

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES OF INSTRAW

1986
1987

United Nations International
Research and Training Institute
For the Advancement of Women



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Introduction

The United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women was created with the purpose of undertaking research and establishing training programmes to integrate and mobilize women as participants and beneficiaries in the development process, to raise awareness of women's issues worldwide, and to assist women to meet new challenges and directions. The role of the Institute in the field of research, training, information and communication was recognized in the Forward-looking Strategies approved at the 1985 Nairobi World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. The Strategies call upon Member States and appropriate organizations to collaborate with the Institute in its work.

The guiding principle of INSTRAW's activities is to contribute to the changes in mainstream development which would fully value women's actual and potential economic contribution as an important development asset. Such an approach calls for the elaboration of innovative development strategies, with growth, equity, participation and eradication of poverty as the main underlying criteria.

The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies acknowledge that the United Nations Decade for Women facilitated the identification of obstacles for the integration of women in development at the international and national level. However, there still is insufficient awareness and understanding of the complex relationship between development and the advancement of women. Hence, the need for more research, training, information and data gathering was underlined.

Research, training and information

Research is of vital importance in the process of integration of women in development, since it can undoubtedly help to understand and change attitudes and practices related to women's role in development and their status in society. Research on the socio-economic activities performed by women will lead to an accurate assessment of their needs and contributions, a prerequisite for adequate development planning and programming.

The basic orientation of the Institute is not to advocate the creation of a separate body of knowledge about women, but rather to ensure that all aspects relevant for the position and role of women are included into the overall trends of economic, social and cultural research. This calls for an integrated multidisciplinary methodological approach which guides the Institute in seeking to stimulate co-ordinated research activities.

The objective of the Institute's training programme is to promote the full integration of women into the formulation, design and implementation of development activities. The general orientation of the programme is action-oriented and flexible, and aims to enable women to contribute their full creative and productive capacities to the productivity and well-being of their communities and societies.

Increased world-wide awareness and easier access to information on women's issues are part of INSTRAW's strategy for the mobilization of women in development. To this end, the Institute's information, documentation and communication activities attempt to establish links at the regional and global levels on this subject. The Institute operates thus as a resource centre for the collection and dissemination of information on women and development issues.

The research, training and information activities of INSTRAW are closely interlinked, in consistence with the recommendations of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies. Most research projects have a training component and, similarly, a research component is incorporated into each training project in order to assess training needs and to evaluate results. In turn, the information and documentation activities are closely interrelated with research and training.

Mode of operation

The Institute is mandated to act as a catalyst in the promotion of the role of women in the development process. Most of the Institute's programmes are implemented through co-operative arrangements with United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as governmental and non-governmental institutions, women's organizations and academic institutions. Since 1984, a network of focal points at the national level has been established on an experimental basis for co-operation with INSTRAW.

The Institute is governed by the Board of Trustees, which formulates principles, policies and guidelines, and approves the work programmes and budgets. The Board reports periodically to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and when appropriate to the General Assembly.

The Institute is funded solely from voluntary contributions from States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations and private sources.

In keeping with its catalytic role, it is the Institute's policy to incorporate agenda items on women into the work of relevant United Nations bodies. The Institute also reports on its activities to various United Nations organs, such as the Commission

on the Status of Women, the Statistical Commission, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Steering Committee for Co-operative Action on the International drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, among others.

After the Nairobi Conference, there can be no doubt that women's issues have become a legitimate concern in the development debate. The Forward-looking Strategies stress that the role of women in development is a fundamental question for all societies. Through its research, training and information activities, INSTRAW addresses both the methodological and the practical aspects of integrating women in development.

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Programme of Activities

In the post-Nairobi phase of the Institute, its work programme reflects the growing concern for concrete actions and practical measures required for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

Thus an innovative interdisciplinary approach is emerging which tries to combine quantitative and qualitative sources of analysis and techniques, taking into account gender differences within given economic, social and cultural contexts.

As stressed by the Strategies, the interlinkages between research, training and information activities are the basis of all INSTRAW programmes. For the 1986-87 biennium, the Institute's work covers a wide range of activities organized in ten programmes that could be grouped into three major areas.

