); Asia (E) and Western Asia (A/E);

Press kits with updated information prepared for the fortieth session of the General Assembly;

(e) Exhibits

Exhibit entitled "Women: Key to Food Security";

Exhibit on "Assistance to African Women through Food Technologies" for Diplomatic World window.

44. At the Nairobi Conference in July 1985, the Fund honoured rural and poor urban women of all regions. The ceremony took place in the plenary hall and was presided over by the Chairperson of the Conference. Two projects from each region had been selected symbolically to represent the groups receiving UNIFEM support.

IV. POLICY ADVICE OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE FUND

45. Addressing the Consultative Committee at its eighteenth session, the Administrator of UNDP noted UNDP's existing commitment to the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities, stressing that development programmes that failed to pay adequate attention to women's productive activities were not only morally indefensible but economically unsound. He looked forward to technical assistance from the Fund under its expanded mandate.

46. The Consultative Committee welcomed the Administrator's commitment to co-operate with the Fund and made particular reference to the experience and competence of the Fund, which could add a vital dimension to UNDP's own programming exercises. Discussing the proposed functional relationship of the Fund within the United Nations system, the Consultative Committee noted that the experience acquired by the Fund's unique positioning at the interface of development and women gave it a special competency that could be made available to the rest of the United Nations system.

47. The Committee endorsed the proposed further contacts with IFAD. As regards the Rural Development Task Force of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Committee felt that the Fund might bring the results of the forward-looking assessment to that body, noting its special goals for rural areas.

48. On the Fund's relationships with the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Committee supported the view that effective working relationships and procedures for systematic exchanges of information should be established and maintained between the newly named Fund, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

49. In endorsing the arrangements for the transfer of the Fund, the Consultative Committee recalled the views expressed during the General Assembly that the Fund in its future arrangements should be accorded full autonomy in its day-to-day operations under the responsibility of the Director, who shall be accountable directly to the Administrator. The Committee also reiterated the view that the Fund should be accorded high visibility in the United Nations system as a separate and distinct fund for development assistance to women.

V. CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

50. In carrying out its mandate, the Fund has continued and extended its partnerships with other organizations. The annual informal consultative meeting of senior regional women's programme officers with the Fund was held at United Nations Headquarters during February. Collaboration with the International Trade Centre has taken the form of two workshops on export promotion for women entrepreneurs. The Fund assisted the Joint Inter-agency Assessment of Women's Participation in Development, co-ordinated by UNDP, and is working with UNDP to define specific activities in response to the assessment's call to action and to Governing Council decision 85/7.

51. The Fund's project cycle support activities have included the assistance of the United Nations system of organizations with appraisals of project proposals in the area of special competence of each organization or unit. In this regard, and within the process of refining its appraisal procedures, a technical advisory group composed of members of the UNDP regional bureaux discuss each project.

52. In addition to the study on credit systems noted above, the Fund will undertake a joint study with the World Bank on agricultural extension services' availability to women farm managers.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

53. The occasion of the transfer of the Fund to its new association with UNDP was taken to refine internal administrative procedures. In this regard, staff task forces were appointed to review the quantity and type of documentation presented to the Consultative Committee, administrative procedures and project appraisal systems. Documentation for the Consultative Committee was subsequently reduced from 500 to 250 pages.

Annex I
 RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION
 (in millions of US dollars)
 as at 1 January 1986

	Actual		Estimated	
	1984	1985	1986	1987
I. <u>Availability of resources:</u>				
Balance as at 1 January	12.1	12.5	11.4	10.6
Additional resources received	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.5
Interest and other income	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1
TOTAL	16.6	16.9	16.5	16.2
II. <u>Utilization of resources:</u>				
Project expenditure	3.2	4.3	4.5	4.7
Reimbursement of agency support costs	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Programme support and administrative services costs	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
TOTAL	4.1	5.5	5.9	6.2
III. <u>Balance of resources as at 1 January</u>				
General resources	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.0
TOTAL	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.0
IV. <u>Resources available for further programming:</u>				
General resources as at 1 January (as in III above)	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.0
Less: Unspent project allocations	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
Balance for allocation as at 1 January	6.0	5.4 a/	4.6	4.0

a/ Amount includes \$4.2 allocated for projects already approved and awaiting fully signed documents and \$1.0 for administrative costs of the Fund in 1986.

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Annex II
CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN 1985

