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Third Regional Conference on the
Integration of Women into the
Economic and Social Development
of Latin America and the Caribbean

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# REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION AND ORIENTATION OF ECLA SECRETARIAT'S ACTIVITIES ON THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA


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CONTENTS



/INTRODUCTION

# INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this report is to offer the Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America a comprehensive view of the activities carried out by the ECLA secretariat on the integration of women in development, during the period 16 August 1979 through 31 December 1982.1/

2. The document will describe concisely the legislative framework, main policy orientations, programmes, organizational aspects and lines of action of the ECLA secretariat with respect to the integration of women in development.

3. This report is part of the documentation prepared by the secretariat for the Third Regional Conference and is included under the comprehensive appraisal of national, subregional and regional progress with regard to the fulfillment of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development and of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.2/

4. The complexity of the situations of the women in the region and of the measures arising from the mandates and resolutions referring to the ECLA secretariat, require a complete analysis. As regards this report, that analysis will be reflected in the fact that most of the activities contained in it will be examined according to different criteria, such as planning, participation in meetings and formulation of diagnostic analyses. In those cases, the notes contain cross-references to guide the reader.

## I. GENERAL

### 1. Legislative framework and policy and programme orientations

5. During the period between the Second and Third Regional Conferences on the Integration of Women in Development, there occurred in the United Nations system three events which contributed elements for consideration to the legislative framework and policy and programme orientations concerning women: the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (1980), which adopted a Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade, subsequently ratified by the General Assembly;3/ the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (1984),4/ and, finally, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which was adopted by the General Assembly in December 1979 and entered into force on 3 September 1981.5/

6. These instruments became part of the body of mandates and resolutions on women which guides the actions of Governments and ECLA. They joined the official instrument which the Commission had been using since 1977, as a point of departure for its regional and national activities, the Regional Plan of Action (henceforth

/referred to

referred to as the RPA), which constitutes "a minimum action programme... aimed at the promotion of ... women ...".6/ According to the RPA, the agents of these actions are national Governments, non-governmental organizations, international bodies, associations and individuals, each of whom must act within its sphere of competence in the following priority sectors: legislation; mechanisms for formulating and implementing policies and proposals designed to achieve the equality and integration of women; employment; education; health; family; social services; housing and political participation.

7. The RPA requires ECLA, as the responsible regional entity of the United Nations system, "to assume an even greater role in formulating policies, developing machinery and instruments, and co-ordinating measures that permit women to participate equally with men in the political, economic and social life of the respective countries of the region as a whole".7/

8. The RPA has thus paved the way for regional, subregional and national actions by identifying the social agents of these actions and the priority sectors or areas, in fulfilment of the recommendations of the World Plan of Action of the World Conference of the International Women's Year (1975), which recognized the need for having available working instruments at the regional level, as well as the responsibility incumbent on the regional commissions in this task.8/

9. The first appraisal of the implementation of the RPA at the national, subregional and regional levels was carried out by the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Macuto, Venezuela, 1979). The "Macuto Appraisal"9/ reaffirms the basic assumptions of the RPA, places the appraisal process of the Second Conference within the regional appraisal process designed to serve as a contribution to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade10/ and to the appraisal of the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the 1975 World Conference, the appraisal made by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.11/

10. Both instruments, the International Development Strategy (IDS) and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade, contributed elements for consideration to the legislative framework and to the policy and programme orientations concerning women in the region. These two instruments were joined during this period, between the Second and Third Regional Conferences, by a new instrument in the area of international planning: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

11. Although there are still deficiencies and limitations in the instruments mentioned above, their joint contribution allows the problem of the situation of women to be placed within the framework of global strategies, objectives, aims and programmes. For its part, the IDS recognizes the importance of the relationship between the situation of women, on the one hand, and international policies and economic processes and national economic structures, on the other. As for the

/Programme of

Programme of Action, when it reaffirmed the objectives and validity of the United Nations Decade for Women and reviewed and appraised the progress achieved during the first five years, it provided the setting for the work to be achieved during the rest of the Decade, within the global strategies, policies and programmes established by the IDS.12/

12. The Programme of Action favours greater participation by women in achieving the objectives of the Decade and highlights the reciprocal relationships among the measures which must be adopted simultaneously in various areas, especially those connected with the world economic questions which are the subject of the IDS. In this connection, the Programme of Action refines and makes more specific the broad measures contained both in the World Plan of Action of the Conference of the International Women's Year and the RPA. In addition, the Programme of Action, besides having reviewed and appraised the early years of the Decade, recognized that the time periods established for achieving the objectives were insufficient in view of the obstacles and limitations related to the situation of women, including the instruments, processes and agents of appraisal, which needed to be adapted, improved and strengthened.13/ The Programme of Action also stated that "With a view to achieving the full integration of women into the overall development planning of the United Nations, the review and appraisal of progress made in implementing the World Plan of Action and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade should be part of the procedures for the review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade".14/ This last paragraph draws attention, since at the regional level, the responsibility for reviewing and appraising the implementation of the IDS is incumbent on the regional commissions (see General Assembly resolution 35/56, paragraphs 173-174).

13. By establishing international objectives and strategies as the frame of reference for regional and national efforts, the Programme of Action recognized the international nature of the serious social and economic problems of the developing countries and the need for carrying out concrete efforts in the international community in order to resolve them, noting in particular the strengthening of regional programmes in the areas of co-operation, advisory assistance and training services, and those of information, research and data analysis, as a way of increasing national actions.

14. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, for its part, provides the legal framework required for national, regional and international efforts towards the full integration of women under conditions of equality of rights and basic freedoms.

15. Although limited to the legislative framework and policy and programme orientation, the period between the two regional conferences was one of progress towards integration, with regard to the need to stress specific aspects of the question of women and act specifically on them, and the need to take them into account and integrate them into global development strategies, policies and programmes, in an encouraging recognition of the fact that the unsatisfactory situation of women is a development problem which still requires special efforts.

/II. ORGANIZATION

## II. ORGANIZATION

### 1. Specialized unit and subregions

16. The Unit for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean was established by ECLA as part of the restructuring of the secretariat, about which information was given at the Second Regional Conference.15/ The Unit is a special branch of the Social Development Division, whose Director supervises the co-ordination of its activities.

17. The Unit for the Integration of Women carries out its programme of regional activities with regular resources from the secretariat, supplemented by extra-budgetary contributions, especially resources provided by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

18. In order to respond to regional features and needs, the secretariat implemented a strategy of decentralization of activities and established two specialized sub-units, one at the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean at Port-of-Spain and the other at the Mexico Subregional Office.

19. The Unit, in fulfilment of the recommendations of the Second Regional Conference with regard to linking the women's programmes with the rest of the ECLA system, carried out several activities, among which the following deserve mention:

i) Meetings on the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade and the International Development Strategy, convened by the secretariat in late November and early December, 1980, which were attended by, among others, representatives of the different divisions, projects and units of the ECLA system.

ii) Collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), especially in the subregion of the Caribbean,16/ in planning activities, regarding both conceptual and methodological information on inserting the topic of the integration of women into the social planning framework, and the elaboration of diagnostic studies on the situation of women in the region.

iii) Collaboration with the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) in the area of information and documentation on the situation of women.17/

20. In addition to the institutional co-operation mentioned above, which is reflected in specific contributions to the programme, the ECLA secretariat has not failed to take steps to procure further contributions, both extra-budgetary and to its regular budget, in order to strengthen the Unit with human resources commensurate with the growing demands and needs created by its programme of work.

/2. Relations

## 2. Relations with Governments

21. When the subregional offices were established, the programme broadened its field of action and was able better to develop its mandate, which was "To advise those governments that request it on the measures to be taken to fulfil the decisions adopted by the United Nations in relation to the integration of women in development".18/

22. Although the different sections of this report give a detailed account of the activities carried out in fulfilment of the mandate mentioned above, this section will make a brief reference to those activities.

23. During the period between the Second and Third Regional Conferences, the secretariat prepared studies and reports on the situation of rural and urban women, covering economic and social, as well as legal aspects in the different countries of the region.19/ Those studies and reports contributed diagnostic elements for the evaluation of the RPA,20/ which on this occasion took place without the round of questionnaires requested by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference at their first meeting.21/ From 1980 on, the integrated reporting system operated within the United Nations system, under the supervision of the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. The next round of questionnaires will begin in 1983 as part of the preparations for the 1985 conference,*/ taking account of: the short period of time which has elapsed since the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women; the fact that Governments had to supply a large quantity of information to the United Nations secretariat for that world meeting, and finally, the fact that it will be necessary to collect up-to-date information with a view to appraising the world, regional and national situation of women at the Conference at the conclusion of the Decade, convened for 1985.

24. Missions of advisory assistance and technical assistance in general were conducted throughout the region at Governments' request. Among them were the missions of the Subregional Co-ordinators for providing advisory assistance to existing national mechanisms and fostering the establishment of such mechanisms in those countries which did not yet have them, and for lending assistance in the formulation of programmes and projects. Assistance in information, documentation and communication was also provided to countries of the subregion of Central America, Cuba, Mexico and the Dominican Republic,22/ and steps were begun for carrying out similar actions in the zone of the Caribbean, in collaboration with the ECLA Caribbean Documentation Centre.

25. At the request of its President, the secretariat convened the Fourth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference (Quito, Ecuador 9 and 10 March 1981) during this period.23/ The meeting examined, in the first

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*/ The General Assembly, through its resolution 33/186 of 29 January 1979, requested the rationalization of the biennial integrated reporting system, which, among other functions, would take account of regional disparities in its evaluation criteria.

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place, the recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, the General Assembly resolutions which gave effect to them and the consequences of those mandates for the region. Examination was also made of the priority actions to be executed in the region in the light of the conference mentioned above and in relation to the International Development Strategy for the 1980s. On the basis of this background information, the Presiding Officers prepared a proposal which was submitted by the President to the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) to be incorporated in a document on regional strategy for the decade and reviewed by the Governments at the nineteenth session of ECLA.

### 3. Relations with Headquarters, bodies of the United Nations system and inter-governmental bodies

26. Promotion of the situation of women in the region requires the deployment of more and better efforts in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system towards achievement of the objectives of the Decade. To that end, during the period covered by the present report, the ECLA secretariat redoubled its efforts to provide and receive information concerning the programmes, projects and activities of the bodies and specialized agencies of the system; to collaborate in activities relevant to its own programme of work, and to co-operate with all the provisions relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade and the RPA.24/

27. The main activities in the area of relations, co-ordination and collaboration are described below:

a) An active exchange of information and participation in meetings is maintained with Headquarters. Mention should be made of collaboration in the preparatory work for the 1980 World Conference, especially concerning the substantive documentation contributed to the Second Regional Conference and which the ECLA information services subsequently used in preparing the pamphlet, "La mujer latinoamericana en el desarrollo económico y social" and a special issue of its publication Notas, entitled "Igualdad, desarrollo y paz".25/ The pamphlet, prepared in order to disseminate information concerning the World Conference, contains a brief description of the actions undertaken by the United Nations relating to women, a summary of the diagnostic analysis of the situation of women in the region and a summary of the Second Regional Conference, with the resolutions which it issued. For its part, Nota, the objective of which was adequately to disseminate the results of the World Conference, offered, besides a commentary on the Programme of Action, a summary of the ECLA position on the subject and a few of the principles which inspire its work.

Reports are periodically prepared at the request of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs for the integrated reporting system, which constitutes the documentation base on the implementation of the Programme of Action which the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.26/

/There was

There was also collaboration with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in implementing General Assembly resolutions 35/78 and 36/74 concerning the conducting of a world study on the role of women in development.

The ECLA secretariat participated in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (1980 and 1982) of the Commission on the Status of Women, on which occasions beneficial institutional contacts were carried out.

b) Relations between the secretariat, through its Unit for the Integration of Women, and the Voluntary Fund, were strengthened during this period, in which a rule was implemented according to which the regional commissions would not act as executing bodies in the presentation and implementation of national projects. Their activities in that connection remained limited to subregional and regional projects.27/ A close link, periodic exchange of information and better understanding of the criteria guiding both bodies were obtained with the Voluntary Fund.