The first relates to the need for improved indicators and basic statistics on women, as stated in the Forward-looking Strategies and the General Assembly resolution on INSTRAW. In particular, the emerging redefinitions of the economic activities of women, which include their work in the household, in the informal sectors of the economy and in the rural areas, demand special attention.

During the 1986-87 biennium the Institute will continue and expand its pioneering programme in the field of statistics and indicators, focusing both on the methodological approaches and conceptual analysis needed to improve the collection and analysis of data on women, and on the training of users and producers of statistics.

Highlights of this programme area are the focus on improving household surveys as an efficient tool to gather data on women; a research study on methods of measuring inequalities in time, and methods of measuring women's contributions to household income and other home-based activities. An important programme concerns the work of women in the informal sector.

The second group of activities comprises issues relevant for economic policy analysis at the macro and micro levels. here, the emphasis lies in planning and programming that includes women's needs and contributions to development. To this end, the Institute is continuing its programme on planning and programming, as well as preparing, monitoring and evaluating guidelines and checklists on women in development at the national level as well as in economic and technical co-operation programmes.

Other programmes in this group focus on the policies of individual and collective self-reliance in developing countries for enhancing the role of women in development, the relation between women and technology,

and the access of women to credit and financial facilities.

The third group of activities is devoted to the role of women in particular sectors of the economy such as water and sanitation, industry, new and renewable sources of energy and agriculture.

This approach of combining global and sectoral issues aims to ensure the continuity of work and to monitor new development trends so that women's needs and participation are incorporated into pragmatic developmental activities.

During the 1986-87 biennium the bulk of the Institute's resources will be devoted to training and advisory services. These will be aimed at two major target groups: development agents at all levels and women's organizations. INSTRAW fosters a variety of approaches to training, ranging from conventional to participatory, in order to meet most effectively the needs of women in a particular situation.

Through networking, its approved mode of operation, INSTRAW reaches decision-makers, governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, women's groups and organizations. A priority for INSTRAW for the next two years is strengthening ties with the focal points at the national level and expanding the network of co-operative arrangements that has proved promising during the past biennium.

The 1984-85 biennium saw the consolidation of the Institute after its 1983 move to permanent headquarters in Santo Domingo, Dominican republic. With the completion of this critical formative stage, the Institute can now significantly expand its work, particularly, as has been said above, in the area of training.

Through the implementation of the 1986-87 programme of activities, which is fully consistent with the recommendations of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for integrating women in development, INSTRAW attempts to translate the goals and objectives of the Strategies into tangible results.

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Programme 1

Development and strengthening of INSTRAW's network of focal points and correspondents at the national, regional and international levels

Since its inception, the Institute has applied in its work an important approach which emerged during the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985), this being world-wide networking among governments, United Nations bodies, and non-governmental, academic and women's organizations. Networking at the global scale has enabled the Institute to fulfill its catalytic role at the international, regional and national levels.

Through networking, INSTRAW promotes the inclusion of women's concerns in planning and programming and technical co-operation activities, disseminates information on issues of women in development and raises public awareness of these issues.

In basing its operation on a network of co-operative arrangements, the Institute has placed particular emphasis on gradually setting up a network of focal points at the national level. As stated in INSTRAW's mandate, focal points assist the Institute in "maintaining contact with national or regional institutions and in carrying out or advising on studies and research."

In keeping with a proposal put forward at the fifth session of the INSTRAW Board of Trustees, an informal meeting was held with the approved focal points present at the Nairobi Conference, to discuss co-operation with the Institute.

At its sixth session, the Board of Trustees approved five new focal points to be added to the existing fifteen (see complete list on page 44). The 1986-87 biennium will see a strengthening of these links.

With this purpose, the Information Unit of the Institute will prepare a yearly liaison bulletin. Thus, information on the activities and functions of the various focal points will be regularly exchanged in order to enhance co-operation between focal points and INSTRAW as well as among focal points themselves.

INSTRAW will also give advisory and support services to national focal points upon request.

