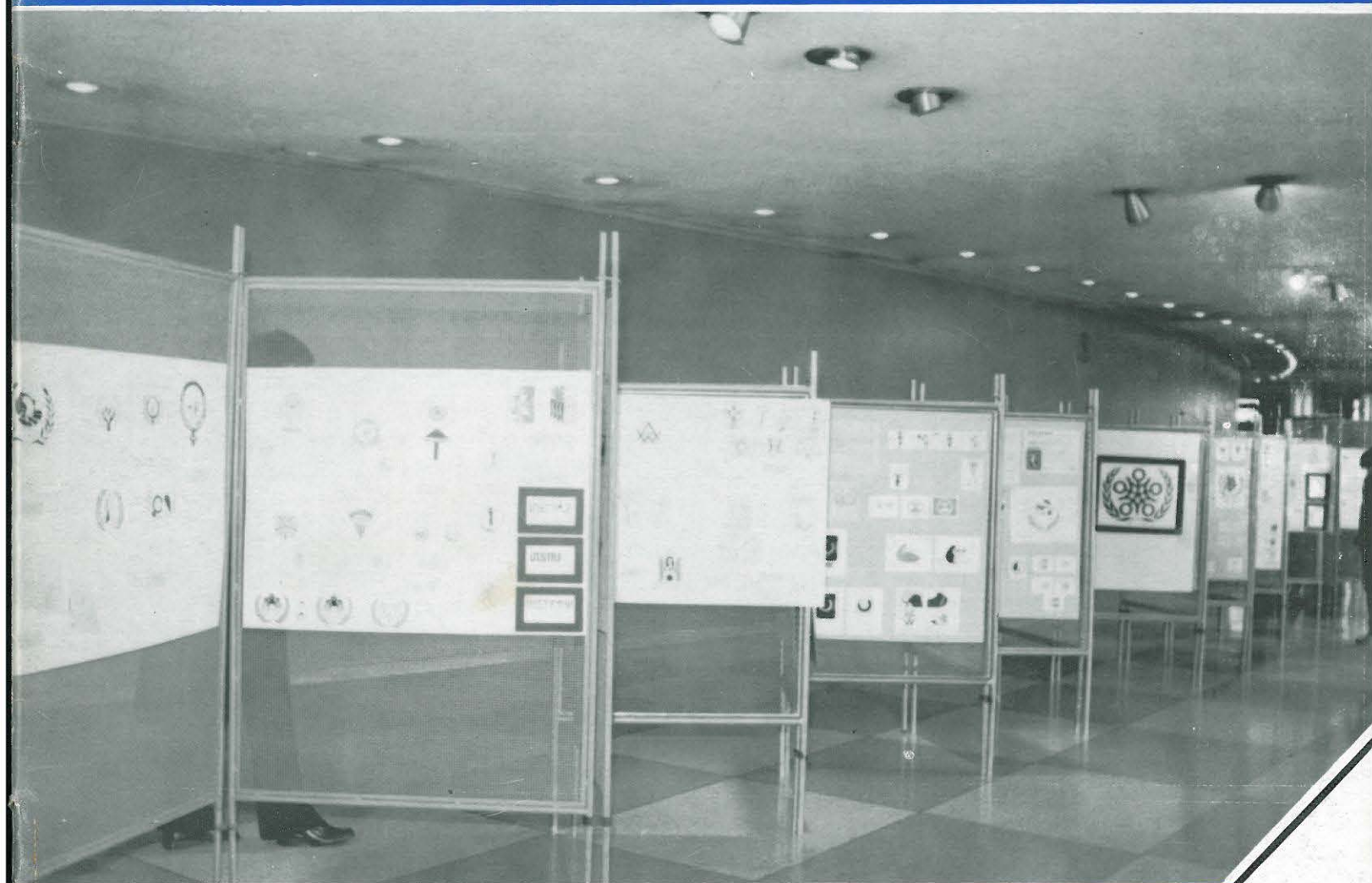




# INSTRAW news

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

VOL. I NO. 3 DECEMBER, 1984



INSTRAW'S Logo Exhibition displayed at the Public Lobby of the General Assembly Building.

**UNITED NATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
AND TRAINING INSTITUTE  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT  
OF WOMEN**

1984 I  
INS-GLO  
EN

**LOGO COMPETITION:  
AN OFFICIAL EMBLEM FOR INSTRAW**





## **THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNACIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN (INSTRAW)**

The United Nations International Research and Training Institute was established by the Economic and Social Council (Council Resolution 1998 (LX) of 12 May 1976) in conformity with an earlier decision of the General Assembly (resolution 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975) which was based on a recommendation of the World Conference of the International Women's Year held in Mexico City in 1975;

The Institute is an autonomous body within the framework of the United Nations. It was established in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to serve as a vehicle at the international level to undertake research, establish training programmes and disseminate information in order to integrate and mobilize women in development.

## **Objectives and Functions**

The objectives of the Institute are to stimulate and assist, through research, training and the collection and dissemination of information, the advancement of women and their integration in the development process both as participants and as beneficiaries. The Institute seeks to assist the efforts of intergovernmental, governmental and nongovernmental organizations in this regard. Accordingly, the principal functions of the Institute are:

To conduct action-oriented research and studies which would enhance the effective integration and mobilization of women in development. The activities of the Institute give particular attention to the problems facing women in developing countries and to the participation of women in the formulation, design and implementation of development activities at all levels.

To establish training activities, including a fellowship programme and advisory services, through which the Institute shall endeavour to raise awareness on issues concerning women and development and shall strive to achieve equal participation in all aspects of economic and social development, as well as increase the opportunities for women to acquire new skills in order to meet the challenges of rapid change in today's society.

To establish and maintain a system of information, documentation and communication so as to enable the Institute to respond to the need for disseminating information world-wide on women's issues.

In the pursuit of its objectives the Institute carries out its activities in close collaboration and co-ordination with institutes, research centres and other bodies within and outside the United Nations system.

The Board of Trustees is the decision-making body for the Institute. It meets once every year. It is composed of 11 members from various regions, nominated by States and appointed by ECOSOC, who serve in their personal capacity for a term of three years and are eligible for reappointment for one further term.

## Directors of United Nations Training Research and Planning Institutes Discuss Innovative Training Methods

The purpose of the regular annual meetings of the Directors of United Nations training, research and planning institutes is to promote co-operation among the institutes of the United Nations system through the exchange of information and discussion of matters of common concern.

The central topic of the nineteenth meeting held from 11 to 12 July 1984 in Geneva was devoted to training with the objective of extending training activities of the United Nations research and training institutes, which are insufficiently developed, in view of the high costs of training, inadequate techniques and other limiting factors.

Particular attention was paid to new training methods and techniques which could be applied in localities without sufficient institutional facilities, such as modularising training programmes, distance training, the application of computer aided learning and the possibility of merging the traditional methods with the emerging ones. Strategies were also considered in order to provide more assistance to training and research institutions in developing countries.

INSTRAW was represented by its Director, Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencic, who brought to the attention of the participants policy guidelines for INSTRAW training activities which consider both conventional and most modern training techniques suitable for the advancement of women.