The secretariat participated in the seventh, tenth and eleventh sessions of the Consultative Committee of the Voluntary Fund. The head of the Fund attended, as a special guest, the meetings held at the ECLA office at Santiago 28/ and the training workshop in the Caribbean.29/

c) Both the Second Regional Conference and the Fourth Meeting of the Presiding Officers recommended that ECLA should work co-ordinately and support the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), in fulfilment of General Assembly and Economic and Social Council mandates and resolutions.30/ In this connection, the secretariat has fulfilled those mandates through active participation in the sessions of the Institute's Board of Trustees, of which it is an ex officio member; the elaboration of the Institute's programme of work in information, documentation and communication through CLADES and with the collaboration of the Unit for the Integration of Women; and a project submitted to INSTRAW, through which several of the objectives of the programme of work could be achieved in the region.31/ ECLA and INSTRAW, with the contribution of the latter, were also represented at the Symposium on Women, Work and Society, organized by the Indian Statistical Institute and held at New Delhi in September 1982.

d) Co-operation and collaboration with the specialized agencies has been an important modality in the ECLA women's programme, not only because it makes possible a more rational use of resources, but also because many of the activities at the national level are carried out by government-related units and non-governmental organizations, which because of their nature (dealing with labour matters, rural development, and education, for example) are related to the specialized agencies (ILO, FAO, UNESCO, among others).

During the period, the specialized agencies participated in the meetings of November and December 1980 and in the interinstitutional seminar on women and social planning, organized by the secretariat in September 1981.32/

/The ECLA

The ECLA Women's Unit was present in an observer capacity at the "Consulta de Expertos sobre movilización de las instituciones agrícolas para acelerar la participación de la mujer rural en el desarrollo", convened by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which was held from 4 to 9 May 1981, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The meeting was provided with national evaluation reports prepared by consultants on the educational and action programmes for rural women and mainly discussed the analysis of the problems and limitations facing rural women in the area of rural development policy and plans, action programmes and projects, and educational and training programmes.

In the region of the ECLA Mexico office, the bodies participated in a study of women's projects in Mexico financed by the United Nations system.33/ In the same region, the specialized agencies offered their support to the Taller Regional para la Capacitación en Proyectos y Programas para la Mujer, held in Panama in January 1982,34/ and the national workshops subsequently created; one in Honduras, which had the financial support of UNICEF, and the other in Mexico, which received support from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

In the region of the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, some of the specialized agencies have participated actively in the subregional co-ordination and co-operation mechanism established in the Caribbean by the programmes on the integration of women. The specialized agencies participated in the Caribbean Regional Workshop and in the projects prepared by the Workshop.35/

As was done for the Second Regional Conference, the ECLA secretariat has established specific forms of co-operation with the specialized agencies concerning the documentation which they will provide for the Third Regional Conference.

e) The secretariat has maintained relations with intergovernmental bodies outside of the United Nations system, such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the OAS Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM), with which it maintains an exchange of information and mutual participation in meetings of common interest. A study is being conducted with CARICOM, financed by the Voluntary Fund, on rural women in the Caribbean, which, at a future stage, will make it possible to set up a subregional programme.

f) Relations with non-governmental organizations have been maintained at two levels: in the meetings held at ECLA headquarters at Santiago, and through the subregional offices, which, through their missions, establish contacts, exchanges of information and in some cases technical assistance. In the area of the Caribbean, the non-governmental organizations participate fully in the co-ordination mechanism referred to above, in particular the Women in Development Unit (WAND) and the Institute for Economic and Social Studies (ISER) both of the University of the West Indies; the Caribbean Women's Association (CARIWA); and the women's programme of the Caribbean Council of Churches.36/ In the region of the ECLA Mexico office, links with non-governmental organizations were strengthened, in particular the Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World (CEESTEM), and preliminary contacts were made towards the establishment of a subregional organization similar to WAND.

/III. LINES

## III. LINES OF ACTION OF THE PROGRAMME ON THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

28. The ECLA secretariat's programme of work on the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America constitutes, at the regional level, the instrumentation of the strategies, policies, plans, programmes and declarations which have emanated from the United Nations system, especially during the Decade for Women.37/

29. The Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean anticipated the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade, when it recommended to ECLA that it should include in the implementation of its regular programmes, the recommendations of the RPA as part of the instrumentation required for the new International Development Strategy, and that it should consider, in its periodic reviews, specific aspects of the way in which the situation of women has beeen affected in each sphere.38/

30. The General Assembly, for its part, when it ratified the Programme of Action in its entirety, requested the regional commissions to review it in order to formulate suitable programmes to give effect to the recommendations which it contains.39/

31. Taking account of the previous considerations, which include the review of the first five years of the Decade for Women, the ECLA secretariat revised its programme on the integration of women and defined more clearly the main lines of action at the regional level, which are presented below and which constitute the major portion of its activities on the topic.

### 1. Integration of Women in Social Planning

32. The preparatory activites for the World Conference of the first half of the Decade supplied important theoretical and diagnostic elements which made it possible to carry out critical analyses of the impossibility of conducting effective actions on the situation of women while women are being considered and treated separately from global development strategies and plans, whether regional or national. However, this conceptual advance in the realization that it is useless to isolate women from the great economic, social and political processes, will prove to be insufficient if it is not accompanied by a revision of the approaches used in planning, that is, a revision of the conception of development, especially that of social development, conceived to be a process of broader scope than that which is called economic development.

33. Although there is theoretically a consensus among the member Governments of ECLA with regard to the above, reflected in their adoption of the RPA, the recommendations of the Second Regional Conference, the Programme of Action and the International Development Strategy, it has not been easy in practice to insert women as objects into development strategies and programmes.40/

/34. In

34. In order to meet this need, the ECLA secretariat through the Unit for the Integration of Women, prepared and obtained financing from the Voluntary Fund to carry out a project on "Women and social development planning in Latin America and the Caribbean", which was formally begun in 1981.

35. The objectives of the project consist of pinpointing the conceptual instruments necessary for elaborating a more comprehensive approach to the problem of the insertion of women into development; modifying the curricula of the ILPES training courses for social planners; elaborating and supplying students with the set of technical instruments required for formulating more appropriate diagnoses on the situation of women in the region; supporting the training of women planners and promoting collaboration with ILPES, as the regional entity in charge of planning.

36. The activities which have been conducted in the framework of this project are the following:

a) Five fellowships to date have been awarded to social planners attending ILPES courses;

b) A Seminario interinstitucional sobre la integración de la mujer en el proceso de planificación social en América Latina was organized and held at ECLA headquarters; the seminar submitted to critical review the conventional conceptions of social development, the traditional approaches and the possibilities for innovation in planning in the region, the consequences of social policies in which women play no part and the problems caused by inappropriate diagnoses of the situation of women.

The topics considered by the seminar stressed the fact that the integration of women into development and the planning process did not mean adding one more problem to the many already being approached by social planners, and that on the contrary, it would be a question rather of enriching current approaches so as to obtain better diagnoses and design effective policies for a problem which had always been present without being recognized.

c) On the basis of the interinstitutional seminar, a conceptual framework within a multidisciplinary strategy was prepared, which envisages the social relations between the sexes as a subject of analysis within the broader framework of the study of the forms of social inequality, especially in their relationship to the social classes. This coneptual framework was presented at the ILPES international course on social planning, held at Santiago in 1982.

d) A methodology is currently being elaborated which will make it possible to determine and appraise the real distribution of goods and social services to women, thus giving rise to more suitable methods of social diagnosis of their situation. This methodology is being elaborated taking Trinidad and Tobago as

/a case

a case study, and it is hoped that it may be applied not only in the region but throughout the world, since there is no country which does not utilize national budgets as planning instruments.

37. In collaboration with ILPES and organized by the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, a Meeting of Experts on Women and Development Planning was held in Barbados (1980).42/ The meeting formulated recommendations on the establishment of quantitative and qualitative objectives and goals for the integration of women in development; emphasis was placed on the need for establishing concrete programmes and incentives incorporating women into the decision-making processes at all levels and in all spheres of national development; and it was recommended that technical and economic co-operation among developing countries should be fostered, especially taking account of the fact that some Caribbean countries have acquired sufficient experience in the area of integration of women into development planning and in the establishment of national mechanisms or "focal points" ("offices, ministeries").

38. In view of the complexity of inserting women into development planning, the secretariat has approached the topic in practically all the areas of its programme of work for the integration of women in development. Initiatives have thus been carried out on planning in the areas of information, documentation and communication; training, through subregional and national workshops, and the orientation of technical and financial assistance.43/ The aspect of legislation on women has also been the subject of a special study.44/

## 2. Orientation of policies, programmes and technical and financial assistance projects

39. Global, regional and national efforts towards the promotion of women require financing and the provision of technical assistance to make it possible to adopt transitional strategies and measures designed to facilitate the full and total integration of women into development.

40. The creation of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women,45/ and the setting up of operative criteria,46/ provided a basic instrument for the development of those strategies and measures, although not the only possible one, since the main role assigned to the Voluntary Fund was that of "catalyst" of actions at the international, regional and national levels.

41. On the basis of the information supplied by the secretariat on the projects which were submitted and those which were approved by the Consultative Committee of the Voluntary Fund during its fourth (September 1978) and fifth (March 1979)47/ sessions, the Second Regional Conference expressed gratitute for the Fund's useful contribution to regional and national activities for the integration of women in development and stressed three aspects which would require the joint attention of the Commission and the Voluntary Fund:

/i) the

i) the inefficient and not entirely adequate use which had been made of the resources of the Voluntary Fund;
ii) the lack of flexibility of the procedures for submitting projects to be considered and processed by the Voluntary Fund and the recognition of the need to reduce the time period between the approval of the projects and the transfer of funds;
iii) the need for projects which dealt with specific aspects of the situation of women.48/

42. During the period covered by the report on the activities of the secretariat to the Second Regional Conference, the regional commissions were responsible for formulating, managing and supervising national, subregional and regional projects. In September 1979, within the guidelines contained in the General Assembly resolution establishing the Voluntary Fund, the Consultative Committee decided, at its sixth session, that the national projects would be channelled through the UNDP Resident Representatives, restricting the work of the commissions to subregional and regional projects. However, as has repeatedly been established and recognized by the Consultative Committee, the commissions' programme officers continued to lend assistance at the national level, in initiating, supporting and appraising projects.

43. From the beginning of the activities of the Voluntary Fund through March 1979, the region of Latin America and the Caribbean submitted to the Consultative Committee, through ECLA, 16 projects for a total of US$ 854 930, of which US$ 586 578, or 69%, were approved. During that period the four national projects submitted to the Voluntary Fund which were approved referred to training of rural women, research, increase in the participation of women in health activities, and generation of earnings-employment.

44. As indicated above, following the sixth session of the Consultative Committee in September 1979, ECLA's function in connection with national projects found practical expression in two aspects: i) assisting countries in identifying, formulating, processing and appraising projects and ii) reviewing national projects received from the secretariat of the Voluntary Fund and submitting the review of those projects to the Consultative Committee.

45. In fulfilment of the function mentioned above, during the period 1980-1982 the ECLA secretariat assisted countries through missions and the development of activities designed to strengthen national capacity in programmes and projects,49/ and reviewed and appraised 75 national projects,50/ 61% of which came from Governments, 36% from non-governmental organizations and the remaining 3% from international bodies. During the same period the secretariat prepared 11 regional and subregional projects 51/ and reviewed and appraised five.

46. The preceding information clearly indicates that the ratio of national to regional projects was reversed. The former constituted 24% of the total number of projects submitted to the Voluntary Fund in 1979, and in 1982 they constituted 83%. Equally revealing of the progress achieved was the fact that between 1980

/and 1982

and 1982 the region obtained US$ 3 980 000 in regional, subregional and national projects, which represents six times as much as that collected between 1977 and 1979, which amounted to US$ 586 578.52/

47. With regard to the period of time between the approval of the projects and the transfers of funds, a previous report by the Consultative Committee indicates that it has been impossible to reduce that lapse of time to a period of two to five weeks, which represents an outstanding improvement over the period observed by the Second Regional Conference.53/

48. The national projects submitted to the Voluntary Fund referred to the areas of generation of earnings-employment, institutional development and human resources, rural development, information and communications and research, within the guidelines and objectives of both the International Development Strategy, the Programme of Action and the Regional Plan of Action.