If additional funding is secured, the programme envisages the possibility of a week-long meeting of focal points with the purpose of strengthening co-operation and effective collaboration between INSTRAW and research and training institutes, governmental and non-governmental organizations at the regional and international levels.

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Programme 2

Training, advisory services and fellowships

The comprehensive and innovative training programme, as approved by the Board of Trustees is divided into four major groups of activities.

The first is aimed at strengthening and developing co-operative arrangements with development training institutions and programmes. Activities within this group would be in keeping the Institute's catalytic role of seeking to incorporate issues of relevance to women, as well as ensuring more women trainees, in training courses developed by these institutions. The Institute will also strengthen its on-going work related to the United Nations staff training in order to enhance the quality and increase the number of programmes and projects benefitting women.

The second group consists of conventional methods of training such as workshops, seminars and advisory services on women in development based on research material from earlier and ongoing INSTRAW programmes.

The third group is based on innovative training methodologies, designs and techniques, such as the preparation of multi-media training modules. These could meet different training needs in a more adaptable manner, obtaining a multiplier

effect. The training packages and modules include field testing, monitoring for the continuous upgrading of the initial modules, as well as impact evaluation and setting-up of a distribution network. Within this group, the Institute is further developing and elaborating guidelines and checklists on women and development for economic and technical co-operation programmes.

The fourth group of activities envisaged under the new training programme concerns the development of university curricula on women and development, as well as internship and fellowship programmes.

Within the United Nations

Inside the United Nations system, INSTRAW will continue its efforts to incorporate women's issues into programmes and to ensure that more women trainees are included in the training programmes. The Institute will also participate in United Nations staff training on women and development. To this end, it is preparing a training package to integrate the issue of women in development into existing training programmes.

Planning and programming

Decision-makers and policy-designers in Africa and Latin America will gather at two

regional training seminars on the incorporation of women into development plans and programming. These seminars will be organized by INSTRAW in co-operation with regional institutes for development planning, such as the African Institute for Development and Planning (IDEP), and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

The first training seminar, Women and Development Planning and Programming in Latin America and the Caribbean, will be held in Santiago, Chile, in October 1986. Jointly organized by INSTRAW/ILPES, it is the first workshop in the region to gather development planners, policy-makers and programme directors from Latin America and the Caribbean who have practical experience and responsibilities in development plans, with the aim of making planning and programming techniques more responsive to women's needs.

Statistics

For producers and users of statistics in developing countries, INSTRAW, in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, and other regional and national organizations, will organize six national training workshops, following tested methodology developed by the Institute and the UNSO.

In 1986 INSTRAW is organizing such workshops at the sub-regional level in

co-operation with the CARICOM Secretariat, and at the national level in Nigeria and Pakistan. The venue of the workshops in 1987 will soon be determined.

The workshops aims to examine existing statistical concepts in order to improve the visibility of women and their production and role in society, thereby facilitating development plans and programming.

Social Scientists

Following the Eleventh International Sociological Congress in New Delhi in August 1986, INSTRAW, with UNESCO, is organizing a joint international seminar to train trainers in social sciences on women and development issues. The seminar, Rethinking Women in Development: Research and Training, will be held from 25-27 August.

The main objective of this seminar is to identify and analyze the mechanism by which social scientists (whether they are academicians, activists or researchers) during the United Nations Decade for Women have incorporated women's dimensions in the existing training programme schemes and courses. The results and conclusions of this international seminar will then be synthesized to design a prototype curricula on women and development issues linking them to international economic relations.

Women in industry

Women represent an important managerial force in small-and medium-scale industry in a large number of countries, yet they face institutional and attitudinal barriers in their quest for greater participation in industrial development. To help overcome these barriers and improve the knowledge and career prospects of women managers and entrepreneurs, UNIDO and INSTRAW have produced six modules for training women working in industry in developing countries.

The modules aim to develop managerial and entrepreneurial skills and to position women for occupation and career planning. Two broad target groups were identified: the self-employed woman, being either a potential entrepreneur (entrant) or a practicing entrepreneur and the wage-employed woman, being either a junior, middle or senior manager.

Following a survey of training needs and existing programmes in this field, INSTRAW and UNIDO will field test the modules in the Dominican Republic, India, Ivory Coast, Argentina and Egypt.