In order to meet the growing

demands for training of women, the design of innovative training strategies and techniques requires a close relationship between research and training and the maximum possible use of existing institutional frameworks in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of training efforts. The research and training programmes of the Institute are thus closely interlinked, which means that most research projects have a training component. Similarly the programme aims at incorporating a research component into each training project in order to assess training needs and evaluate results.

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

i) ***Operation through networks of local, national and regional institutions whose work is thereby promoted.*** By working through existing institutional frameworks, resources can be most effectively and efficiently utilized, with responsibilities decentralized and shared. Networking enables the Institute, other inter-governmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations and agencies to develop and implement training programmes. It promotes the strengthening of existing local and regional research and training institutes, and, in their absence, the development of new structures for training.

ii) ***Emphasis on the training of trainers so as to obtain a mul-***

***tiplier effect.*** The training of trainers is important in order to obtain a multiplier effect and ensure that adequate attention is paid to women in ongoing and planned training activities.

iii) ***Training in situ as priority in order to stimulate grass-root participation.*** Training *in situ* ensures that training is appropriate to local conditions and utilizes local resources and expertise. This type of training is made possible by working through local organizations, whether formal or informal, development institutes, academic institutions or individuals, whose familiarity with and sensitivity to local conditions can provide the necessary perspective to design appropriate strategies for effective training. *In situ* training also serves to promote the establishment, expansion and strengthening of local training centres and co-operatives and to build on local mechanisms to enhance training goals.

iv) ***Influencing training activities within and outside the United Nations through its role as catalyst.*** The Institute operates catalytically in order to ensure that issues related to women and development are part of ongoing and planned activities both within and outside the United Nations system.

It is hoped that by applying these principles it would be possible to strengthen INSTRAW co-operation with the United Nations family of research, training and planning institutes, which was discussed during the meeting.



# An Open Tap on Women and Water Related Activities

Two other meetings related to Women and Water have been held this year, since the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990), and the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (México 1975) adopted a resolution which demanded that member states promote full participation of women in the planning, implementation and application of technology for water supply projects.

In March 1983, INSTRAW held in Cairo, Egypt, its Inter-regional Seminar on Women and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) (See INSTRAW News No. 2, page 8). One of its immediate follow-ups was the organized International Reference Centre for Water Supply and Sanitation (ICR) symposium entitled "The Water Decade: Men, Women and Agencies in Water and Development", which took place in Amsterdam in June 1984.

Among other meetings in this field, the two latest ones, in what seems to be an open tap on Women and Water related activities, were the *third meeting of the "Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and the IDWSSD"* and the *"Seminar on Women's Issues in Water and Sanitation"* convened by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

The *"Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and the IDWSSD"* was held from 2-3 July 1984 in New York, with INSTRAW and UNICEF serving jointly as Secretariat.

The main items discussed were: development of a work plan for women and the IDWSSD, preparation of a paper suggesting how to involve women

in water supply and sanitation activities, and the Task Force's participation in the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women to be held in 1985.

The workplan to be prepared by INSTRAW was to include an account on the United Nations agencies and bodies ongoing and planned activities in the field of water supply and sanitation.

The contribution prepared by UNICEF contains suggestions on how to involve women in water supply and sanitation activities and in project cycles at community level. It should be noted that implementors of projects are meant to form the target audience.

In regard to the participation in the Nairobi Conference, it was agreed that INSTRAW would be responsible for both the submission of a background paper on women and the IDWSSD, and the organization of a panel on the subject "Women and Water" for discussion at the NGO Forum.

The IDRC seminar on Women's Issues on "Water and Sanitation", as presented at the IDRC Seminar—which was held between September 24 and 26, 1984, in Manila—aimed to the identification and further discussion of strategies on the enhancement of the role of women and the concurrent minimization of efforts in water supply and sanitation activities.

The specific objectives of the seminar were to: a) Prepare a status review of water and sanitation programmes in which women have assumed a lead role or in which they have been significantly involved; b) Identify and discuss issues and constraints which hamper active involvement of women in the planning and

implementation of water and sanitation projects in developing countries; c) Discuss strategies to overcome such constraints and develop these strategies into projects for testing in developing country situations; and d) Organize an informal network for exchange of information and technical expertise amongst developing country women project managers.

Equally as the International Reference Centre, the International Development Research Centre officials thought this seminar was an important follow-up to INSTRAW's IDWSSD, as well as to the ICR symposium itself. They also expect that it will serve as an important input to the NGO forum scheduled for July 1985 in Nairobi, as a part of the end of the Women's Decade Conference.

Photo: UN/Caracciolo/Banoun



"A girl draws water from a well equipped with a pump, Kinkala, Brazzaville".



# Women in Industrial Development

A joint INSTRAW/UNIDO workshop to develop a modular curriculum for training women in industrial development was held in Vienna, 3-7 December 1984. Its objective was to contribute to the search for a more relevant training curriculum to improve the skills and capabilities of women in industrial development, particularly in micro, small and medium scale industry. By comparing industrial training curricula presently offered with a study of actual requirements for women in technical and managerial positions, it was expected that focus would be brought to the specific training needs appropriate for women in these positions.

Based on the results of the workshop, training materials will be prepared jointly by UNIDO and INSTRAW to assist in increasing training for women in technical and managerial positions.

The workshop came as a result of two co-operative endeavours between UNIDO and INSTRAW. A survey was undertaken of UNIDO's field activities in order to examine projects which were successful in having a positive impact on women and that could serve as models for future project designs; and to determine elements of importance to women which had previously been neglected, so that attention could be

drawn to them in recommendations for future action. Simultaneously, a complementary study was conducted aimed at enhancing the training of women entrepreneurs in industrial activities by determining the feasibility

of organizing materials, seminars, preparing training materials and exploring the possibility for cooperation among relevant agencies and institutions for training of trainers, in areas of industrial development.

Photo: UN/George Frayne Jr.



Vegetable canning Factory, Maseru, Lesotho.

## Consultative Meeting on "The Role of Women in International Economic Relations"

A consultative meeting with the authors of a series of studies on "The Role of Women in International Economic Relations" and experts in the field of International Economic Relations was convened by INSTRAW from 17 to 22 September 1984, in its permanent headquarters in San-

to Domingo, Dominican Republic.

This meeting was held as part of a project on this subject carried out by the Institute, following a decision made by its Board of Trustees in its third session.

The meeting sought to review the studies, examine the find-

ings and the ideas reflected in them in order to establish guidelines for their consolidation into a comprehensive work on the role of women in international economic relations, concentrating particularly on the analysis of the interlinkages between the macro and micro



levels of the economy and their impact on the role and status of women.

The Institute prepared a select bibliography for the meeting containing the literature available both within and outside the United Nations system on the various topics pertinent to the role of women in international economic relations which were researched in the series of studies.

The deliberation of the meeting took place in plenary sessions, and the following participants were elected as members of the Bureau: Moderator: Ifigenia Martínez of México; Deputy: Philippe de Seynes of France, and Rapporteur: Surendra Patel of India.