49. Relations between the Voluntary Fund and the ECLA secretariat were strengthened during the period, and a close and frequent exchange of information was achieved.

50. The most recent world and regional appraisals 54/ indicate that national and regional needs in the area of financial and technical assistance are far from having been satisfied, and that greater effort should therefore be made during the 1980s to obtain the necessary resources in order to continue work towards the integration of women in development, even considering the progress achieved by Latin America and the Caribbean in their share of Voluntary Fund resources during the period.

51. The role of ECLA, as the main centre for general social and economic development in the region, within the United Nations system 55/ affords its programme on the integration of women in development the opportunity to carry out more adequately the functions assigned to it by the RPA,56/ provided the necessary resources are available to it.

52. The secretariat is aware that the information on technical and financial assistance presented does not constitute all of the efforts being carried out in the region, and possibly not even the greater portion of those efforts, from a quantitative point of view. When an attempt is made to determine and appraise the relationship between needs and supply of assistance in the region, the picture becomes more complicated and its solution requires greater resources and greater will to act.57/

53. The increase in the number of national projects to be appraised has increased the task of the secretariat with no attendant availability of the resources necessary to carry out that work in a more appropriate and fruitful way for the countries, which would on many occasions require analysis in the field to make the technical reports even more valid. This is also to the detriment

/of those

of those projects which the Unit for the Integration of Women has to formulate at the regional and subregional level, since in their function of increasing national activities they require better diagnostic analyses and information on the processes and trends in the region with reference to women.

54. A regional line of action should be defined as soon as possible to enable the secretariat to assume this task with a greater practical basis, that is, by carrying out the research on the social reality which will make it possible to determine technical and financial assistance actions and shape projects which, through their methodology and exhaustive analysis of the interactions between the situation of women and society, will be reference models for the different modalities of assistance.

55. With regard to the posts financed by the Voluntary Fund, the Consultative Committee at its eleventh session (March 1982) decided to extend through 1983 the single post which it finances at ECLA, and which is occupied by the subregional co-ordinator at the Mexico office.

The regional and subregional projects implemented by the secretariat with Voluntary Fund resources are described under their corresponding line of action and are summarized in annex II of this report.

### 3. Research, appraisals and formulation of diagnostic analyses

56. The Decade objectives of fully integrating women into development through their participation on an equal footing and in a climate of peace cannot be attained if adequate knowledge on all aspects of the situation of women is not available.

57. During this period, the ECLA women's programme has assigned priority to research, appraisal and elaboration of diagnostic analyses on women in the region, with a view to the formulation of objectives, strategies and policy measures which will have global effects on the social organization as a whole, but taking account of the fact that the relations which could be established between the results of the research, diagnostic analyses and appraisals, and action, are up to the consideration of Governments.

58. In order to respond to the theoretical needs and demands arising from the mandates received during the first stage of the programme, diagnostic analyses were carried out of the situation of Latin American and Caribbean women; they were prepared on the basis of the broad framework constituted by the conditions and trends of social and economic development in the region. On this basis, and taking account of the limitations of the resources allocated to the research, the ECLA women's Unit constructed a conceptual framework based on three main ideas: i) the entities which women constitute; ii) the structural relations between them and society through domestic and social work; and iii) the cultural aspects and models which prescribe relations between women and men.

/59. These

59. These three main ideas, which guide the search for information and the analysis, also provide three elements for policy formulation: i) clearly to define women as total social agents and identify planning topics and focal groups; ii) to identify the contexts and establish the specific forms in which different groupings of women participate in the reproduction and production of society; and iii) to reveal the general and specific formulations of the cultural validation of inequality.

60. Following the Second Regional Conference, work was completed on the tasks described in the report of activities presented on that occasion,58/ and work was begun on the elaboration of others. The studies whose publication was announced in that report are the following:

i) Integración de la mujer en el desarrollo de América Latina: Directorio de Instituciones, Actividades y Recursos Humanos (E/CEPAL/G.1102; ECLA-CLADES, 1979).59/

ii) Estructura social y situación de la mujer rural: Algunas proposiciones (E/CEPAL/R.233, 14 July 1980).

iii) La familia y la situación de la mujer en distintos contextos de Bolivia (E/CEPAL/R.223, 25 July 1980).

61. Between 1981 and 1982 further studies were carried out and reports on regional and subregional meetings were elaborated. Most of the studies have been descriptive, based on secondary data which do not permit a more thorough treatment of those aspects indicated as being fundamental for the understanding of the situation of women. Although it has been correctly pointed out that the inadequate and insufficient information available on women is a result of theoretical and conceptual difficulties, it is nonetheless true that those difficulties are gradually being overcome in the region, and that as a result, information on the subject is being produced.

62. Because of the need to give greater dissemination to those studies considered to be fundamental, two books were also published:

i) ECLA, Women and Development, Guidelines for Programme and Project Planning, E/CEPAL/G.1200, July 1982. Originally prepared for the Caribbean training workshop,60/ it was subsequently translated into Spanish and adapted for use in the Panama training workshop.61/ The book, whose financing was contributed by the Voluntary Fund and ECLA, is out of print, although a new printing financed by ECLA is in progress.

ii) Five studies on the situation of women in Latin America, Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 16, E/CEPAL/1217, September 1982. Originally prepared for the Second Regional Conference under the title Contributions to the diagnosis and promotion of the integration of women into the development of Latin America and the Caribbean, E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.3, October 1979, the book contains four studies dealing with the family as the immediate social framework of children and women, some types of poor women, the educational system of women, and women in employment and domestic work. Financed by ECLA, the book is in Spanish and English.

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63. The following studies, some of a preliminary nature, have been conducted:62/

a) National

i) "Estudio preliminar de la condición y participación económica de la mujer en el Perú rural", E/CEPAL/R.245.

ii) "La mujer ecuatoriana: Aspectos de su incorporación al proceso de desarrollo", E/CEPAL/R.243.

iii) Perfil de la situación de la mujer en Bolivia, E/CEPAL/G.1190.

iv) "Impacto de la modernización sobre la mujer de una comunidad rural" (Brazil), E/CEPAL/R.318.

v) "Participación de la mujer en actividades comunitarias: Estudios de caso" (Chile), E/CEPAL/R.322/Rev.1.

vi) Informe sobre los proyectos relacionados con el tema de la mujer que llevan a cabo en México los organismos del sistema de las Naciones Unidas, E/CEPAL/MEX/PROY.1/L.1/Rev.1.

b) Subregional

i) "Estructura social y situación de la mujer rural: Algunas proposiciones", E/CEPAL/R.233.

ii) Modernization and the Changing Life Chances of Women in Low-Income Rural Families.

iii) "Diagnóstico de la situación de la mujer centroamericana, de Cuba, México, Panamá y República Dominicana", E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.1.

iv) "La cooperación internacional para el desarrollo", E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.2.

v) "Women and Development: Guidelines for Programme and Project Planning", E/CEPAL/CDCC/72/Add.1.

c) Regional

i) Contributions to the diagnosis and promotion of the integration of women into the development of Latin America and the Caribbean, E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.3.

ii) Data from censuses and household surveys for the analysis of female labour in Latin America and the Caribbean: Appraisal of deficiencies and recommendations for dealing with them, E/CEPAL/L.206.

iii) "Las mujeres rurales latinoamericanas y la división del trabajo", E/CEPAL/R.240.

iv) Lista bibliográfica sobre la mujer en el desarrollo en América Latina, E/CEPAL/G.1100.

v) "Integración de la mujer en el desarrollo de América Latina", Directorio de Instituciones, actividades y recursos humanos, E/CEPAL/G.1102.

vi) Women in Latin America: The situation as regards the implementation of the regional plan of action, E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.2.

vii) "América Latina: análisis de problemas sociales relativos a la mujer en diversos sectores", E/CEPAL/R.316/Rev.1.

viii) Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning the activities of the United Nations system with respect to the social situation of women and their integration in development, E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.4/Rev.1.

ix) A selection of resolutions adopted in 1979-1980 on the situation of women and their integration into economic and social development, E/CEPAL/G.1146.

x) The legal situation of Latin American and Caribbean women as defined according to the resolutions and mandates of the United Nations system, E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.5; Vol. II, E/CEPAL/CPM.3/L.5/Add.1.

xi) "Women as participants: Reflections on their role in the family and in society", E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.4.

xii) "Towards a regional information and communication strategy for women", E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.6.

xiii) "Latin America: Analysis of the social problems affecting women in various sectors", E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.7.

64. The work relating to the regional social development programme, linked to the regional implementation of the International Development Strategy, was presented at the nineteenth session of ECLA.63/ One of the topics of that work is that of integration of women in development.

65. Another section of this report 64/ contains the secretariat's activities conerning the strengthening of information systems so that they may provide a better base for the formulation of diagnostic analyses and the conducting of research and appraisals. However, the ECLA women's programme continues to be concerned with the relationship between the production of information and the effect it has on the adoption of social policies and programmes.

## 4. Strengthening of national and regional capacity

66. The countries in the region have on many occasions reaffirmed the objective of increasing and improving national capacity in all matters relating to development.65/ With regard to women and the responsibilities of the secretariat, both the RPA and the Second Regional Conference 66/ recommended a series of measures whose implementation will be dealt with in this part of the report.

67. ECLA activities through its Unit for the Integration of Women in Development, in the area of strengthening national and regional capacity, were carried out through a strategy consisting of the three elements described below:

### Training

68. In view of the lack of the specialized knowledge necessary for identifying, planning, implementing and appraising programmes and projects, two projects in this area were prepared and submitted to the Voluntary Fund: one in English for the Caribbean and the other for the subregion of the ECLA Mexico office. The projects were approved by the Voluntary Fund in 1980 and 1981.

69. The projects involved two stages: in the first, planning stage, diagnostic studies were conducted on the situation of women, especially on the programme and project training needs of those governmental units and non-governmental organizations in charge of women's programmes. As a result of the studies, materials were prepared for the training, which is to take place in a second stage through a workshop.

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70. The workshop for the subregion of the Caribbean was held in Barbados from 14 to 26 June 1981, with attendance by all the English-speaking countries. Representatives attended from planning ministries and agencies and women's offices, national and subregional non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental bodies, private foundations and financial institutions.67/

71. The objectives of the workshop were fully achieved, as follows:

i) Training materials were elaborated, among which the one having the greatest impact and scope was a manual of methodological and planning guides entitled "Women and Development: Guidelines for Programme and Project Planning", E/CEPAL/CDCC/72/Add.1, which was subsequently used at the Panama workshop 68/ and later published as a book.69/

ii) Twenty-eight national and subregional project proposals were prepared and examined with the financing bodies present at the workshop.

iii) A programme for national and subregional follow-up and evaluation was prepared with the participants and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations operating in the Caribbean.

72. The training workshop for Central America, Cuba, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic was held in Panama from 18 to 27 January 1982, with the participation of all the countries invited, some bodies of the United Nations system and financial agencies.70/

73. The workshop consisted of plenary sessions and working groups, which discussed the documents presented by the secretariat; those documents included a diagnostic study on the situation of women in the subregion 71/ and a methodology for the training of assistants in the planning of projects and programmes for women.

74. Among the conclusions of the participants, the following should be mentioned: the unfavourable financial allocation for diagnostic analyses of the situation of women; the need for better elements for analysis and diagnosis; the insufficiency of the indicators used by Governments in the 1980 census to learn of and analyse the situation of women; the need to define the term "development" with respect to women; and the fact that with the exception of one country, the Governments of the region have not ensured women the same access to employment as men. In the recommendations, it was pointed out that efforts and resources should be redoubled in order to strengthen mechanisms and information centres on women, and that planning should be an instrument contributing effectively to the integral development of a country, provided that global development strategies envisage the needs of all, including women.