Guidelines and checklists on women in development

One important area of INSTRAW's training programme concerns guidelines and checklists on women in development. These are

an outcome of the United Nations Decade for Women, during which many bilateral and multilateral bodies and agencies adopted guiding principles on women in development. Guidelines translate broad policy mandates into concrete action in programmes and projects. Checklists work as detailed memory aids, leading to the inclusion of women in specific activities. Similar efforts should be made at the national level.

As part of its programme on training, INSTRAW is monitoring, evaluating and assessing the results of these guidelines and checklists. The programme includes the compilation and dissemination of available material, development of prototype guidelines and checklists and subsequent testing in selected countries.

A workshop to develop strategies for testing women in development checklists and guidelines at the national level will take place in Bangladesh in August 1986. The workshop is jointly sponsored by INSTRAW, FAO and the Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP).

Training modules

Among the innovative training methodologies selected by INSTRAW for its current focus on training is the production of two multimedia, cross-cultural modules based on the results of the Institute's major research programmes. The modules on "Women, Water Supply and Sanitation" are reflected

under programme 8. Another set of modules will focus on how to approach women in development issues at the national level. The preparation of these modules will require field testing by five workshops at the national level in five regions, the processing of the field-tested packages into training products for sale and distribution and the setting up of a network of users of the training material.

The preparation and production of other training modules, on topics such as women and new and renewable sources of energy, is also envisaged, pending the availability of additional funding.

Women's Studies

As part of its training strategies on women's issues, INSTRAW is designing curricula on women and development to be used by academic institutions, government bodies, non-governmental and women's organizations.

The first phase of this programme consists of a survey at the global and regional level of academic and other centres that offer programmes or courses on women-related topics. A questionnaire was sent out to some 150 universities and academic institutions requesting information on their programmes of study.

The responses will allow, in the second phase of this project, to examine the content of these courses. Finally, the third phase of

the project consists of designing a course on Women and Development for training trainers, specifically university professors and teachers at other levels.

The aim of this project is to establish Women and Development Curricula as an integral part of formal and informal education and training courses around the world.

Internship and fellowships

Finally, among the activities envisaged under the training programme is the establishment of an internship programme at the Institute and the granting of fellowships for research at INSTRAW's headquarters in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

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Programme 3

Developing countries policy of individual and collective self-reliance for enhancing the role of women in development

The concept of self-reliance emerged with the questioning of the one-sided dependence of developing countries on developed countries, and with the realization that, objectively, all countries of the world are interdependent. However, this interdependence is not yet sufficiently recognized in the practice of international relations, and one-sided dependence prevails in many areas.

Individual self-reliance presupposes the autonomy of each country in deciding its own development, stemming from its full awareness of its own resources and development needs. The main aim of a self-reliant development policy is to find adequate economic and social development paths which will define, develop or preserve the authentic values of each society and intensify the whole development process, leading to the general improvement of living conditions for the population.

Collective self-reliance introduces and promotes new conditions and mechanisms of international co-operation at subregional, regional and global levels. It makes for an equitable participation of all actors (developed and developing countries and international organizations) in international

exchange in different fields, guaranteeing that the conditions of such exchange will be established on principles of full equity.

INSTRAW pays particular attention to the role of women in implementing the individual and collective self-reliance policies of developing countries. In 1985, the Institute contributed a chapter on "The concept of self-reliance and the integration of women in development" to the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, an international study prepared for 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).

The Survey comprises seven sectoral chapters and an overview on agriculture, industrial development, money and finance, science and technology, trade, energy and self-reliance. Using the same framework, all the chapters focus on the question of women's contribution to national production and the benefits accruing to women from their economic activities.

At the request of the General Assembly at its fortieth session (General Assembly resolution 40/204) an update of the World Survey is being prepared for submission to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in 1989. A progress report on its preparation will be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session in 1987.

The updated Survey will deal with the effects of certain emerging trends on women's

integration into the economy, and INSTRAW has been called upon to contribute to the updating. To this end, the Institute will undertake a research study on women and the informal sector.