A considerable portion of the meeting was devoted to the exchange of views and discussion resulting in an annotated outline for a consolidated report on the role of women in development and international economic co-operation.

This annotated outline was based on the studies prepared by various institutions and individuals, which the consultative meeting had considered in-depth. It broadly reflected the relevant findings of the research work.

The consolidated report would stress the need for a different approach to development in which population needs and human rights are taken into account within the framework and interest of the national economies, the sovereignty of states and global interdependence.

The outline of the Consolidated Report included two major parts; the first entitled "Changing Position of Women in World Society", containing the following subjects: Women in World Society, Impact of the Recent Crisis, Technology, Agriculture, Industry, Trade, and Monetary and Financial Flows.

Under part two, entitled "Towards Strategies for an Integrated Development", topics such as the need for a reassessment, elements of new strategies, and proposals for negotiation and further consideration will be included.

It was agreed during the discussions that the authors of the studies would revise their preliminary drafts submitted to the meeting in the light of the following considerations: a) terms of reference originally given by the Institute; and b) the discussions, comments, observations and suggestions made during this meeting. The Institute is planning to receive the revised final drafts

of these studies by the end of 1984.

The experts proposed a series of steps which might be taken, such as to submit a consolidated report to a committee or group of notables who would advise on the steps to be taken to effectively implement its recommendations. For example, they might urge that the published report be given universal distribution through a series of regional arrangements. The report could be made available at more or less the same time in different languages for use by governments, legislative bodies, social and economic institutions, academic institutions, other NGO's, women's associations, and other grass-root organizations. Several other measures may also be given careful consideration, including the possibility of convening a group of experts for detailed consideration of the report, with a view of giving its proposals and recommendations a more definite shape.

Photo: INSTRAW/Isidro Méndez



Participants to the consultative meeting on The Role of Women in International Economic Relations.



# Colombia: Workshop on Women in the Third World

The Center of Economic Development Studies (CEDE) of the University of Colombia convened a group of third world researchers on women's issues in a workshop entitled "Women in the Third World", which was held in Bogotá, Colombia, from the 6<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> of August, 1984.

The primary purpose of the workshop was geared to establish a network of research work **on and by** women in developing countries. Another purpose was to formulate research guidelines in the areas of: i) Women and Health; ii) Ideology and Media; iii) Reproduction and Domestic Work. It was decided that these guidelines would be further elaborated in the near future.

Fourteen women researchers from various developing countries attended this meeting. Seventeen research papers were presented addressing the fellow

items of the agenda: a) Women in the Labour Force; b) Women and Living Conditions; c) Women and Ideology.

Discussions innitally focused on establishing a state of the art in these three areas of research on women.

Another subject of discussion, and one of major concern for the participants, was the lack of access to information by Women researchers in developing countries.

In this respect, the possibility of establishing a communication network system to promote communication among researchers or women's issues was discussed. The main objectives of this network would be: To create a link among researchers of women in the developing countries and to promote and to support the research activities of the researchers working with women in the developing coun-

tries; this would enable the interchange of publications, projects, methodologies and field work instruments.

The establishment of a number of information centres on a regional basis to serve as focal points for this communication network was also considered. In this regard, CEDE was thought to be a possible centre for South America.

Egypt was proposed as a centre for Africa, and various centres were considered for Asia.

During the meeting the possibility was raised that INSTRAW should consider acting as the international co-ordinator of these regional centres once they were established.

INSTRAW was represented by Zineb T. Benjelloun, Assistant-Researcher.

## Senior Officials of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Meet in Santo Domingo

The UNDP meeting of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, from the 12 to the 20 of November 1984.

Participants to this meeting were the UNDP Resident Representatives assigned to the different countries of the region and the representatives of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations operating in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss priority issues for the development of the region, such as: modernization and rationalization of the state's action, overcoming poverty and transfer of technology.

The necessity to co-ordinate

all United Nations activities at a local level was stressed. The central role that UNDP offices of each country have to undertake as catalytic elements of orientation and co-ordination of the actions of the United Nations system was reiterated.

Likewise, the necessity of focusing the system's action towards the lower strata of the population located in urban and rural areas, was underlined.

In this regard, the UNDP will increasingly concentrate its efforts toward the identification of projects, and to the promotion of actions, which tend to strengthen technical, financial and operational capacities of institutions directly involved in the fight against poverty.

The UNDP will also support the development and adaptation of technologies that could be beneficial to the lowest income strata of the population.

During the meeting INSTRAW presented its work related to women and development. The participants also visited INSTRAW premises on the 15 november.