75. As indicated above, as a result of the workshop similar exercises have already been conducted in Honduras and Mexico 72/ and are being prepared for Cuba, Nicaragua and Costa Rica for 1983.

76. The third training activity consisted of the holding of the Seminário Regional para la Formación y Capacitación de la Mujer y la Familia Rural a través de Escuelas Radiofónicas, from 8 to 12 November 1982, in Mexico. The Seminar was

/attended by

attended by representatives of Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. It constituted the final activity of the subregional project prepared by the secretariat in 1980 and adopted by the Voluntary Fund. The objective of the project is the training of rural women in areas relating to their economic and family activities through radio programmes.73/

77. The three training activities described above not only contributed to the central objective of strengthening national capacity for the identification, formulation, implementation and appraisal of programmes and projects connected with the objectives and aims of national development, but also made it possible to hold dialogues in the region with the main financing bodies, in order to broader bilateral and multilateral sources of financing and assistance and define criteria and procedures.

National mechanisms

78. One of the priority aspects of the work indicated to Governments by the RPA 74/ is the establishment of and technical and financial aid to national mechanisms designed to promote women. In this connection, the programme on the integration of women into development supported the creation and strengthening of these mechanisms, which have attained differing degrees of importance and complexity at the governmental level.75/

79. The lack of these mechanisms at the national level (since they do exist at the regional and international levels) was considered to be a serious obstacle to the conducting of programmes of action designed to integrate women into development. The lack of national mechanisms was impeding the preparation of projects and programmes leading to the integration of the problem of women into all development plans, bodies and institutions.

80. In 1979 only a few countries had created an office, department or ministry that dealt totally or partially with women. In the subregion of the Caribbean, for example, there were such offices in Barbados, Cuba and Jamaica. In 1982 the situation in this respect has changed radically, and there is currently practically no country that does not have some institution of this type. However, as regards the resources allocated, the situation is far from having been resolved, and still requires special efforts to make human, technical and financial resources available. It is also necessary to continue actions that have already been started in many countries, towards co-ordinating and integrating the objectives and programmes of national mechanisms with those of planning bodies and processes.

Information, documentation and communication

81. We will now make a brief summary of the main activities, since the secretariat prepared a special document on the subject for consideration by the Third Regional Conference, in view of the importance it attributes to the Conference.76/

82. At the end of 1980, a project entitled "Estrategia de comunicaciones para la mujer en América Latina y el Caribe" was elaborated; its central objective

/consisted of

consisted of improving information on women in the region by supplying inputs to Governments and bodies in order to facilitate decision-making on the subject. The project was carried out with the collaboration of CLADES and CELADE, through DOCPAL.77/

83. The project was considered at the ninth session of the Consultative Committee of the Voluntary Fund (March 1981), which referred it to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, in the hope that it would be favoured with a donation for information activities by a member Government of the United Nations.

84. In the meantime, the Unit for the Integration of Women came nearer to realizing two basic activities in the field of information, documentation and communication: improvement of the infrastructure of support for the permanent catalogue of human resources, institutions and activities, and the provision of relevant technical assitance to countries.

85. Elsewhere in this report, mention was made of the publication of the Directorio de Instituciones, Actividades y Recursos Humanos sobre la Integración de la Mujer en el Desarrollo.78/ This publication has been out of print for some time, an obvious indication of the demand for this kind of information, which requires a large investment in time and human and financial resources. The Unit therefore ascertained the need to seek alternatives which would enable it to continue delivering information on activities and human and institutional resources, while strengthening and improving its own organizing capacity, without reducing its limited staff and financial possibilities.

86. As a result of the above, from August 1982 on the Unit has had a computerized catalogue of human and institutional resources, integrated into the ECLA computerized system. The catalogue may be classified according to the needs of the Unit at a given moment; for example, it may be used to produce a partial list of persons and institutions working in the sphere of planning research and aid to development (donor organizations) and in libraries and documentation centres, women's departments, etc. The flexibility of the system makes it possible to introduce changes as they occur and the secretariat becomes aware of them. In addition, the time and human and financial resources devoted to elaborating directories and inventories is reduced, and greater periodicity of delivery of the relevant information is fostered.79/ The catalogue was prepared with resources provided by the Voluntary Fund.

87. As regards the second activity, the Unit lent technical assistance to the countries of Central America, Cuba, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic in the area of information, documentation and communication. The initial objectives of the mission were the following: to carry out diagnostic analyses on the situation of information and documentation on women and to prepare programmes of work for the institutions being assisted. The technical assistance activities were made possible by resources from the Voluntary Fund, under two subregional projects prepared by the Unit.

/88. The

88. The work can be summarized as follows:

i) Governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations in the countries indicated were given assistance in creating centres for information and documentation on women for the purpose of establishing appropriate mechanisms for systematization, access and dissemination of information;

ii) Nine programmes of work were prepared for the institutions and organizations of the countries assisted, containing all the necessary elements for design, objectives, activities, budget, time frame and elements for appraisal;

iii) Information on the institutions assisted was compiled and analysed in order to provide a comprehensive view of the available resources and the needs in the area of information and documentation on women;

iv) A regional strategy and programme was elaborated in information, documentation and communication; it seeks to be an instrument of technical co-operation among developing countries.

89. As a first step in initiating that strategy, the countries were provided with programmes of work and informational support material, and an exchange of correspondence was continued with those countries which have already shown interest in incorporating the programme. In addition, a project was prepared, designed to provide training in information and documentation to staff from the countries assisted, in view of the diagnosis of the situation carried out by the consultant. The project was submitted to INSTRAW for financing. Finally, progress has been made in the formulation of a second project of not merely regional but subregional scope, whose basic purpose would be to strengthen, improve and adapt the basic working instruments in the area of documentation, especially those referring to the descriptors of situation of women, which are currently insufficient and inappropriate, with consequent damage to national, regional and world programmes on social indicators, statistics, research and studies, and in general, the review and appraisal of the situation of women.

Regional technical co-operation in women's programmes

90. Technical co-operation among developing countries is a strategy which can help achieve the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women, by strengthening both the "links of solidarity between the countries of the region (...) and to the search for suitable domestic solutions to specific problems of economic and social development, with a view to achieving collective self-reliance and the establishment of a New International Economic Order".80/

91. Although neither a suitable nor fully satisfactory level has been reached under the modality of regional co-operation in programmes on the integration of women into development, it can be seen that serious efforts have been made in this area.

92. The English-speaking Caribbean contains the greatest number of examples of technical co-operation activities relating to women, dating from the establishment of the Women and Development Unit (WAND) of the University of the West Indies, in

/1978.

1978. The WAND programme is based on the objectives of the Decade, which were specified for the Caribbean in a subregional plan of action,81/ subsequently incorporated into the RPA.

93. The WAND programme makes use of technical co-operation among Caribbean countries as a strategy helping to bring about training, participation and linking to national, regional and international resources designed to satisfy the needs of the women of the subregion. The institutions in the Caribbean and the international organizations operating there have been an effective mechanism for increasing activities and identifying needs, problems and available resources.82/

94. In the region of Latin America, in recent years, initiatives have been carried out in the area of technical co-operation among developing countries. The project on "Participación Activa de la Mujer Rural y su Familia: Capacitación en Programas de Salud en Bolivia", initially implemented by ECLA,83/ is being converted into a model integral health programme for other countries in the Andean region. The development of some projects in Honduras, financed by the Voluntary Fund, envisages the possibility, already indicated to that body by the secretariat, of designing TCDC actions for the exchange of human resources in the Central American subregion. The recent creation of associations for research and studies on women 84/ also represents TCDC efforts which should be encouraged.

95. For its part, the ECLA Unit for the Integration of Women has identified those components in its programme which constitute modalities for technical co-operation:

i) Information, documentation and communication activities (and subsequently, the regional programme);
ii) Training activities, including the Caribbean and Panama workshops, and the radio school workshop in Mexico, and training of planners;
iii) Research, including the development of methodologies of social diagnostic analysis and the elaboration of conceptual frameworks.

96. The full implementation of TCDC in those zones requires additional efforts from the developing countries themselves, according to the recommendation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,85/ and consequently, the use of resources, especially financial resources, will be the decision of the countries themselves and consistent with their priorities. It is therefore important to insert women into national development plans and strengthen national mechanisms in charge of this task.

## IV. OTHER MATTERS

### Conferences and meetings

97. The preceding sections have included information on the conferences and meetings with respect to the substantive contributions they made to the programme of work. Below is a list of the conferences and meetings which have been organized or at which the secretariat has been represented:

/Conferences and

Conferences and meetings organized by the secretariat

i) Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, Macuto, Venezuela, 12 to 16 November 1979.
ii) Meeting on Women and Development Planning, Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), Christ Church, Barbados, 12 to 14 May 1980.
iii) Second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), Kingston, Jamaica, 29 May to 2 June 1980.
iv) Fifth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, Kingston, Jamaica, 4 to 10 June 1980.
v) Meetings on the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade and the International Development Strategy, Santiago, Chile, 27 November to 11 December 1980.
vi) Fourth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, Quito, Ecuador, 9-10 March 1981.
vii) Nineteenth session of ECLA, Montevideo, Uruguay, 4 to 15 May 1981.
viii) Caribbean Regional Workshop on Programme/Project Planning Skills, Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), Christ Church, Barbados, 14 to 16 June 1981.
ix) Seminario interinstitucional sobre la Integración de la Mujer en el Proceso de Planificación Social en América Latina, Santiago, Chile, 7-8 September 1981.
x) Sixth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), St. George's, Grenada, 4 to 10 November 1981, and United Nations Headquarters, New York, 3-4 February 1982.
xi) Taller Regional para la Capacitación en Proyectos y Programas para la Mujer, Panama City, Panama, 18 to 27 January 1982.
xii) Seminario Regional para la Formación y Capacitación de la Mujer y la Familia Rural a través de Escuelas Radiofónicas, Mexico City, Mexico, 8 to 12 November 1982.

Conferences and meetings at which the secretariat has been represented

i) Planning Workshop on Women in the Caribbean Research Project, ISER-UWI, Barbados, September 1979.
ii) Regional Meeting of Officers of Women's Bureaux, CARICOM, Georgetown, Guyana, January 1980.
iii) Twentieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, Economic and Social Council, Vienna, Austria, 25 February to 5 March 1980.
iv) Seventh session of the Consultative Committee of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, 31 March to 3 April 1980.
v) Third session of the Preparatory Body for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, New York, 7 to 18 April 1980.
vi) World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14 to 30 June 1980.
vii) Twentieth Assembly of Delegates, Inter-American Commission of Women, Organization of American States, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, October 1980.

/viii) Consulta

viii) Consulta de Expertos sobre movilización de las Instituciones agrícolas y educativas para acelerar la participación de la mujer rural en el desarrollo, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 4 to 9 May 1981.
ix) Reunión de Expertos de Alto Nivel de Países No-Alineados y otros interesados sobre el papel de la mujer en el desarrollo, Cuba, May 1981.
x) Tenth session of the Consultative Committee of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, 31 August to 4 September 1981.
xi) Second session of the Board of Trustees, United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), New York, 25 to 29 January 1982.
xii) Twenty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, Economic and Social Council, Vienna, Austria, 24 February to 5 March 1982.
xiii) Eleventh session of the Consultative Committee of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, 29 March to 2 April 1982.
xiv) Consultative meeting of the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (UNICA) on "The role of women in the Caribbean with special attention to universities", Barbados, September 1982.
xv) Conference on the Role of Women in the Caribbean Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), Barbados, September 1982.
xvi) Golden Jubilee Symposium on Women, Work and Society, Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi, India, 22-23 September 1982.
xvii) Twenty-first Assembly of Delegates of the Inter-American Commission of Women, Organization of American States, Washington, D.C., 1 to 5 November 1982.

World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women

98. The process of review and appraisal of the objectives, strategies, policies and programmes designed and implemented during the United Nations Decade for Women will culminate in 1985 with the World Conference convened by the General Assembly through its resolution 35/136 of 11 December 1980.