The continuation of INSTRAW's activities in promoting technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) is envisaged. The Institute will also undertake research on how to introduce women in development issues into the work of regional economic groupings of developing countries, with specific reference to the work of regional development banks.

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Programme 4

Indicators and related basic statistics on women

Existing data based on censuses and surveys often underestimate and undervalue, as well as overlook, the economic contribution of women. These gaps in statistics are one major impediment for adequate planning and programming that will ensure the integration of women in development.

In response to the repeated call for improved statistics and indicators on the situation of women, and as stressed by the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the General Assembly resolution on INSTRAW, the Institute conducts research and training activities in this field. The training component of this important programme is reflected under programme 2.

Training manual for users and producers of statistics

To facilitate the dialogue between users and producers on the sources and applications of statistics and indicators on women and development, INSTRAW is preparing a training manual based on the results of the subregional seminar on improved statistics and indicators for women in development, held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in April 1985.

The seminar reviewed concepts and methods currently used in the field of statistics and indicators for women and in development planning at the national level. The advantages, disadvantages and complementarity of the three major sources of statistical information on women -censuses, household surveys and administrative registers - were discussed in-depth, and problematic questions of methodology and interpretation were identified. To overcome these problems, the workshop made several recommendations, ranging from the need for small-scale surveys to measure attitudes, to the importance of decentralizing statistics while centralizing and coordinating all data gathered through the different sources.

The training manual based on this seminar, to be issued in early 1987, comprises four major sections:

- 1) A review of the demand for, and the sources of statistics and indicators on women;
- 2) Presentation, discussion and computation of statistics and indicators of women's participation in the specific development areas of population structure and change, urbanization and migration, households and families, education and literacy, employment and economic activity, health, organization, and political activity.
- 3) Discussion of national programmes for the maintenance of statistics on women and for their dissemination and use in national policy and planning; and
- 4) A summary of the needs and prospects for development of improved statistics and

indicators on women in the sub-region, as seen by the participants.

Improving data on women through household surveys

In co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO), INSTRAW is preparing for publication a report, Improving Statistics and Indicators on Women Using Household Surveys, presenting a general overview on how household surveys may be used to obtain more accurate data on women's economic contribution in the household (micro level) and in the national economy (macro level).

The report points out that the problem of chronic under-representation or omission of women in data collection stems primarily from the concepts and definitions used, and proceeds to review these and suggest changes, particularly in the formulation of questions. Among its recommendations, the report stresses the need to give women fair and equitable treatment in systems of data collection, and advocates for greater involvement of women in the various stages of planning and conducting a household survey.

Women in the informal sector

Another technical report, Valuation of Women's Participation in the Informal Sector of the Economy, focuses more specifically on measuring women's contribution in the System of National Accounts (SNA). The report

reviews existing frameworks for measuring and valuing women's participation in non-monetary activities, and suggest ways in which the SNA could be revised to improve the quality of data on women in this sector.

When the activities of women are fully embedded in the market mechanism, the report notes, they can be quickly defined as productive. But numerous other instances of female activity, disproportionately found in the informal sector, tend to be excluded from the SNA because, according to current definitions and ambiguities in the SNA scheme of classification, these activities are considered non-productive.

A further research study on measurement issues and analytical techniques for monitoring changes in inequalities is also being undertaken. The technical report will review various analytical techniques used in national and international studies to measure inequalities between population sub-groups, and how to apply these techniques in comparing men and women. Through this research study an attempt will be made to develop a consistent and dynamic framework for analysis of gender-based inequalities.

Scheduled meetings

INSTRAW will participate and organize expert-group meetings to review concepts and definitions and to monitor recent developments in improving statistics and indicators on the situation of women.

Among these, INSTRAW will participate in the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) meeting on statistics and indicators on the situation of women in the ECE region. As decided by the Conference of European Statisticians at its thirty-third plenary session in June 1985, the following subjects will be discussed: development of a set of indicators on the situation of women for countries in the ECE region; national experiences in using the time-use surveys to derive information on the condition and situation of women; methods of measuring women's contribution to household income, and experiments in estimating the monetary value of housework, domestic chores and other home-based activities; estimates of women's underemployment, and proposals for further work by the Conference.