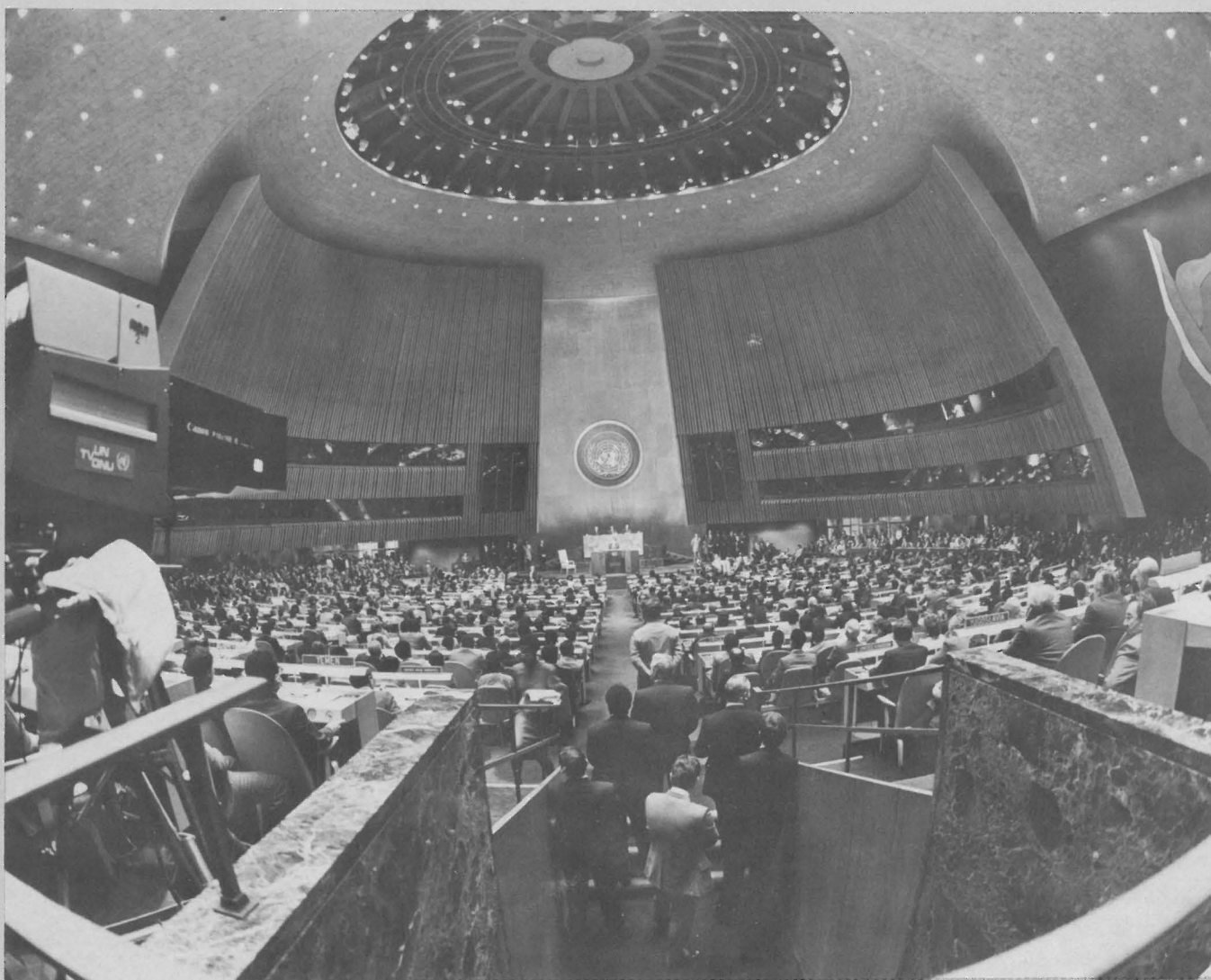


Photo: UN/Milken Grant

United Nations General Assembly

## The United Nations Pledging Conference for Developmental Activities

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, regular annual United Nations Pledging Conferences for the United Nations Developmental Activities are held in its Headquarters in New York. The purpose of these Conferences is to ascertain the total amount of contributions for operational activities for development which participating Governments will make available for the following calendar year.

At the Pledging Conferences, contributions are announced to the various programmes and funds, including those for the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

General Assembly Resolution 38/104 called upon all Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund of the Institute in order to ensure the regular and effective financing

for its programme and activities.

At the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for Developmental Activities held at the United Nations Headquarters from 7 through 8 November 1984, eighteen Member States announced pledges for 1985 amounting to US\$458,289.

Since the establishment of the Institute, forty-nine Member States have contributed to its Trust Fund, including both industrially developed and developing countries.

# General Assembly Endorses INSTRAW Statute

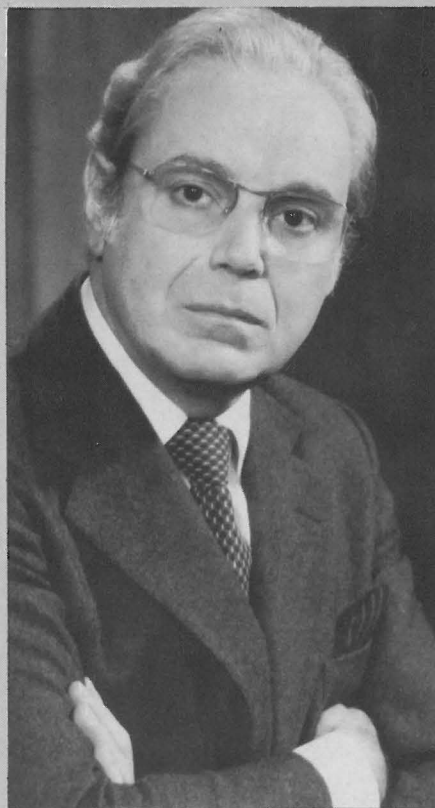
Based on a resolution which was first presented by Argentina to the Third Committee on November 15 1984, and co-sponsored by 43 countries, the 39th session of the General Assembly endorsed, by consensus, INSTRAW Statute, thereby, legally making the Institute a full fledged autonomous body of the United Nations system.

The resolution, ***took note with satisfaction*** of the programme of activities of INSTRAW, which constitutes a valuable contribution to an increased role of women in the development process at all levels and is carried out in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system.

It ***stressed*** the relevance of the programmes related to women and international economic relations; ***requested*** the Institute in preparing its future activities, to take into consideration the trends in research and training relevant to women and development; ***invited*** governments and intergovernmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, in view of the increasing importance of research and training for the advancement of women; also ***requested*** the Secretary-General to continue providing support to the Institute, particularly in its fund-raising activities, by encouraging voluntary contributions to the Institute; ***further requested*** the Secretary-General to submit a report on the activities of the Institute to the General Assembly at its fortieth session; finally, it ***decided*** to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session a separate item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women".

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Central African Republic, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Mali, México, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Perú, Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudán, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire co-sponsored the resolution on INSTRAW.

Photo: UN/Bachrach



Javier Pérez de Cuellar

## MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The United Nations has long been committed to the objective of achieving equality for women. Recognizing the realities of a changing international economic and social situation, this commitment has widened in scope and has led to an even sharper focus on prospects and possibilities for the advancement of women.

The establishment of INSTRAW during the Decade stresses, in my view, the importance attached to research, training and information in the achievement of equality to women. It is my sincere belief that the momentum already gained by INSTRAW in carrying out its work programme will continue to contribute significantly to meeting the needs of women within the framework of national, regional and international, development goals.

I wish to reiterate my deep appreciation to the Dominican Republic in providing Headquarters for INSTRAW in Santo Domingo. This is indeed a clear reconfirmation of the Republic's long standing commitment to the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women.





# Logo Competition: An Official

The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) logo competition finalized on September 12, 1984 with two designs selected as winners, from a total of 910 entries.

Kathleen Ribby of Kenya who won the first prize will receive an award of \$2,000 dollars, and Marie Hanna Brunings of Suriname, second prize, will get \$1,000 dollars for her design.

A 14 member Judging Panel, which met in New York under the chairmanship of Yasushi Akashi, Under-Secretary-General for Public Information, announced the prizes on September 12.

From the 910 entries, submitted by designers and artists from more than 50 countries, ninety-seven had been chosen by a pre-selection committee, as those best representing the work and the usage of the Institute.

Designs included in this pre-

selection were done by artists from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Italy, Kenya, Philippines, Suriname, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire, as well as two from members of the United Nations Secretariat.

Members of the Judging Panel were Rocco Callari of the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA); Anwarul Chowdhury, Deputy Permanent Representative of Bangladesh; Aase Danielson, Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Norway; Binta Diallo, of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA); Paul Bamela Engo, Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the United Nations; representing President of INSTRAW Board, Delphine Tsan-

Photo: UN/INSTRAW



Kathleen Ribby's design, which INSTRAW intends to use as its official emblem in conjunction with United Nations Logo.

ga; Ignac Golob, Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations; Gisela Grunewald, Chief of UNPA; Yasuke Mitomi, Chief of the Graphics Unit of the United Nations Department of Conference Services; Achola Pala Okeyo, of the DIESA; Liliana Porter, an Argentine artist; Oscar de la Renta, fashion designer; Annabelle Wiener, of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA); and María Zografou, Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Greece.

Rigby's design, which INSTRAW intends to use as its official emblem, as well as the other 96, were displayed in the Public Lobby of the General

Photo: UN/INSTRAW

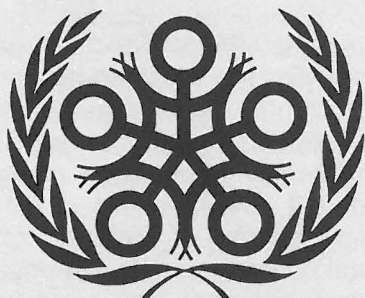


Members of the logo competition judging panel at work.