99. The twenty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women held in 1982 examined the preparations for the 1985 World Conference and made recommendations to the Economic and Social Council in that connection. The Council, through its resolution 1982/26, decided that the Commission on the Status of Women would serve as preparatory body and for that purpose would call special meetings in 1983 and 1984, with conference preparations as the sole item of the agenda, and that its thirtieth regular session, in 1984, should be extended in order also to consider this matter. The Economic and Social Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should serve as the secretariat of the conference; it recommended that the preparatory body should prepare a forward-looking draft perspective (year 2000) on the status of women; it encouraged Governments to establish national committees to assist in national-level preparations for the Conference, including consultations on issues and

/themes and

themes and the preparation of national reports; and finally, invited the regional commissions to conduct consultations, within existing resources, on issues and themes for the Conference and on organizational arrangements at the regional level. The commissions should submit the results of those consultations to the preparatory body.

100. Since the basic purpose of the 1985 Conference is to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, the items and subitems of the Decade -equality, development and peace and education, employment and health- will be maintained. Certain consultations at the world level have indicated the need for the Conference to approach the review and appraisal of the progress of the Decade differently by attempting to determine and specify more adequately the factors which have impeded the achievement of the objectives and aims established by the 1975 World Plan of Action, the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade, and the regional plans of action.

101. It appears equally important for the Conference to examine specific aspects of the situation of women and the ways in which their situation is connected with the economy and with social life, as evidenced, for example, through energy crises, the problems of food production, distribution and consumption, and the various modalities of domestic work. Emphasis has also been placed on reviewing participation in politics and at all levels and in all types of decision-making processes, and on analysing the means for promoting that participation, which is considered to be the area of least progress during the Decade.86/

102. The consultations also indicated that the discussion of the Conference items should be participated in by as many agents of the Decade as possible, including Governments and international organizations, especially the regional commissions and non-governmental organizations.87/ The advisability was stressed of holding national, regional and sectoral meetings before the end of the Decade and meetings on employment, education and health, which should be carried out regionally for each sector.

103. Given current conditions of social and economic development in the region, regional preparations for the review and appraisal of the objectives, strategies, aims and programmes of the Decade require collaboration and co-ordination among Governments, bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and non-governmental organizations. It should be pointed out that, whatever the specific formulation adopted by the items of the 1985 World Conference, the Conference will review and appraise the achievements and obstacles of the Decade within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade and the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.88/ This is favourable to the co-ordinated and collaborative development of a regional appraisal of the situation of women, taking account of the role of ECLA in the regional sphere with respect to the Strategy, as stated in the respective resolution: "At the regional level, the review and appraisal will be conducted by the respective regional commissions. Development banks, regional and subregional groups and organizations could collaborate with the regional commissions for this purpose...".89/

/104. The

104. The mandate indicated in the paragraph above encompasses the aspect of the review and appraisal of the processes and procedures carried out. Implementing them in the region with respect to the programme on the integration of women into development, would require an appraisal strategy composed of four interconnected elements:

i) Strengthening of national capacity in the area of production, elaboration, systematization and dissemination of information on women;
ii) Strengthening of regional capacity in the area of research and collection of data on the status and problems of women, along the lines begun by the Unit.
iii) Development of social and economic indicators relevant to an appropriate analysis of the situation of women;
iv) Regional dissemination and exchange of information on women, through missions, publications and meetings.

105. The 1980 World Conference indicated that the review and appraisal of the achievements of the Decade require vast improvements in the approaches and systems for the collection of information and in the instruments used for appraisal. An improvement in those approaches, systems and instruments, however, would be no guarantee that the countries' capacity to carry out their own reviews and appraisals, would be strengthened, and this is essential to regional and international appraisals.

## V. WORK PROJECTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1983-1985

### 1. Lines of action

106. The continuity and coherence of the secretariat activities are provided not only by the legislative and theoretical framework in which they take place, but also by the human resources available to it. As a result, projections for the period 1983-1985, for carrying out the programme on the integration of women into development during the concluding years of the United Nations Decade for Women, assume that the secretariat will have sufficient financial and human resources and proper working conditions, in order to ensure the achievement of medium and long-term objectives.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that these projections are part of the ECLA programme of Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs which was adopted by the nineteenth session of the Commission 90/ with no budgetary increases over the previous two-year period. In addition, account has been taken of the fact that the secretariat must respond to a set of mandates, related to but independent from the specific mandates of the region;91/ as a result, an attempt has been made to make realistic work projections for the period 1983-1985.

/a) In

a) In general the lines of action presented in this report will be continued, with an improvement in the strategy followed in the area of research, technical assistance, training and dissemination of information.

b) Emphasis will be placed on activities designed to:

i) Strengthen the capacity of national mechanisms to integrate the problem of women into national planning systems and processes; to carry out research and evaluations; to formulate programmes and projects; and to compile, process and disseminate information.

ii) Strengthen the capacity of the secretariat to identify periodically policy and programme questions concerning women, which assumes the realization of studies and research based on theoretical elaboration and field work.

c) The regional appraisal of the situation of women will constitute a central line of action during the period 1983-1985. The programme on the integration of women will review the criteria and instruments of appraisal used in the past, in order to re-adapt them, within the context of the role of the secretariat in the appraisal of the IDS and in the successful implementation of the regional information and communication strategy.92/ Among its elements, that appraisal will contain the following:

i) review of the criteria, instruments and processes of appraisal of the achievement of the objectives of the Decade;

ii) carrying out of studies on aspects of the problem of women which require greater clarity and more thorough treatment, such as social participation, and some specific situations, such as that of younger women;

iii) organization of meetings for the exchange and dissemination of information.

/Notes

## Notes

1/ The Secretariat prepared reports on the period from 15 August 1979 to 15 December 1980, for the Fourth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference. Those reports are contained in documents E/CEPAL/MDM/8, E/CEPAL/MDM/8/Add.1 and E/CEPAL/MDM/MDM/8/Add.2.

2/ The complete text of the Regional Plan of Action is found in document E/CEPAL/G.1042/Rev.1.

3/ The Programme of Action was ratified by General Assembly resolution 35/136. In this connection, see text of the programme in the Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Copenhaguen,14 to 30 July 1980), A/CONF.94/35, United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.80.IV.3.

4/ The text of the International Development Strategy is contained in General Assembly resolution 35/56.

5/ The General Assembly adopted the Convention through its resolution 34/180. The text of the Convention is found in document A/35/428.

6/ RPA, paragraph 10.

7/ RPA, paragraph 87.

8/ See paragraph 217 of the World Plan of Action in the Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year (Mexico City, 1975), E/CONF.66/34, United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.IV.1; and General Assembly resolutions 3520 (XXX), 31/136 and 31/175.

9/ See the Report of the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America (Macuto, Venezuela, 12 to 16 November 1979), E/CEPAL/G.1113, resolution 3: Appraisal and Priorities of Latin America with a View to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

10/ See Latin American development in the 1980s, E/CEPAL/G.1150, especially paragraphs 94 and 201-202; and General Assembly resolution 35/56.

11/ The appraisal of the Second Regional Conference contributed to the appraisal of the First Half of the Decade and was part of the documentation of the 1980 World Conference under document A/CONF.94/16.

12/ See in particular Part I, "Background and Framework", and Part III, "The Programme of Action at the international and regional levels", ibid.

13/ Ibid., paragraphs 8, 46, 216-218 and 237-284.

14/ Ibid., paragraph 275.

15/ E/CEPAL/MDM/3/Rev.2, paragraph 14.

16/ See paragraphs 34 to 37 of this report.

17/ See paragraphs 81 to 89 of this report.

18/ RPA, paragraph 88.5(iii). The RPA also states that "CEPAL's subregional offices will act as liaison offices between the governments of the respective subregions and the secretariat's specialized unit on women's problems, as regards programmes of technical assistance and collaboration with the national bodies in charge of women's integration in development"; paragraph 88.7.

19/ See annex I of this report.

20/ See E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.4.

21/ See E/CEPAL/MDM/1, paragraph 9.6(d) and E/CEPAL/MDM/3/Rev.2, paragraphs 24-25.

22/ See paragraphs 66 to 89 of this report.

23/ See E/CEPAL/G.1173 (E/CEPAL/MDM/9).

24/ The RPA states that "the CEPAL Secretariat (...) will establish forms of co-ordination and co-operation with United Nations bodies and all those regional and interregional, intergovernmental, public and private institutions that may be working on this subject" (paragraph 88.6).

25/ Notas sobre la economía y el desarrollo de América Latina, No. 326, September 1980, prepared by the ECLA Information Services.

26/ The latest report of the Secretary-General in this connection is A/37/458 of 1 October 1982, which contains information on ECLA.

27/ See paragraph 42 of this report.

28/ See paragraph 19 i), of this report.

29/ See paragraphs 70-71 of this report.

30/ See the following documents: E/CEPAL/G.1113 (E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.6/Rev.1); E/CEPAL/G.1173 (E/CEPAL/MDM/9); General Assembly resolution 36/128 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/27.

31/ See paragraph 89 of this report and document E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.6, presented at the Third Regional Conference.

32/ See E/CEPAL/R.286.

33/ See E/CEPAL/MEX/PROY.1/L.1/Rev.1.

34/ See paragraphs 72 to 74 of this report.

35/ See paragraphs 70 and 71 of this report.

36/ In September 1982, the Unit participated in the international conference organized by the ISER to present the results of the research project on the role of Caribbean women, and in the consultative meeting organized by the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (UNICA), whose purpose was to analyse the programmes of study on women in the academic institutions of the area and to make the relevant recommendations to UNICA.

37/ Among other, the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year; the Regional Plan of Action; the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 35/56); the Second Regional Conference on Integration of Women in Development; the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women; and the relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions.

38/ See E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.6/Rev.1, section B, "Priority areas, strategies and actions", paragraph 2(b).

39/ Resolution 35/136, paragraphs 2, 9 and 10.

40/ The document on women and social planning for development which the secretariat has prepared for the Third Regional Conference clarifies the concept of women as "objects of development and of planning", since a complex concept is involved (see E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.7).

41/ "Report of the Interinstitutional Seminar on the Integration of Women in the Social Planning Process in Latin America" (Santiago, Chile, 7 and 8 September 1981), E/CEPAL/R.286.

42/ Final report of the meeting on women and development planning (Christ Church, Barbados, 12-14 May 1980) (E/CEPAL/CDCC/63).

43/ See the paragraphs of this report which refer to those areas or lines of action, as well as the specific documents on some of those areas.

44/ E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.5.

45/ General Assembly resolution 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1850 (LVI) of 16 May 1974.

46/ The criteria of the Voluntary Fund are contained in General Assembly resolution A/31/133 of December 1976. For its part, taking note of the agreements reached at the First Meeting of the Presiding Officers, ECLA drafted a special informational document on the criteria and procedures of the Voluntary Fund (see E/CEPAL/L.177).

47/ See paragraphs 31 to 39 of document E/CEPAL/MDM/3/Rev.2.

48/ See paragraphs 39 and 55 and item B 5(e) of document E/CEPAL/G.1113 (E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.6/Rev.1).

49/ In this connection see paragraphs 66 to 80 of this report.

50/ The total amount of those projects examined by ECLA was US$ 11 542 186.

51/ The total amount of those projects prepared by ECLA was US$ 813 015.

52/ See provisional report of the twelfth session of the Consultative Committee, Conference Room Paper IESA/SDHA/VFCC.12/8, paragraph 43, and page 2 of annex II.

53/ See the preliminary report of the eleventh session of the Consultative Committee, Conference Room Paper IESA/SDHA/VFCC.11/8, paragraph 18.

54/ See the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, op. cit., and the regional review carried out by ECLA at its nineteenth session in E/1981/56 (E/CEPAL/G.1176).

55/ In this connection see General Assembly resolutions 32/197, 33/202 and 34/206, and ECLA resolution 431 (XIX).

56/ RPA, paragraph 88 5(i) to (ix).

57/ In a joint effort, ECLA, UNDP, CARICOM and the Voluntary Fund are carrying out an appraisal of two projects financed by the Voluntary Fund in the region, so as to determine what impact it may have. In addition, ECLA participated in a mission designed to establish the feasibility of a national project, at the request of the Voluntary Fund and UNDP.