A. Voluntary contributions
as at 31 December 1985

<u>Donor</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>31/12/84</u>	<u>Additions &</u> <u>adjustments to</u> <u>pledges 1985</u>	<u>Collected</u> <u>during 1985</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>31/12/85</u>	<u>Pledges</u> <u>for 1986</u>
AFRICA					
Algeria	-	10 000	10 000	-	10 000
Botswana	-	2 439	-	2 439	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	877
Cameroon	2 724	3 799	6 523	-	2 611
Congo	10 959	485	-	11 444	-
Egypt	-	2 000	-	2 000	2 000
Guinea	1 000	1 000	-	2 000	-
Guinea-Bissau	360	(254)	106	-	-
Lesotho	1 000	-	-	1 000	843
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50 000	-	-	50 000	-
Morocco	25 000	-	-	25 000	-
Nigeria	-	24 352	24 352	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	500
Sao Tome and Principe	-	450	450	-	-
Senegal	10 613	1 500	-	12 113	1 500
Seychelles	-	272	-	272	-
Togo	1 537	49	1 064	522	-
Uganda	-	1 120	-	1 120	2 240
United Rep. of Tanzania	2 442	-	-	2 442	-
Zaire	500	-	-	500	500
Zambia	3 731	(2 007)	-	1 724	-
Zimbabwe	3 333	3 106	6 439	-	3 030
ASIA & PACIFIC					
China	-	30 000	30 000	-	30 000
India	-	20 000	20 000	-	20 000
Indonesia	-	3 000	-	3 000	5 000
Japan	273 978	300 000	273 978	300 000	-
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1 500	1 500	3 000	-	1 500
Malaysia	7 000	-	5 000	2 000	-
Maldives	-	1 000	-	1 000	-
Pakistan	17 820	1 886	19 706	-	7 754
Philippines	14 039	1 000	1 000	14 039	1 000
Rep. of Korea	-	2 000	2 000	-	1 867
Sri Lanka	-	2 000	2 000	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	3 000
WESTERN ASIA					
Bahrain	-	5 000	5 000	-	-
Democratic Yemen	1 323	1 760	-	3 083	1 940
Iraq	3 000	-	-	3 000	-
Oman	-	10 000	-	10 000	-
Qatar	-	5 000	5 000	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	500	-	-	500	-
United Arab Emirates	-	500 000	500 000	-	-

<u>Donor</u>	Balance 31/12/84	Additions & adjustments to pledges 1985	Collected during 1985	Balance 31/12/85	Pledges for 1986
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Chile	-	5 000	5 000	-	-
Colombia	2 000	2 000	3 500	500	2 000
Cuba	-	5 097	5 097	-	-
Dominican Republic	5 000	(3 333)	-	1 667	-
Ecuador	2 000	-	-	2 000	-
Guyana	2 000	1 000	3 000	-	-
Honduras	-	1 000	1 000	-	1 000
Jamaica	1 290	(375)	182	733	-
Mexico	-	1 466	1 466	-	727
Panama	500	-	-	500	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1 000	-	1 000	-	672
EASTERN EUROPE					
Yugoslavia	5 500	4 000	-	9 500	4 000
WESTERN EUROPE & OTHERS					
Australia	-	89 859	89 859	-	75 862
Austria	15 000	21 000	21 000	15 000	21 000
Belgium	63 432	77 851	141 283	-	78 431
Canada	-	124 893	124 893	-	724 638
Cyprus	900	300	1 200	-	500
Denmark	-	102 000	102 000	-	150 000
Finland	-	154 512	154 512	-	183 486
France	-	31 524	31 524	-	39 216
Germany, Fed Rep of	-	31 852	31 852	-	40 000
Greece	-	3 500	3 500	-	3 500
Iceland	-	6 000	6 000	-	-
Ireland	-	20 230	20 230	-	-
Italy	20 000	204 082	204 082	20 000	204 082
Netherlands	-	131 502	131 502	-	214 286
New Zealand	-	12 624	12 624	-	-
Norway	-	780 765	780 765	-	1 059 603
Portugal	3 500	-	3 500	-	-
Spain	120 000	19 355	-	139 355	-
Sweden	-	120 853	120 853	-	156 863
Turkey	-	4 996	4 996	-	5 000
United Kingdom	-	116 966	116 966	-	-
United States of America	-	500 000	499 284	716	-
TOTAL	674 481	3 502 976	3 538 288	639 169	3 061 028

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B .Non-Governmental contributions
as at 28 February 1986

	Total	1983	1984	1985	1986
Public Contributions 1975-1982	646 844	-	-	-	-
Individuals	5 460	1 482	2 907	451	620
Belgian Committee for the Fund	11 290	-	-	11 290	-
Business Council for the United Nations Decade for Women	2 751	2 751	-	-	-
Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church	10 000	10 000	-	-	-
Connecticut College	400	-	250	150	-
Danish National Association for VFDW	8 050	1 500	3 050	3 500	-
Decade Coin Programme UNICEF/Decade for Women	13 461	-	-	13 461	-
Finnish National Association for VFDW	159 106	44 251	48 824	66 031	-
Finnish United Nations Association	52 132	21 806	17 277	13 049	-
Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, Inc.	10 013	6 013	4 000	-	-
Good Housekeeping	1 905	-	-	1 905	-
International Federation for Home Economics	230	-	-	230	-
Japanese Association of House of Representatives	5 000	-	-	5 000	-
Alice Paolozzi	5 000	5 000	-	-	-
Soroptimist International Association	837	615	197	25	-
The Joselow Foundation	1 500	1 500	-	-	-
United Nations Association/Norway	760	-	-	760	-
United States Committee on VFDW	20 000	-	15 000	5 000	-
Women's Advisory Council United Nations Association/ United Kingdom	5 359	1 239	1 497	623	2 000
Zonta International	11 021	-	10 150	871	-
Other organizations	185	80	-	105	-
Totals	324 460	96 237	103 152	122 451	2 620
GRAND TOTAL	971 304				

DOCUMENT ACQUISITION

1986 JUN 31 PM 5:09
C. Contributions and pledges

for earmarked projects as at 28 February 1986

CONTROL SECTION

NETHERLANDS

Installations des moulins a grains des foyers ameliores dans les regions de Mopti et de Koulikoro	\$57 200
Assistance a la coop artisanales des portieres de Kalabougou	22 968
Improved artisanal fish Bijagos Islands, Guinea Bissau(Df1210 000)	71 186
Donor Round Table Conference, Burkina Faso	<u>50 000</u>
Total	<u>\$201 354</u>