# Official Emblem for INSTRAW

Photo: UN/INSTRAW



Marie Hanna Brunings' design was awarded 2nd. prize.

Assembly Building throughout the whole month of November.

The exhibit was formally opened on November 1, 1984, by Marcel Martin, Director of the U.N. Radio and Visual Services, Department of Public Information, who paid tribute to the winners and gave a brief explanation on the role of INSTRAW. He was followed by Ambassador Paul Bamela Engo, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Cameroon, who spoke on behalf of the President of INSTRAW's Board of Trustees, Delphine Tsanga. The ceremony was closed by the Institute's Director, Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencic.

Plans are being made to show the exhibit in Nairobi during the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, as well as in INSTRAW's Headquarters in Santo Domingo.

Ambassador Paul Bamela Engo addresses the public at INSTRAW's logo exhibition inauguration — on the back left to right are: Ambassador Julia Tavares de Alvarez, Marcel Martin, and Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencic.

## LETTER OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE WINNER OF INSTRAW's LOGO COMPETITION

Dear Ms. Rigby:

I wish to extend to you my congratulations for having won the first prize in the international competition organized by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) to select a logo for use on its documents and publications.

The view that "development should promote human dignity" is spelled in the Charter of this Organization. During the four decades since the Charter was written, however, the world has not stood still. We have seen great economic and social changes which have naturally brought into focus meanings and applications which were not prominent when the drafters of the Charter completed their work. Thus, there has been a fuller

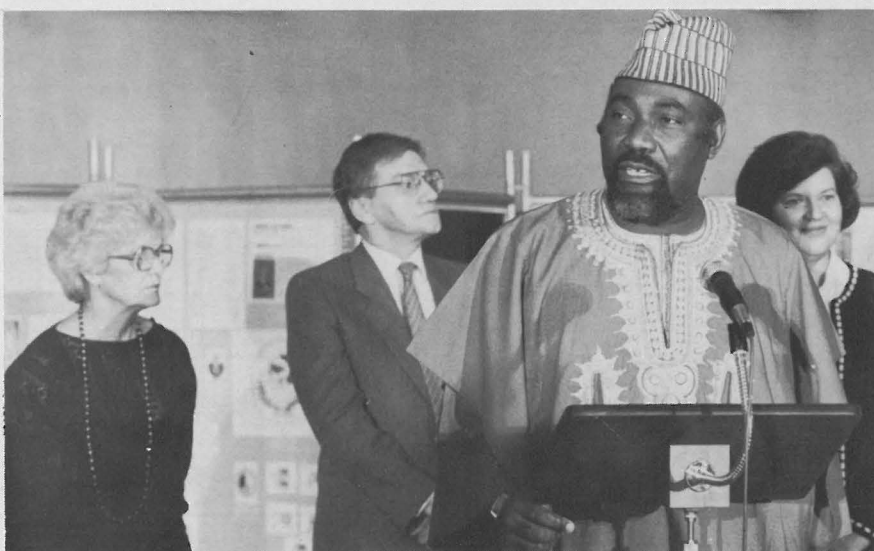
appreciation of the indispensable contribution which women can make to economic and social progress and of the need to ensure that all women be able to realize their full potential. The establishment of INSTRAW constitutes an important recognition of the value and irreversibility of these developments.

I am certain that in its research, training and information activities the Institute will draw inspiration from the logo which you have created and which represents a valuable contribution not only to the work of the Institute but to the United Nations as a whole. We are all very appreciative.

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Photo: UN/INSTRAW





## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION:

# World Food Day Dedicated to Women in Agriculture

The 1984 World Food Day, observed under a central theme of "Women in Agriculture", carried a distinct message: more attention to the role and the benefit of rural women. It was a welcome message to rural women since their efforts—they grow at least 50 percent of the world's food—deserve greater attention and support. It was also a timely message and a meaningful contribution to the efforts being made to commemorate the UN Decade for Women. It is encour-

aging to learn the message was well received throughout the world when World Food Day was observed in over 150 countries.

World Food Day, observed each year on 16 October, has become a global grass-root movement, tributing those who produce food, and at the same time, arousing public awareness of the nature and dimensions of the world food problem. However, since its establishment in 1979 by the 20th session of the FAO Conference, this was the first

time that World Food Day was observed the world over under such a single, central theme as "Women in Agriculture". This theme was selected in recognition of the need for a better understanding of the many roles rural women in the developing world play not only as wives, mothers, homemakers and wage earners, but as farmers.

World Food Day 1984 celebrations around the globe called for discussions, exhibits, contests, seminars and other activities. They ranged from special ceremonies in Bogotá, Colombia, honouring women peasant leaders, and an urban vegetable gardening contest in the Philippines, to the promotion of local foods produced by women in Gambia. In the United States and Canada a satellite-linked teleconference among various universities discussed the problem of hunger in the world and how to solve it. Region-wide celebrations were held in Latin America in Buenos Aires; in Asia in Bangkok; and by the African region in Nairobi.

World Food Day also drew great attention at the United Nations Headquarters when it was observed on 19 October in a special ceremony convened at the General Assembly Hall. The speakers at the ceremony included the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Photo: UN/Saw Lwin



Woman tending vegetable field in Chapula, Zambia.

the Director-General of FAO, the President of ECOSOC and the Chairman of the Group of 77.

John Kenneth Golbraith, Prof. of Harvard, delivered the key-note address, while Dame Nita Barrow, convenor of the NGO Planning Committee for the 1985 World Conference of the UN Decade for Women, addressed the ceremony on behalf of the Conference of Non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In addition, a seminar on Women in Agriculture was held on the same day in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Chamber, gathering the representatives from governments, organizations of the UN system, NGOs and the academic community. It was chaired by the President of ECOSOC, Ambassador Fischer of Austria. The Seminar, held under the auspices of FAO, focused on two agenda items: one, the question of extension and training for women in agriculture, and two, the strengthening of co-operation between FAO, governments, the UN system and NGOs in the preparation and implementation of technical assistance and investment projects involving women in agriculture.

FAO, reporting to the Seminar, underlined the extent of present shortcomings in extension and training for women and referred to the situation in Africa where a mere 3.4% of all such experts were women while women constituted only 15% of the student population in agricultural institutions. While calling for an improvement of the contents of extension and training for rural women, the Seminar stressed the need to deal with the issue from two sides—looking at women in their multiple roles, on the one hand—and more narrowly, in their role as food producers, on the other. In this respect it was recommended that extension



Rice planting at Pra Khu Village, Thailand.

Photo: UN/Ray Witting

and training be more closely tailored to women's specific tasks and needs, crop by crop, at the different stages of production and based on consultations with farm women.

The participants in the Seminar, fully recognizing the importance of rural women's efforts, pointed to the fact that women were often excluded from benefits of programmes which depend on women's labour. In this regard, it was agreed that women had to be fully involved in all stages of the project cycle, namely, identification, formulation, implementation and evaluation of the project. To this end, the importance of guidelines and checklists was repeatedly stressed.