58/ E/CEPAL/MDM/3/Rev.2, paragraphs 50(iii); 51(i) and 58(b)(ii).

59/ Out of print. To continue to deliver information on institutes and human resources in the region, the Unit has undertaken other activities, which are summarized in paragraphs 84 to 86 of this report.

60/ See paragraphs 70 to 71 of this report.

61/ See paragraphs 72 to 74 of this report.

62/ Annex I of this report contains a list of the studies, reports, memorandum and books, and a brief summary of each one.

63/ See paragraph 50 of this report.

64/ See paragraphs 81 to 89 of this report.

65/ On this point in the region see item II, "Towards the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade on the basis of the specific objectives and conditions of Latin America", in the: "Regional Programme of Action for Latin America in the 1980s", E/1981/56 (E/CEPAL/G.1176). Also see resolution 47, paragraph 1(b) of the 1980 World Conference.

66/ RPA, paragraphs 2-21; and resolution 3, B 1(d) of the Second Regional Conference, E/CEPAL/G.1113.

67/ The document number of the workshop report is E/CEPAL/CDCC/72.

68/ See paragraphs 72 to 74 of this report.

69/ See paragraph 62 i) of this report.

70/ The document number of the workshop report is E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.4.

71/ "Diagnóstico de la situación de la mujer centroamericana, de Cuba, México, Panamá y República Dominicana", E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.10.

72/ See paragraph 27 d) of this report.

73/ The document the seminar report is E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.9/R.17.

74/ RPA, paragraphs 20 and 21; and resolution 39 of the 1980 World Conference, in: Report of the World Conference.

75/ There are different modalities, which include women's ministries (Grenada and Venezuela), offices (Uruguay, Jamaica); and departments (Barbados).

76/ See: E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.6.

77/ See page 11 of E/CEPAL/MDM/8, containing information from the Secretariat on the project.

78/ See paragraph 60 i) of this report.

79/ Another of the functions of the catalogue consists of serving as an instrument for the distribution of secretariat documentation on the integration of women.

80/ ECLA resolution 438 (XIX) (1981).

81/ "Plan of Action for women in the Caribbean", Seminar on the integration of Women in the Caribbean sponsored by the Extra-Mural Bureau (Mona, Jamaica, 6 to 10 June 1977).

82/ An interinstitutional mechanism of co-operation and collaboration for women's programmes was established in the Caribbean in 1979; it has been very effective under the modality of co-operation, especially in the information sphere. In this connection see paragraph 27 d) of this report.

83/ See paragraph 42 of this report.

84/ The Latin American and Caribbean Association of Studies on Women (ALACEM), established in 1981 at a meeting held in Brazil, under the auspices of UNESCO, and the Working Group established through the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (UNICA), in 1982.

85/ Recommendation 38, Buenos Aires Plan of Action for the Promotion and Realization of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, and General Assembly resolution 33/134, of 19 December 1978.

86/ See "Preparations for World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women", chapter IV of the report of the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, E/1982/14, E/CN.6/1982/14.

87/ Ibid., paragraph 70.

88/ See resolution 47 of the 1980 World Conference.

89/ General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 20 January 1981, paragraph 173.

90/ Report of the nineteenth session of ECLA, Montevideo, Uruguay, 4 to 15 May 1981.

91/ For example, the secretariat must respond to the integrated reporting system and to the needs of the world study on the role of women in the economy.

92/ See Towards a regional information and communication strategy for women, E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.6.

Annex I

# SUMMARIES OF STUDIES AND REPORTS BY THE ECLA SECRETARIAT ON THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT, SINCE THE SECOND REGIONAL CONFERENCE

E/CEPAL/CDCC/63
23 May 1980

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Report of the Meeting on Women in Development Planning
(Barbados, 12-14 May, 1980)

During the meeting, in which a group of English-speaking Caribbean countries participated, discussions were held on national experiences in planning for the integration of women in development in Barbados, Jamaica and Suriname. It was noted that in those countries where a "focal point" (Women's Office, co-ordinating committee, etc.) had been set up, women had been included as a category in planning more than in those countries which did not yet have such a mechanism.

The meeting also reviewed the overall situation of women in the Caribbean. Special emphasis was placed on their contributions to social and economic development and on the need to adopt measures to integrate them in the political, human, technical and financial planning process. Various planning systems currently in use in the Caribbean were studied. The meeting also stressed the need to establish adequate data, information and follow-up systems in order to determine and evaluate the status of women; likewise, it stressed the need to establish, maintain and evaluate training programmes for planners and experts on the integration of women.

Finally, the meeting adopted a series of recommendations regarding the incorporation of women in national development plans, thus providing a work plan for the "focal points" on women and for planning offices.

Distr.
RESTRICTED
E/CEPAL/R.233
14 July 1980 67 pages

## Estructura social y situación de la mujer rural: algunas proposiciones */ (Spanish only)

This study contains an analysis of the papers presented at the First Mexican-Central American Symposium on Research on Women, held at Mexico City in 1977. This meeting brought together hundreds of researchers and other persons involved in action projects in almost every country of Latin America, as well as several researchers from outside the region. The papers show the progress that has been made, in theory and in practice, by those concerned with studying the situation of women.

Special attention is paid to the relationship between the social structure and the situation of women, with emphasis on the rural areas. The main objective is to present the situation of women within their social, economic and political context in order to make it possible to establish the relationship between social change and changes in the situation of women.

The first part of the study reviews the most important conclusions of the various authors who have studied the subject and the conceptual framework within which most of them have worked. It also includes new works which throw additional light on the subjects considered. In order to facilitate the search for the frame of reference used and the empirical findings obtained up to now, the study presents the general conclusions and relationships identified in connection with the peasant economy, sexual division of labour and domestic work, migration, the role of the family, and fertility.

The second part summarizes fifty-four papers presented at the symposium on aspects of the social structure and the status of women in Latin America, using general descriptors of documentary language. The papers represent different theoretical approaches, levels of abstraction and geographical scope and consist of theoretical studies, research reports and reports on work experiences, policy proposals, etc. They also represent different ranges of coverage; some cover the entire Latin American region, others cover specific countries or zones of countries. Finally, there are two indexes, one for the descriptors used and the other for the authors whose works are summarized.

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*/ This document was prepared by the Social Development Division of ECLA with the collaboration of Johanna Noordam and the financial support of the Government of the Netherlands.

E/CEPAL/R.223
25 July 1980 70 pages

La familia y la situación de la mujer en distintos contextos de Bolivia */ (Spanish only)

The main purpose of the study is to identify certain aspects of family organization and women's work so as to clarify some characteristics of the relationship between them and of the socio-economic structure within which the family lives. The study uses census data grouped by family units which provide nationwide coverage and allow for a distinction to be made between relevant socio-economic categories.

A distinction is made between several ecological and socio-economic contexts. Thus, the information is organized according to zones (altiplano, valleys, the tropical zone and La Paz), types of family unit (nuclear, extended and compound), and stages of the family cycle.

With the family record data, an analysis is made of the composition of the family, sizes and types of families, the family cycle, members of the family group and the relationship between family types and the market. Finally, the economic activity of the family group is studied, with a distinction being made between the economic activity of the individuals making up the family group and the family labour force.

From the census information thus analysed, the conclusion is reached that the family unit is very important in Bolivia and that there is ample justification for taking it as the unit of analysis. The family record is very useful in identifying very different types of family composition in different socio-economic situations and with different economic contributions from the women, depending on those socio-economic conditions and the type of family concerned.

In general terms, one may conclude that in Bolivia, in those cases where socio-economic conditions are very depressed and the minifundio prevails, family life has also reached a low point. Domestic units are made up of very few persons. When it is possible economically, the family is a nuclear one, the compound family existing only when labour is very scarce in absolute terms. The extended family only exists as a phase in the family cycle prior to the attainment of economic independence by the married children. It is also noted that women heads of household play an important role and that there is very little information regarding the economic activities that enable them to survive.

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*/ This document was prepared by the consultant, Johanna Noordam, as part of the project on Research to Promote the Integration of Women in the Development of Latin America: Improvement of Census Data and Exchange of Information. This study is part of the subproject entitled "Study of women in the family group and family organization through the use of census data".

E/CEPAL/R.240
21 October 1980 30 pages

## Rural Women in Latin America and the Division of Labour */

This study falls within the framework of a development style called "the other development", a concept under which four guidelines for social development are outlined which purport to describe that which is socially desirable: a) the satisfaction of basic needs, b) confidence in one's own efforts, c) participation, and d) significant human activity. The authors state that in order for women to be able to participate on an equal footing in this "other future development", a change must first be made in the way in which women fit into existing development styles, inasmuch as present opportunities for the participation of women are different from the opportunities for men.

The central task of this study consists of identifying in the rural sector of Latin America the main obstacles to the participation of women on an equal footing with men. Hence, the bulk of the report consists of an analysis of the sexual division of labour and of the contents of the various work modalities -social work and domestic work- with emphasis being placed on the relationship between them and on the economic conditions under which they are carried out, as well as on the economic value of each.

In general terms, it is held that the mode of production largely conditions the existing division between the content of domestic work and the content of social work, that this division is closely related with the sexual division of labour, and that this division takes place under more depressed conditions in the rural areas. With regard to the social and sexual division of labour, it is noted that the family plays a fundamental role in the process of social and biological reproduction and in the reproduction of the labour force. The study also shows how these processes are clearly placed within the framework of a very rigid definition of socially defined tasks for the sexes.

Finally, the study points out the significance of social development patterns for women, especially in the rural areas, and the need for making female and male roles more flexible and for changing the content and values assigned to domestic work performed by women. This change in the assignment of domestic tasks to women -which are not valued socially- appears to be essential for the achievement of the future "other development".

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*/ This document was prepared by the Social Development Division of ECLA with the collaboration of the consultant Johanna Noordam and the financial support of the Government of the Netherlands.

Distr.
RESTRICTED
E/CEPAL/243
16 December 1980
ORIGINAL: SPANISH 135 pages

La mujer ecuatoriana: aspectos de su incorporación al proceso de desarrollo */(Spanish only)

The main purpose of this study was to prepare a diagnosis of the situation of women in Ecuador, with a view to visualising better the degree to which they are incorporated in or isolated from the social structure and the development process. Because of the type of information that is available, and its accessibility, the study was concentrated on an analysis of the evolution of the female economically active population, educational levels and the health situation. It also describes some institutional services which involve the issue of social welfare and includes some comments on legislation that affect women in Ecuador, on the situation of women heads of household (including some data of an anthropological nature) and on existing women's organizations.

The report presents some contextual aspects which influence the evolution of women's problems, although some of these are processes in which the entire Ecuadorean society is involved. Some central explanatory hypotheses were selected regarding the growing effect of the processes of socio-cultural change on the situation of women. Some of these are the process of urbanization and the characteristics of the urban employment market, the situation of women in different branches of economic activity, etc. The report deals with the general issue of women without making distinctions with regard to their position in different socio-economic strata, basically because of the fact that no information is available on this matter. The document also contains a section on social development and policies regarding women which summarizes the progress that has been made in defining the issues concerned and suggests some general lines of action and aspects that should be considered as of now, taking into account the fact that the women's issue is being approached in increasingly specific terms.

*/ This report was prepared by Esteban del Campo, consultant to ECLA, and was financed by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

E/CEPAL/R.245
15 January 1981 63 pages

Estudio preliminar de la condición y participación económica de la mujer en el Perú rural */ (Spanish only)

The first part of this report describes the general context within which women carry out their activities and presents an analysis of the characteristics and historical background of the Peruvian peasantry. The socio-economic context in which the peasantry lives has conditioned the structure and organization of the extended family and its characteristics, the economic diversification of child labour and the residency pattern of the family. Women play a major role in the family economic structure; this role is analysed from the standpoint of the organization of work within the family and of the demographic characteristics of women. The report then goes into greater detail on the role of women and their contribution to the family income through their work and makes a distinction between the various activities carried out by women (agricultural work, trading, work for wages, crafts -in brief, all the many activities that women perform) and the differences in the situation of women in the sierra and in the coastal regions.