An expert group meeting to review in detail statistical issues concerning women's income and production in the informal sector in the context of the System of National Accounts will be organized by INSTRAW and the United Nations Statistical Office, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. The meeting will be held from 13-17 October 1986 at INSTRAW headquarters in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Another expert group meeting will focus on statistics and indicators on women's participation in paid employment, with special emphasis in Asian countries. This is a crucial issue, particularly in developing

countries, because enumeration techniques currently used in data collection tend to exclude a substantial number of marginal workers, such as agricultural workers and those who work for less than the number of days required to be counted as active.

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The role of the informal sector for policy analysis and/or development planning and programming

Accurate assessment of activities in the informal sector is crucial and most relevant for designing and implementing development programmes and policies. Yet, because of the multiple characteristics of these activities, the methods of data collection habitually used in censuses and surveys cannot provide the information needed to assess the importance of the informal sector in the national economy.

The consequences of this underassessment are particularly serious for women, specially in developing countries. The activities performed by women in the informal sector, such as cultivating food crops in the household plot, selling home-produced goods on the market and selling or processing agricultural products at home, are considered extensions of their domestic responsibilities and therefore of little or no economic value.

Since in developing countries economically active women tend to be concentrated in the informal sector, their contribution to the national economy is undervalued, as no monetary value is attributed to their work and hence it is not reflected in the System of National Accounts (SNA). As a first step, INSTRAW concentrated its efforts in statistical measurements (see programme 4).

An expert group meeting on the role of the informal sector for policy analysis and development planning and programming is scheduled for 1987. The report on the proceedings of the meeting will be published.

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Programme 6

Financial policies for improving women's access to financial and/or credit facilities in developing countries

The lack of financial and credit facilities greatly hinder women's economic activity, thus reducing her contribution to the development process and perpetuating inequality.

Many financial systems disregard women's potential as good credit risks and successful managers of resources. Denied adequate financial resources, women remain marginal to the development process.

To ease women's access to credit, intermediary institutions and programmes must be developed with the help of financial and credit institutions.

During 1987, INSTRAW will carry out research on financial policies for improving women's access to credit facilities in developing countries. The objective of this programme is to propose policy, including financial, institutional and legal changes, for improving the financial resources available to women in developing countries.

Programme 7

Choice and assessment of technology for the mobilization of women in development

Scientific and technical advancements are crucial elements of development. However, the new technologies can be detrimental to both men and women. Workers can be displaced by automation, mechanization and computerization, or their work load may actually increase in some cases. Moreover, the distribution of the benefits and costs of technological change is governed by the same factors that determine the status of women, and is thus marked by inequalities.

In response to these problems, a United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development adopted in 1979 the Vienna Programme of Action which called for the restructuring of the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations. Six years later, the Forward-looking Strategies adopted at the 1985 World Conference in Nairobi demand increased participation of women in the research and implementation of science and technology, and in the evaluation of their impact on women and society.

Preparation of a state-of-the-art report

During its VI Session, the Board of Trustees agreed that INSTRAW should analyze the "choice and assessments of technology for

the mobilization of women's participation in development...within the United Nations system and a survey on the choice and assessment of technology in developing countries, including the impact of emerging technologies on women."

Thus, taking a cue from both the Nairobi Conference and the Vienna Programme of Action, INSTRAW is preparing a state-of-the-art report on Women and Technology. Its main purpose is to analyze the impact of recent technological changes on the status of women, taking into account both their contributions to these changes and the benefits they might have derived from them. Basically, the report will try to answer this fundamental question: what are the perspectives for women in a rapidly changing technological environment?

The different research papers will rely upon data and information both within and outside the United Nations system. The historical perspective of the study spans the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-85), and the geographical coverage will be global, regional and national.

The report aims to provide insight into approaches to facilitate the involvement of women in science and technology. It will also outline recent problems caused by a lack of understanding of technology and make recommendations towards structural change to help improve the status of women everywhere.

Co-operation within the United Nations
system

As part of its programme on women and technology, INSTRAW will co-operate with other United Nations bodies and agencies as a follow-up of the recommendations of the Forward-looking Strategies. The Institute is working closely with the New York-based Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) and the World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) of the United Nations University.