As the Chairman stated in his concluding remarks, the Seminar, in an informal setting without the structures of formal protocol, was the first of its kind at the United Nations. The message of the Seminar was clear: The public and policy makers alike have to realize and accommodate the need to gear policies and programmes towards meeting the special needs of farm women;

farm women should receive the economic and social recognition necessary to increase food production and to improve the quality of rural life. To this end, the improvement of agricultural training and extension for farm women should urgently be attempted, which was clearly another message of the Seminar.

## **WORLD FOOD DAY IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

World Food Day in the Dominican Republic was celebrated by FAO with a two-day symposium on "The Role of Women in Agriculture", held at INSTRAW Headquarters in Santo Domingo.

The Institute participated in the symposium presenting a paper entitled "Women in Agriculture".

A photo and poster exhibit was inaugurated during the last day of the symposium at the Museo de las Casas Reales. The exhibit included photos and posters which were received as a result of a competition organized by FAO this year, on the theme "Women and Agriculture".





Photo: UN/John Isaac (Jr.)

Women's participation in agriculture is an undeniable reality.

## Some of INSTRAW's Activities in Food and Agriculture

**Preparations for FAO/INSTRAW Seminar.** FAO and INSTRAW are jointly preparing a seminar on *"Assessment of Women in Industrial Development (WID) - Checklists and Guidelines for promotion of agricultural projects at national level"*. The meeting will be organized in co-operation with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) of the University of Helsinki, Finland. Cases will be presented to the meeting to permit assessment of the usefulness of the approaches used so far by bilateral and multilateral technical assistance organizations for women's programmes at the national level. It is expected that the meeting will be held during the first part of 1985.

**Rural Women in Latin America: a Social Actor in the Past Decade.** Within the INSTRAW fellowship programme a study was carried out on the role and condition of women in the rural areas in Latin America and the Caribbean. (See Doc. LC/R. 370 (ECLAC).)

The study attempts to typify agricultural producer families by trying to distinguish between areas of economy and trying to place types of families within these areas. However, it points out that the articulation of the peasant economies into commercial export agriculture has worsened the situation of the food-producing peasant women, and has attracted young female labour of peasant origin into the agro-industrial modern sector, and into contracts of working conditions and social insurance which are generally unfavourable. The mechanization of agriculture has not only reduced the requirements for manpower in general and for male labour in particular, but has also reduced the employment opportunities for women in some cases.

Although it is now recognized that the participation of women is very important in agricultural production,

the issue of how to evaluate it still remains a difficult one. This is also partly due to the fact that the variety of work done by women is not appreciated because of the undervaluing of occupations which do not bring in income.

The study concludes that the different rural women and the changes they are experiencing should be ranked and classified, from the most general to the most particular cases, in such a way as to present an objective view of Latin American rural women. This classification should function as a matrix of data by subregions which would embrace the main results of research on women produced in the region. This would make possible to understand and differentiate the position of women in order to devise concrete policy measures related to women and agriculture.

**Toward Strategies for Strengthening the Position of Women in Food Production: An Overview and Proposals on Africa** is the title of a study prepared for INSTRAW by Dr. Achola Pala Okeyo, Research Fellow of the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) of the University of Nairobi, Kenya.

An introduction to the study, done by Pala Okeyo, briefly explains its contents and gives the following, background to her work: (only excerpts reproduced)

"Over the past two decades, African national economies have experienced stagnation, negative growth and even deterioration in their food and agriculture sector. For the majority, this period has been characterized by shortfalls in food production leading to periodic and sometimes protracted shortages and even outright hunger. As technical advances toward the improvement of agriculture have not adequately responded to growing food needs, a number of countries in the region continue to depend on

commercial food imports, food aid and external funding to offset prevailing food deficits.

Reviewing the African food problem, five main features determine the continent's food problem. These are: 1) Low production densities (comparative to Asia) which constrains the use of available arable land for agriculture; 2) Relatively small economies which experience special difficulties in consolidating the human and financial resources needed to administer scientific initiatives in agricultural production; 3) A colonial legacy deeply embedded in the structure of agriculture resulting in the low priority placed on food agriculture by national policy; 4) Agrarian-based societies with small farms, the performance of which greatly influences the overall gross domestic product; and 5) Harmful environmental conditions (e.g. the presence of tse-tse fly) which limit the expansion of agriculture.

This paper is based on the premise that inadequate attention has been paid to the role of women in the search for solutions to Africa's food problems. Yet in Africa, perhaps more than in any other region of the world, women have traditionally been the backbone of agriculture and food farming. As their productivity in agriculture has increasingly stagnated or become weakened by transformative market forces, over the years this essentially means decreasing productivity in agriculture and food production.

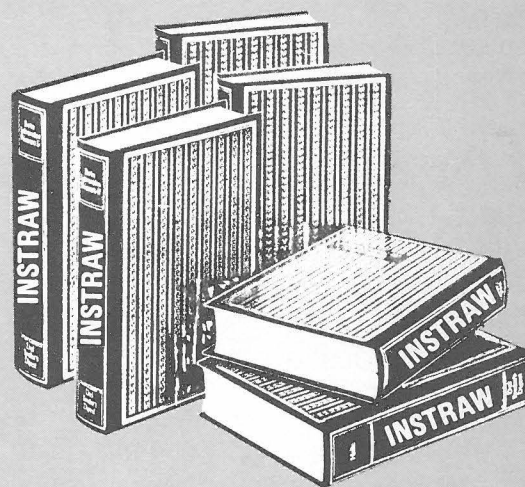
It is now therefore the moment for African governments to view the deterioration in African food situation as a symptom of decreasing productivity of women brought about by the promotion of commercial production at the expense of food farming and low investments in the food sector. Furthermore, it is time now to take the bold step to invest on improving the position of women in agriculture as an integral part of the strategy to improve food production throughout the continent."

Three main subtitles divide the study as follows:

1. The role of Women in Food Agriculture — Key Analytical Issues and Constraints.
2. Review of the Impact of Key Transformative Forces on Women's Agricultural Roles.
3. Some Policy Options and Strategies.

A fourth part proposes possible follow-ups to be undertaken by INSTRAW in areas of policy, training and research.

# Available INSTRAW Literature



## 1. Documents submitted to Board meeting

1. Design and implementation of the subprogramme on information, documentation and communication of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. INSTRAW/BT/1982/CRP. 1.

2. Progress report and work plan to improve statistics and indicators on the situation of women (Note by the United Nations Secretariat) (Statistical Office, DIESA) INSTRAW/BT/1982/CRP.2 and Corr.1 (English only).

3. Training courses on policy information—planning for women's active participation in development. INSTRAW/BT/1982/CRP. 3

4. Development of a fellowship programme for INSTRAW. INSTRAW/BT/1982/CRP. 4.

5. The role of women in the new international Development Strategy (A joint UNITAR/INSTRAW proposal). INSTRAW/1982/CRP. 5.

6. Role of women in the implementation of the developing countries' policy of collective self-reliance. INSTRAW/BT/1982/CRP. 6.