The main conclusion of the study concerns the important role played by women in the family and the interregional economy. The role of women in this respect is a fundamental, not a subsidiary one, as is usually thought. The study also notes that because the resources in the different regions offer different opportunities for making money, there are highly profitable zones with a capitalistic type of development (plantations in the sierras, wood-cutting, oil) and zones of low profitability linked with traditional Andean agriculture. The two environments generate different but complementary production relations which have implications for family dynamics. In this regard, two basic characteristics are evident:

a) Because of the marginal nature of economic activities in zones of low profitability, as well as the instability of resources, the families must organize themselves in order to diversify their sources of income.

b) There is a level of physical separation which affects a large number of families, with the women staying in the low-profitability zones while the men migrate to the high-profitability zones.

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*/ This document was prepared by Pilar Campaña, consultant to ECLA (Unit on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America), with financing provided by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

E/CEPAL/CDCC/72
30 July 1981

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## Report on the Caribbean Regional Training Workshop on Programme/Project Planning Skills (Barbados, 14-26 June 1981)

The Caribbean Regional Training Workshop on Programme/Project Planning Skills was held in Barbados in June 1981, to meet the need for training in programme and project planning, one of the measures for promoting the integration of women in development identified by the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) at its fifth session. The project was financed by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (VFUNDW) and implemented by ECLA.

At the workshop, training was provided to the female leadership of the English-speaking Caribbean in the formulation, preparation, financing, implementation and evaluation of programmes and projects. In addition to representatives from national government bodies and planning units, and national and regional organizations, the workshop was attended by representatives from international and regional governmental agencies, private foundations and financial institutions.

The immediate objectives realized by the workshop were: 1) the development of training material for use both at the workshop and at country level; 2) the formulation of 28 draft proposals relating to women and development, for discussion on possible funding with representatives of donor agencies; 3) the development of a plan for follow-up activities at the country and regional levels.

Most of the material produced for the workshop, which was enriched by participants, has been published in book form by ECLA under the title Women and Development: Guidelines for Programme and Project Planning (E/CEPAL/G.1200).

Distr.
RESTRICTED
16 October 1981
E/CEPAL/R.286
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

8 pages

Informe del Seminario interinstitucional sobre la integración de la mujer en el proceso de planificación social en América Latina */ (Spanish only)

This is the report of the Interinstitutional Seminar on the Integration of Women in the Social Planning Process in Latin America, the main purpose of which was to review theoretical, methodological and operational problems arising from the dual role performed by women as participants in the labour force and as producers in the home. The alternatives and implications of including the subject in the social planning courses of ILPES were also discussed.

The document begins with a reflection on the fact that the inclusion of the question of the integration of women in the social planning process presents certain problems which make it necessary to revise the very approaches used in planning. It has now become clear that policy design must be subordinated to a global conception of development and of the planning process; otherwise, policies tend to be of the welfare type, which may alleviate situations of extreme injustice but which cannot change the situations causing them.

The first challenge that arises from considering the issue of women in development and in social planning consists, therefore, of rethinking the concept of development and, in particular, of social development, as a process which covers much more than economic development; it is a process which is simultaneously of an economic, societal and cultural nature. To the extent that social development consists of a process of changes aimed at minimizing the inequalities that exist in the society and not only at maximizing economic growth, the question of the relationship between the sexes and society becomes one of the key issues which must be faced. The recommendations of the seminar stress, inter alia, the need to concentrate efforts to develop a global approach to the issue and see that this is reflected in all subject matter areas, both those designed to provide conceptual elements and those designed to provide students with technical tools.

In accordance with this viewpoint, which was shared with the participants in the meeting, it would seem advisable, in light of the existing programmes of the social planning courses, to make some suggestions which could be tested during the forthcoming school sessions in order to determine their effectiveness for purposes of project formulation and evaluation.

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*/ This seminar was financed by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

Emphasis was placed, inter alia, on the need for a conceptual framework which would make it possible to include this issue of women in a multidisciplinary strategy in order to analyse the social relations between the sexes within the broader context of the study of forms of social inequality (in particular, in connection with social classes).

Distr.
RESTRICTED
E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.2
31 December 1981 37 pages

La Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo */
(Spanish only)

This document was prepared as a background paper for the Training Workshop on Projects and Programmes for Women,**/ the purpose of which was to identify potential financing institutions and international donors. The report summarizes the origins of technical co-operation at the world level, stressing its linkage with the basic United Nations purpose of preserving peace.

The study analyses the five basic modalities of international co-operation, i.e., multilateral financing agencies, specialized agencies, bilateral technical co-operation, co-operation provided by the socialist countries, and technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC).

The document presents a brief summary of the role played by ECLA in the area of technical co-operation and describes programmes and projects carried out in Central America and Panama. It also discusses local financing costs and counterpart commitments, the limitations and restrictions of co-operation, the process of defining projects and technical co-operation tools, and gives a breakdown of international co-operation by countries in the region.

*/ This document was prepared by Rosa E. Santizo, consultant to ECLA, for the Regional Training Workshop on Projects and Programmes for Women (Panama City, Panama, 18-27 January 1982).

**/ Informe del Taller Regional para la Capacitación en Proyectos y Programas para la Mujer (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.4, 30 June 1982).

Distr.
RESTRICTED
E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.1
13 January 1982 96 pages

Diagnóstico de la situación de la mujer centroamericana, de Cuba, México, Panamá y República Dominicana */ (Spanish only)

This document, prepared for the Regional Training Workshop on Projects and Programmes for Women,**/ was designed to provide some elements with which to analyse the situation of women in the region. It also identifies some of the problems of women, especially in those areas in which international resources can be helpful.

The main questions which the paper attempts to answer are the same ones that were posed in 1975 and 1980, i.e., how many women and girls live in our countries? How many of them live in the country and how many in the city? What is the distribution by age groups of the female population? How many young women will enter the labour market, every year during the current decade? How many will be potential candidates for primary, secondary and higher education; how many for vocational training or employment? What are the causes of mortality among women? What is the health situation with respect to pregnant women? What effect does fertility have on economic participation? and others.

The report deals with three major topics, considered significant components of development: employment, health and education. The analysis is organized in six parts, which also include the demographic situation of the region, some matters pertaining to the family (especially the percentages of households headed by women and legal measures regarding marriage) and institutional arrangements made by the governments in compliance with the Regional Plan of Action.

The study has a section on international co-operation in which it is stressed that such co-operation must be complementary to and not a substitute for domestic resources and must serve as a link between national, subregional and regional efforts.

Among its conclusions, the report stresses the unfavourable situation of women in the region, where they either remain at the margin of the "benefits of development" or are included on unfavourable terms.

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*/ This document was prepared by Carmen Lugo, consultant to ECLA, for the Regional Training Workshop on Projects and Programmes for Women (Panama, 18-27 January 1982).

**/ Report of the Regional Training Workshop on Projects and Programmes for Women, Panama City, 18-27 January 1982.

Distr.
GENERAL
E/CEPAL/G.1190
10 March 1982
ORIGINAL: SPANISH 92 pages

Perfil de la situación de la mujer en Bolivia */ (Spanish only)

This document is conceived as an integral information unit composed of three modules containing systematic information on the situation of women in Bolivia: one module contains statistical information, one gives institutional information and one provides bibliographic information. This information has been compiled on the basis of around 50 specialized publications to which the authors had access during preparation of the document.

The statistical information is taken mainly from the 1976 Population and Housing Census, the 1975 National Population Survey and some specialized statistical analyses. The information is analysed and organized by sectors on the basis of certain components and indicators, in order to establish a basic profile of the socio-economic situation of the country and thus establish the structural framework within which women live in Bolivia. Special attention is given to population, the family, employment, education, family planning education, health and nutrition, housing, energy, social participation and means of social communication. The statistical data indicate that the situation of women in Bolivia is closely related with the structural conditions of the country, which are especially precarious in the rural areas. There is a strong differentiation between the sexes, particularly with respect to education and employment. In brief, the statistics show that Bolivian women participate in Bolivian society on unequal and discriminatory terms.

In preparing this profile, the authors found that the statistical information available on women was incomplete and widely scattered; hence, they formulated other indicators to enhance the usefulness and relevance of the statistics.

The institutional information includes an analysis of action programmes and of the institutional and administrative mechanisms that have been created in order to implement them. These programmes have been carried out by State, private and voluntary institutions. The document also summarizes the work done by the organizations in the United Nations system.

The information on projects was gathered directly from the publications of the international agencies concerned and from an updating of the project inventory prepared by ECLA in 1979.

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*/ This document was prepared by the Secretariat of ECLA with support from the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

Finally, the chapter on bibliographical information includes documents containing specific studies on women that have been carried out in Bolivia. This information is presented in order to disseminate more widely the relevant academic research which normally reaches a very small audience.

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RESTRICTED
E/CEPAL/R.316
9 May 1982
ORIGINAL: SPANISH 230 pages

América Latina: análisis de problemas sociales relativos a la mujer en diversos sectores */ (Spanish only)

This study is designed to help evaluate the situation of women in Latin America, in compliance with various mandates of both the General Assembly and regional fora. Hence, it continues with the line of work initiated by the Secretariat in 1979 with the documents prepared for the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America. This report reviews and updates the information on the situation of women in sectors considered previously, such as education, employment, health, housing, political participation, legislation and administrative machinery. It also adds new aspects, such as environment, energy, science and technology, information and communications as a regional strategy, and policies and planning based on the experience gained. Finally, the paper studies in greater depth and expands the conceptual framework of the question, especially as regards the situations with regard to class, family and population.

In addition to complying with the aforementioned mandates, this study serves as a working paper for persons who wish to ensure a more just development and hence an improvement in the situation of women in the region. It should also constitute a useful form of technical assistance for governments and other agencies in their own evaluation exercises. Finally, it contributes ideas to encourage the search for new forms of action and knowledge that will make it possible more effectively to achieve the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

*/ This document was prepared by Carlos Borsotti, consultant to ECLA.

E/CEPAL/R.291
October 1981 74 pages

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Women and Development: Guidelines for Programme and Project Planning */

This document, originally published under the symbol E/CEPAL/CDCC/72/Add.1, is a manual prepared for the Caribbean Regional Training Workshop on Programme/Project Planning Skills, held in Barbados from 14 to 26 June 1981. A revised version of the document was used for a similar workshop held in Panama in January 1982. Finally, in May 1982, it was published in book form in English, with resources provided by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, under the title Women and Development: Guidelines for Programme and Project Planning (E/CEPAL/G.1200). It was distributed mainly in the English-speaking Caribbean.

The manual was not conceived as a tool for persons in charge of programmes or projects. It is not designed to replace but rather is meant to complement other forms of assistance. It is divided into two main parts, one on programme planning and another on project planning. The first part deals with the broader programmes drawn up by government agencies and non-governmental organizations to improve the situation of women within a given time span; the second part discusses projects included within those programmes. The first part is divided into three sections: a) programme orientation (what do we want to do and why?), b) programme strategies (how do we proceed?), and c) programme implementation, which includes monitoring and evaluation. The second part discusses the orientation, strategies and implementation of projects.

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*/ This document was prepared by Caroline Pezzullo, consultant to ECLA, with financing from the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

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RESTRICTED
E/CEPAL/R.318
2 June 1982
SPANISH
ORIGINAL: PORTUGUESE 157 pages

## Impacto de la modernización sobre la comunidad rural */

This document contains the report of the project on the impact of modernization on the rural community, carried out by professors of cultural anthropology and preventive medicine of the Centre for Medical and Biological Sciencies (CCMB) of the Pontificial Catholic University (PUC) of São Paulo, with the participation of medical and nursing students.

For some time, the Catholic University of São Paulo had been concerned about the need for research on the effect of economic and social change on women, as well as about the need to have students participate directly in a study of the situation in the places where they would eventually be working. The municipality of Sorocaba, and more specifically, the district of Edén, was at that time the most suitable place for studying specific issues within the overall context of the society at the very time when it was undergoing a process of change as a result of the gradual destruction of traditional agricultural activities and the impact of the establishment of various industries in the municipality. The presence in the community of a new health centre also created appropriate conditions for carrying ou participative and integrated health programmes.