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Programme 8

The role of women in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD)

One of the most critical problems facing many societies today is the provision of adequate water supply, the very basis for human survival.

Over one billion people in remote rural areas and urban slums of the developing world lack safe drinking water and even rudimentary sanitation facilities. By 1990 their number will reach two billion. In 1980 the General Assembly launched the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) with the overall objective of providing the world's population with reasonable access to safe water and improved sanitation by 1990.

Due to the important role women play in the provision of safe water and sanitation for their families and communities INSTRAW has a long-term commitment to the objectives of the IDWSSD, participating in numerous activities related to water supply and sanitation as well as conducting its own, both within and outside the United Nations system.

Training women in water resource management

In planning for improved water and sanitation systems, consideration should be given to the particular needs of women as they are the primary carriers, managers and users of water, as well as family health educators, motivators and agents of change. Therefore, they should be more effectively involved at all levels of planning and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects and programmes. To strengthen their contribution to such programmes, women need training in the managerial and technical aspects of water resource managements as well as in health/hygiene education.

In the 1986/87 biennium, INSTRAW's innovative training methodologies focus on the production of multi-media training modules on "Women, Water Supply and Sanitation," jointly with ILO/TURIN Centre. The first multi-media training package, designed for decision-makers and senior planners, is organized as a five-day training seminar. The second multi-media training module is designed for women's organizations as a ten-day training seminar. The modules, which follow an action-oriented methodology, are designed so that they can be modified and adapted to the needs of trainers in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Each module, twelve of them all together, is composed of module structure, text, key-issue checklists, evaluation questionnaire, lesson-plan and materials. Equally, modules provide checklists with possible solutions and/or recommend policies based on the results of five years of INSTRAW activities in the field of water supply and sanitation. All modules are supported with audio-visual materials such as sound-slide packages, videos or transparencies.

Scheduled meetings

One of the major activities of this programme during 1986 is the Regional Meeting on Socio-Economic and Policy Aspects of Water Resources Management in Africa, co-sponsored by INSTRAW and organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 2-6 June 1986.

INSTRAW will continue to serve as a member of the Steering Committee for Co-operative Action and act, together with UNICEF, as the Secretariat of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and IDWSSD. The Institute will participate at the Fourteenth Meeting of the Steering Committee for Cooperative Action, Seventh Session of Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources, and the Interregional Seminar on Improved Efficiency in the Management of Water Resources.

Several other meetings and symposiums related to the IDWSSD are scheduled for 1986/87 to which INSTRAW will present training packages and reports, send representative and contribute in other ways.

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Programme 9

Possibilities of future programme development

INSTRAW has elaborated and submitted the following programme proposals to outside donors for funding. Included within this programme are activities which would be implemented in co-operation with the United Nations and regional commissions.

Since the Institute is funded solely by voluntary contributions, it has pursued a policy of co-operative arrangements and cost-sharing projects. In accordance with this mode of operation, INSTRAW is open to further suggestions for developing future programmes, if additional funding is secured.

Proposals are focussing on statistics and indicators on women, training, planning and programming, new and renewable sources of energy, water and sanitation activities, and women and land property rights.

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Programme 10

Information, documentation and communication

The Institute conceives information as a basic strategy for the effective mobilization of women in the development process. For the present biennium, the information, documentation and communication programme will concentrate on expanding current activities in collecting and disseminating information on issues of women in development. Special attention will be given to the use of new technologies in communication for development.

Regular contact has been established by INSTRAW with various information systems within the United Nations family of organizations, as well as with governmental institutions, academic and research centres, non-governmental organizations and networks producing information on women.

Library and documentation unit

Work will continue on the follow-up identification and collection of documents, books and material relevant to the work programme of the Institute. This material will be organized and indexed in accordance with the United Nations indexing system of regular inflow required for library

references and United Nations documents.

The unit will also compile rosters of institutions and experts in the field of women in development, as well as bibliographies and annotated bibliographies.