7. INSTRAW involvement in programmes of the United Nations system relating to women in food strategies and post-harvest food conservation. INSTRAW/BT/1982/CRP. 8.

8. Women and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (Note by UNDP) INSTRAW/BT/1982/CRP. 8.

9. Energy policies and their relationship to women. INSTRAW/TB/1982/CRP. 9.

10. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations and academic and philanthropic institutions. INSTRAW/BT/1982/CRP. 10.

11. Outline of the future training activities of the Institute. INSTRAW/BT/1983/R.4/Add. 1.

12. Co-operation between the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the Commission on the Status of Women. INSTRAW/BT/1983/R.5.

13. Funding from non-governmental, philanthropic and other possible sources. INSTRAW/BT/1983/R. 6.

14. The role women in the new international economic order and the International Development Strategy. INSTRAW/BT/1983/CRP.1.

## II. Publications and Working Papers

1. Compiling social indicators on the situation of women: technical report. (INSTRAW and United Nations Statistical Office, New York, 1984).

2. Improving concepts and methods for statistics and indicators on women. (INSTRAW and United Nations Statistical Office, New York, 1984).

3. Inauguration Press Kit:

a) "A Catalyst for Change";

b) Fact Sheet on INSTRAW;

c) Fact Sheet on INSTRAW 1982-1983 Work Programme.

d) Feature Article: "Women and Water";

e) Press Release dated 4 August 1983;

f) Press Release dated 11 August 1983.

4. Integration of women in development through technical co-operation among developing countries (TCD) United Nations, New York, 1983).

5. International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade: Focus on Women. Paper submitted to International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Media Encounter.

Copenhagen, 31 May—1 June 1983.

6. Participation of women in the development and use of water. Paper submitted to the United Nations International Colloquium on T.C.D.C., for Ground Water Resources Development, Zagreb, 23-28 May 1983.

7. Participation of women in development. The role of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. Paper submitted to the International Seminar on Popular Participation, Ljubljana, 17-25 May 1982.

8. Position paper on women and the hidden economy presented for the United Nations University project provisionally entitled "Household, Gender and Age" by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. (Rome, April 1982).

9. Report of the Seminar on the Incorporation of Women into Development Planning. INSTRAW/BT/1984/5.

10. Statistics and Indicators on Women. (INSTRAW and United Nations Statistics Office, January 1984).

11. United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. United Nations, New York: 1983. Booklet No.2.

12. Women and energy in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action: A role for INSTRAW (draft) New York, 1983.

13. Women's role in the service sector. Issues for discussion. New York, August 1982.

14. Improving Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women. Santo Domingo, July 1984.

15. United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. Training Activities: Policy Outline. INSTRAW. July 1984.



# The International Conference on Population, Mexico, 1984

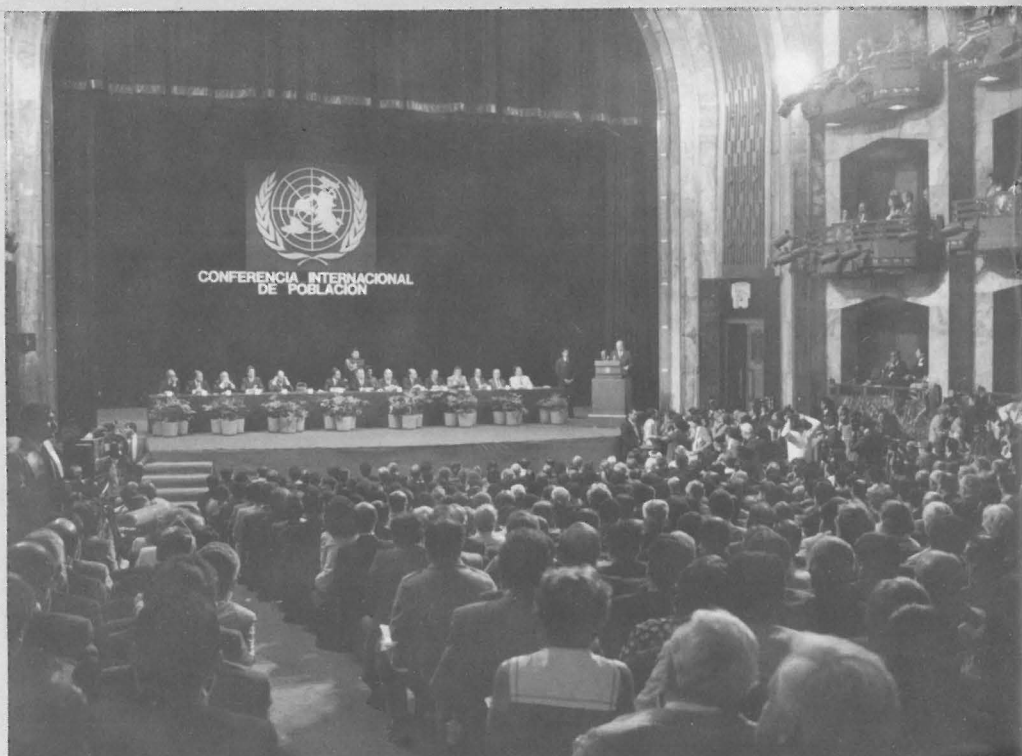
The International Conference on Population, sponsored by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and hosted by the Mexican Government, was held from the 6 to the 13 of August 1984, in Mexico City.

The purpose of the conference was to review the achievements of the Population's World Plan of Action, ten years after the celebration of the World Population Conference in Bucharest (1974).

In this regard, its main objectives were: a) to strengthen and maintain the impulse that has already been generated in activities related to population issues, b) define problems that may arise, to adopt concerted measures; c) start programmes in those sectors where promising results have not yet been achieved.

INSTRAW was represented at the Conference by Ifigenia Martínez, Consultant to the Institute, currently serving as economic advisor to the Consultative Commission for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and Lilly Morgan, Consultant to INSTRAW for Public Information.

Ambassador Martínez delivered a statement on behalf of INSTRAW, emphasizing the existing close interrelationship and interdependence of population, the development process and the related issues which should be taken into account, such as fertility, morbidity, mortality, productivity and the capacity of the planet to feed its people. These various population's dimensions —she said— affect women in their multiple role in the family, the community and the society. She explained that the Institute views the role of women in society as an integral part of the socio-economic development process. Therefore —she added—



Inauguration of the International Conference on Population, Palacio de Bellas Artes, México.

special attention is required to make women's participation in development more productive and remunerative by taking into consideration her needs and participation at all levels, from the planning process to the development of a project.

She informed the Conference on the Institute's programme on indicators and related basic statistics on women. In this regard —she said— the importance of promoting statistics and indicators on women was reiterated during the preparation for the International Conference on Population. She also referred to the consultations carried out with UNFPA regarding future co-operation in this field and expressed her satisfaction on the fact that the background documentation

prepared for the Conference gave due consideration to the subject.

Recommendations approved by the Conference, directly related to the improvement of the status of women, referred to the full integration of women into all phases of the development process, from planning, policy and decision-making, to the free participation of women in the labour force and to the full participation in economic, social and cultural life, as well as the access to education, training and employment. Furthermore, it was recommended that population policies should encourage through information, education and communication, the active involvement of men in all areas of family responsibility. (For full recommendations see E/Conf/76/5).

# Regional Preparatory Meetings for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the UN Decade for Women in Nairobi

Four more regional meetings were held throughout 1984 within preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the UN Decade for Women which will take place in Nairobi, July, 1985.

*The Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development* was held from October 8 to 12 in Arusha, Tanzania.

Mervat Tallawy, Chief of Research and Training, attended the Conference as observer, and delivered a speech on behalf of the Institute.

The major objectives of the Conference were: a) to review progress made in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, as it relates to women in Africa; b) to appraise the achievements in Africa of the United Nations Decade for Women, and c) to evaluate forward-looking strategies to accelerate the integration of women in development in Africa to the year 2000.

The meeting was officially opened by President Nyerere of Tanzania.

The second meeting, convened by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), was *the Seminar on the Economic Role of Women in the ECE region*, held in Vienna, from the 15 to the 19 of October 1984.

Its purpose was to exchange ideas and analyse problems relating to the economic role of women in the countries of the region, with special attention to development since the beginning of the 1980s.

The seminar considered in depth specific issues related to the economic

role of women, including: a) Recent changes affecting the economic role of women in the countries of the region; b) Labour force participation, employment and unemployment; c) Sectoral and occupational aspects of the employment of women, and d) Conclusions and policy implications.

Representing the Institute were Mervat Tallawy, Chief of Research and Training and Mechtilde F. Petritsch-Holaday, Consultant.

The third one was the *"Latin American and Caribbean Meeting, Preparatory to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women"*, convened by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in Havana, Cuba, from the 19 to the 23 of November 1984.

Its main agenda items were: a) Report of the Chairman of the Third Regional Conference on the integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (México, August 1983); b) Critical review and appraisal of progress achieved and obstacles encountered in pursuing goals and objectives during international Women's Decade: Equality, Development and Peace, and subtopics: Employment, health and education; c) Formulation of strategies for advancement of women to the year 2000 and concrete measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of goals and objectives of the United Nations decade for women.

Vilma Espin de Castro, INSTRAW board member, was elected as President of the meeting.

INSTRAW was represented at this meeting by the Director of the Institute, Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencic.

The fourth meeting was convened by the Economic Commission for Western Asia as *"Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference for U.N. Decade for Women"*, in Baghdad, Iraq, from December 3 to 6, 1984.

Two working papers were submitted to the meeting: a) "The Progress in Situation of Women in Western Asia (1976-1984)", and b) "Strategy for Development of Arab Women in ECWA Region to Year 2000".

INSTRAW sent a message to this meeting, pointing out the Institute's work programme and activities, including two projects carried out jointly with ECWA: The Seminar on Women and National Planning, and the Project on the Assessment of the Employment of Women in the Western Asia Region.



Photo: UN/INSTRAW





## Help us Pave the Road that Leads to Women's Development

The progress of nations is measured by, among other things, the scientific research carried out for the prosperity and well-being of the people. However, reality is that research and training activities, when related to women, are most often not considered a priority area for urgent action.

Sustained development and progress for all nations may be materialized only if the entire population is included. Insufficient, inadequate or unequal participation of women in development would produce half-effective achievements since women constitute some 52%, more than half the world population.

The United Nations, aware of this huge gap that exists in the world between the progress of a nation and the integration of its female population

into the development process, decided to establish, by recommendation of the World Conference of the International Women's Year (held in Mexico City in 1975), the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).

The Institute has many research and training programmes for the advancement of women in areas such as statistics and indicators, development planning, water supply and sanitation and international economic relations, in addition to its information, documentation and communication programmes.

To date, 49 countries have expressed their faith in the importance of INSTRAW's activities supporting its work.

We ask you to join them, since your understanding, support and confidence in INSTRAW's programmes are of vital importance.

**Women have done much for humankind. What are you doing for them?**

**PLEDGE YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK CITY, OR TO OUR HEADQUARTERS IN SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,  
P. O. Box 21747.  
Telephone and Facsimile 685-2111.  
Telex 3264280**



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**1983–1986:**

Suad Ibrahim **EISSA** (Sudan), Chairperson of Education and Scientific Research Committee of the National People's Assem-

bly. Has wide experience in the promotion of education for women in the Sudan. Was founder of the first private intermediate school for girls in Khartoum. Member of the executive office of the Sudan Women's Union and founding member of the executive office of Bakir Badri Scientific Organization for Women Studies which is geared towards development and participation of Sudanese women, especially in the rural areas. She has participated in many seminars, conferences and workshops both in the Sudan and internationally. Has carried out many research activities on the status of women in the Sudan, with particular interest in women's education.

María **LAVALLE URBINA** (Mexico), Representative of Mexico to the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) of the Organization of American States (OAS). President, Commission of Justice in the Senate. In 1963 was designated woman of the year in Mexico City in recognition of her work for the advancement of women. In 1973 received the United Nations award for eminent work in the field of human rights. Has vast experience in education and law, and is very active in the promotion of women's rights in Mexico. She has represented Mexico in numerous regional and international conferences, has been honoured by Mexico and also other Latin American countries for her work in the judicial field and has represented Mexico in the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

Helen **STAMIRIS** (Greece), Member of Board of Directors, Mediterranean Women's Studies Institute, Athens. Has extensive knowledge and experience in women's issues and programmes, especially concerning migrant and refugee women. Has participated in task forces, committees and conferences regarding migration policy, labour migration problems, ethnic group relations and multiculturalism. In the human services field contributed to the development in the Montreal, Canadian metropolitan region of an organization plan and implementation for a new and centralized human services system, merging all social, health and community services, and has served as consultant to Governments on social service policy and programmes.

**1984–1987**

Daniela **COLOMBO** (Italy). Has extensive experience in women and development issues. Founder and Executive Vice-President of the Italian Association for Women in Development (AIDOS). Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Ministry of Labour, Italy. Italian representative in the Consultative Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe for the advancement of women in Europe. Has participated in a number of international conferences relevant to women. Has done research, written articles and essays on the economic role of women in advanced and less advanced societies, and is involved in producing television and radio programmes on the condition of women in Italy and other countries.

Zhor **LAZRAC** (Morocco). Professor at the University Institute of Scientific Research and educator by profession. Has long been involved in activities relevant to women, youth and culture. Was president of the Association for the Protection of the Moroccan Family. Has participated in a number of meetings at the national, regional and international levels on women, youth and culture, and has written many articles on the

Achie **SUDIARTI LUHULIMA** (Indonesia). Project leader, Manpower Development in Research and Development Management. Conducts research and development management workshop-cum-training for managers and research workers from research and development centres and institutions, ministries, non-ministerial agencies, universities and industry. Has considerable experience in the field of science policy, in national development policy-making and in long-range planning. Has written many articles on science policy and planning, with particular reference to Indonesia, manpower development, and development of scientific and research organization in Indonesia.

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## **INSTRAW-NEWS**

is the Institute's triannual public information bulletin on its activities.

It is published in English, Spanish and French and its distribution is free.

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