One major effort is the organization and implementation of in-house printing of INSTRAW studies and papers, including the newsletter, at a substantial saving of money.

Public Information Unit

One of the major outputs is the preparation and distribution of INSTRAW News, the quarterly newsletter conveying the news and results of the activities and programmes of the Institute. The newsletter also informs about the on-going debate on issues of women and development within and outside the United Nations system. INSTRAW News is published in English, French and Spanish with a circulation of 6,000 copies.

The unit also produces on a continuous basis public information on INSTRAW's activities; it prepares and circulates press releases and publicity pamphlets; produces brochures and flyers on the different programmes; answers requests for information on INSTRAW as well as on issues of women in development, and co-ordinates relations with the local and international media.

A major effort concentrates on expanding and computerizing the Institute's mailing list, with the target set at 10,000

names of individuals and institutions active in the field of women in development.

The collection of audiovisual material for information and training purposes is also envisaged under this programme.

As part of its effort to secure higher visibility and increased funds, the Institute is involved in finishing a 28-minute film and a kit for fund-raising purposes.

Communication

The Institute plans to hold a workshop on the use of communications for women in development.

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FOCAL POINTS

- * Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Joint Scientific Commission
Women in the Advanced Socialist Society
Narodno Sobranie Sq., Sofia 1000, Bulgaria
- * Fundación "Acción Ya"
Apartado 1009, Centro Colón
San José, Costa Rica
- Federación de Mujeres Cubanas
Paseo Esquina 13, Vedado
Habana, Cuba
- DANIDA. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Asiatisk Plads 2.
1448 Copenhagen K, Denmark
- Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer
Avenida México 15
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
- * Instituto Ecuatoriano de Investigaciones y
Capacitación de la Mujer
Avenida 6 de Diciembre 2817
Quito, Ecuador
- Ministry of Social Affairs & General
Rapporteur of the National Commission
Women's Affairs Department
Mugamaa Building, Tahrir Square
Cairo, Egypt
- Ministère des Droits de la Femme
Bureau des Relations Internationales
37 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 75007, France
- Ministry to the Presidency
Greek Parliament
Palaia Anaktora, Athens, Greece
- Kantor Menteri Negara Urusan Peranan Wanita
Jalan Medan Merdeka Barat 3
Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia
- AIDOS
Via Tagliamento 14
00198, Roma, Italy

- * INSTRAW, Social Co-operation Division
United Nations Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
100 Kasumigaseki 2-2-1-, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan
- Consejo Nacional de Población
Secretaría de Estado de Relaciones
Exteriores
Tlatelolco, 06995 Mexico D.F., Mexico
- Norwegian Research Council Secretariat for
Research on Issues Related to Women
Muthesgt 29, Oslo 2, Norway
- Women's Division Research Wing
Secretariat of the Government of Pakistan
44 West, Aaly Plaza, F-6/1.
Islamabad, Pakistan
- * National Commission on the Role of Filipino
Women
1145 J.P.Laurel Street, San Miguel
Manila, Philippines
- Instituto de la Mujer
Ministerio de la Cultura
Almagro 36, Madrid 28010, Spain
- Centre for Women's Research
120/10, Wijerama Mawatha
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
- Yugoslav Centre for Theory and Practice
of Self-Management
Edvard Kardelj, Kardeljeva Ploščad 1
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
- Women's League
Freedom House, P.O.Box 30302
Lusaka, Zambia

*New Focal Points approved during the VI
Session of the Board of Trustees, 1986

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DONOR COUNTRIES

Pledges to INSTRAW for 1986

Country	Pledge (in U.S.dollars)
Argentina	5,000
Austria	7,000
Cameroon	1,250
China	10,000
Cyprus	500
Egypt	1,000
France	62,500
Greece	2,500
Indonesia	5,000
Madagascar	400
Mexico	5,758
Nigeria	5,000
Norway	318,471
Pakistan	38,462
Philippines	2,000
Senegal	2,000
Spain	30,864
Trinidad and Tobago	1,000
Tunisia	3,871
Turkey	5,000
Yugoslavia	1,034
Zaire	500
	<hr/>
	Total: <u>\$508,119</u>

*rates of exchange as of November 1985

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