The University hopes that this interdisciplinary project on cultural anthropology and preventive medicine, in which the students act directly in a community, will make it possible effectively to integrate these disciplines in the training of students and in community action, to ensure that health programmes in the community take into account its concepts and practices regarding health and disease and its perception of the processes in which it is participating. The possibility is now being studied of carrying out a similar study in another urban area, where professors and students would also work together applying the same principles of participation and research. This project has clearly shown that more programmes serving women are needed. Such programmes should extend health services throughout a woman's lifetime and not be limited to pregnancy; they must take into account the social context in which women live and consider her as a worker.

The project provides new knowledge, objectives and methodology, and thus represents an advance in the existing educational process; it should promote student participation and prepare students to work in a concrete situation. This work must be continued in order to ensure the development of a critical approach and new ideas regarding the health system and the role of training centres in collaborating with the beneficiary population.

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*/ Project implemented by ECLA and financed with the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

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RESTRICTED
E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.4
30 June 1982 40 pages

Informe del Taller regional para la capacitación en proyectos y programas para la mujer
(Panamá, 18 al 27 de enero de 1982) (Spanish only)

This workshop, similar to the one previously carried out by ECLA for the Caribbean subregion,*/ was attended by participants from Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua. Representatives of some United Nations agencies and several financial institutions were also present.

The workshop included plenary meetings and working groups, which discussed the documents presented by the secretariat, including a diagnosis of the situation of women in the subregion and the methodology needed for training planning assistants responsible for projects and programmes for women.

The main recommendations of the workshop were the following:

a) The efforts and resources currently available for strengthening national and regional mechanisms and centres providing information on women, which are understaffed and underbudgeted, should be doubled.

b) The strengthening of women's organizations can mark a definite advance in the achievement of the objectives of development.

c) International co-operation must be an effective tool for complementing the efforts being made by the countries to improve the situation of their female population. The international agencies should devote more resources to governmental and non-governmental organizations, under the supervision of the national entity concerned, and should ensure that their projects fit in with or are applied to measures which fit in with national policies.

d) Planning must be a tool that contributes effectively to the overall development of a country, provided that the global development strategies take into account the needs of all sectors of the population, including women, and that political interests do not prevail over the planning processes.

The following documents were issued by the workshop:

- Diagnóstico de la situación de la mujer centroamericana, de Cuba, México, Panamá y República Dominicana, E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.1.
- La cooperación internacional para el desarrollo, E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.2.
- Estudio de caso. Dos experiencias de creación de empleo para mujeres campesinas, Charo, Michaocán, y Viesca, Coahuila, E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.3.
- Women and Development: Guidelines for Programme and Project Planning, E/CEPAL/R.291/Rev.1.

*/ Caribbean Regional Training Workshop on Programme/Project Planning Skills, Barbados, 14-26 June 1981. (The final report in English was published as document E/CEPAL/CDCC/72.)

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E/CEPAL/R.322/Rev.1
11 August 1982
ORIGINAL: SPANISH 58 pages

# Participación de la mujer en actividades comunitarias: estudio de casos en un centro comunitario en Santiago, Chile */

This document is a report on one stage in the work carried out by an interdisciplinary team conducting "research/action" of much broader scope in several marginal urban communities of Santiago. This study represents a cross-section in time of the work carried out by women in public housing projects in the community of Pudahuel within the context of a much broader and more complex reality.

The project was originally conceived as a programme for preschool children. It soon became evident, however, that women must also be involved. At first they provided support for the children's programme and subsequently they participated in their personal capacity, as part of the family, labour and population unit, with their own conception of the world and of their role in it as spouses, etc. New motivations arose from the way in which the mothers organized to help the children and this in turn brought to light aspects such as the women's personal self-image, the development of social relationship skills, interest in developing forms of organization for women, the need to find mechanisms for greater personal achievement and an awareness of ways of dealing with the problems of the community.

The working method chosen (research/action) and the fact that the project is of an interdisciplinary nature give it a stature which goes beyond that of a mere case study. Since it is confined to studying in depth a small environment, it also succeeds in throwing light on the social context with which it is closely linked.

Since the link between personal and social aspects is not broken, the research/action project manages to get a firm grasp on the complexity of everyday situations and how basic needs are met. This profile of life in the housing projects and of the women who live in them also provides information that is very useful in formulating social policies.

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*/ Project carried out, in the phase described, with support from the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. The research/action was directed by Dr. María Angélica Kotliarenco, consultant to ECLA, and a team of assistants.

E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.5
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

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## The legal situation of Latin American and Caribbean women as defined according to the resolutions and mandates of the United Nations system

This study falls within the scope of a longstanding United Nations practice of preparing systematic compilations of its own decisions. It represents a continuation of the task of compilation and systematization carried out by the Unit on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and a contribution to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Advancement of Women Branch in connection with this subject. The document presents in systematic form most of the resolutions and mandates issued by the United Nations system regarding the legal status of Latin American women.

The report is organized in two parts. The first describes the basis, purposes and methodology of the study and analyses the data. It also points out trends, relations and recommendations. The second part contains an inventory of the information. The description of the basis for the study discusses the social discrimination suffered by Latin American women and the problems pertaining to the current status of national legislations in Latin America which have not eliminated discrimination against women. In this regard, the study holds that although most countries recognize the equality of men and women, there are still different forms of de facto discrimination against women in their laws, especially in legislation on the family and on the rights of married women.

After describing the basis for the study, the authors then state its objectives: firstly, to provide a compilation of international legislation on women and of those resolutions and mandates which refer to legislative measures relating to the status of women; and, secondly, to analyse this information, noting trends and preparing a diagnosis of the international instruments since 1946. The methodology followed in gathering and analysing the information is based on decisions taken previously with regard to the following questions: Which resolutions and mandates should be compiled? What agencies should be surveyed? What period of time should be considered? and others.

The main recommendations of the study are aimed at orienting action programmes designed to promote equality of women according to the United Nations principles contained in its mandates, to disseminate that orientation among the countries and agencies concerned, to carry out national research on the subject in order to propose specific modifications or revisions, and to co-ordinate the action of the bodies concerned with this subject.

Distr.
LIMITED
E/CEPAL/MEX/PROY.1/L.1/Rev.1
10 February 1982 46 pages

## Informe sobre los proyectos relacionados con el tema de la mujer que llevan a cabo en México los organismos del sistema de las Naciones Unidas */ (Spanish only)

The purpose of this study is to provide information on the projects relating to the question of women that are being carried out in Mexico by organizations of the United Nations system, i.e., the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The study represents a joint effort by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) to provide information on the work being done in Mexico by these agencies, in connection with the situation of women.

It was deemed advisable to conduct this study not only as an inventory of the activities of the international agencies in Mexico on this issue, but also as a means of making optimum use of the opportunity to work jointly in co-ordinating the recently created National Programme for the Integration of Women in Development (PRONAM), which is carried out by the National Population Council (CONAPO) of the Secretariat of Government.

The report has four chapters. The first includes a synthesis of the mandates of international agencies concerning the issue of women. It is organized according to the subjects that have been dealt with, in greater or lesser detail, by the relevant mandates and presents the universe of problems, needs, actions, definitions and intentions, viewed as a whole. The second chapter describes the projects concerning women's issues that are being implemented in Mexico by the various United Nations agencies. An agency-by-agency description is given of the projects, based on the subject matters dealt with by the mandates. Two types of projects are considered in this section: those involving direct local action and those involving research, dissemination, meetings or symposia. The third chapter includes recommendations for interinstitutional co-operation based on the approach taken in the mandates of the United Nations bodies and on the action taken in certain projects that are currently in progress or others that are envisaged for the future.

Some of the on-going projects which offer broad opportunities for co-operation are: World Food Programme project MEX/2510; the UNICEF projects in Iztacalco, Minatitlan, and Coatzacoalcos, and the UNFPA projects on the integration of women in development. As regards future projects, it is suggested that the specialized agencies should review them with a view to including the female component wherever pertinent, with emphasis being placed on the following areas: work, education-training, health, philosophy, legislation, other social matters, and

*/ This report was prepared by Ludka de Gortari, consultant.

research and compilation of information. Finally, the study recommends continuing research on the action programmes of national institutions that benefit women, improving knowledge regarding the projects of international agencies through field visits, and working to ensure that the female component is included in a greater number of projects, so as to contribute to the strengthening of inter-institutional co-ordination.

E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.9/R.17

## Informe del Seminario regional para la formación y capacitación de la mujer y la familia rural a través de escuelas radiofónicas */

The Regional Seminar on the Training of Women and Rural Families through Radio Broadcast Schools was held in Mexico at the ECLA office from 8 to 12 November 1982, with the participation of professionals and experts from Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama, as well as of officials of institutions devoted to the preparation of educational and rural development programmes concerned with women's issues.

This seminar was the result of an exploratory mission carried out in several countries of the subregion.**/ Its general purpose was to contribute towards the achievement of the objectives of the Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America. In this context, discussions were held on the problems of women and rural families, with special emphasis on the fields of health, education and work. Proposals were also made on ways to devise methodologies to determine needs, to transmit educational programmes and to evaluate the results of action programmes which might use radio broadcasting to train women so as to enable them to participate actively in the rural development process. An effort was also made to draw up specific guidelines, within the general framework of the situation of women and rural families, considering techniques for orienting concrete action and encouraging social participation. The seminar also encouraged the exchange of experiences so as to enrich the work of the participating institutions and enable them to define the scope and improve the utilization of radio broadcast schools for programmes aimed at women and rural families. Statements were made and discussions held on the documentation presented at the seminar.

The main recommendations made by the seminar, on the basis of the discussions of the various working groups, were the following:

a) Each country should have a national communications policy which should give priority to the utilization of radio broadcasting as an educational and cultural medium, especially for the rural environment and peasant women.

b) Each country should have a national communications system, as well as regional microsystems designed to avoid massification and homogenization; the microsystems would feed the national system.

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*/ This summary is based on preliminary information; the Final Report of the Seminar will be issued as document E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.9/R.17.

**/ Misión Exploratoria en Centroamérica, Chile, México, Panamá y República Dominicana: "Preparación de un programa educativo para la mujer rural y su familia a través de la radio", prepared by David Benavente, consultant to ECLA, December 1979.

c) In keeping with the social reality of each country, conciousness-raising campaigns should be conducted among the institutions that carry out development programmes in rural areas; also, an information system should be set up to establish relationships between the institutions involved in broadcasting programmes.

d) Special emphasis should be placed on the importance of the communications media, especially radio broadcasting, in ensuring that women's work is properly valued, not only by society but by the women themselves.

e) The continuity of projects should be ensured; they should be planned not only in response to political or budgetary considerations, but also in response to social change and the needs of the community.

f) The United Nations, and particularly ECLA, should be asked to ensure the continuity of the use of radio broadcasting for training rural women and families.

Annex II

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY THE ECLA SECRETARIAT FROM AUGUST 1979 TO DECEMBER 1982 */

*/ Contains only regional and subregional projects. For information on national projects, see paragraph 42 of this report.

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY THE ECLA SECRETARIAT FROM AUGUST 1979 TO DECEMBER 1982

| Project title | Description | Product | Current stage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Research to promote the integration of women into Latin American development: improvement and utilization of census data and exchange of information | Contains the following subprojects: i) Subproject on the improvement of census data and survey on the economic activity of women Attempts to improve basic statistics for analyzing the economic activity of women especially with respect to domestic work | Data from censuses and household surveys for the analysis of female labour in Latin America and the Caribbean: Appraisal of deficiencies and recommendations for dealing with them (E/CEPAL/L.206) | Completed in October 1979. Report presented at the Macuto Regional Conference |
| | ii) Study on women in the family group and the organization of the family through the use of census data. Develops a methodology for the constitution of family registers using census data, for the purpose of analyzing the interrelationship of the different female roles | La familia y la situación de la mujer en distintos contextos de Bolivia (E/CEPAL/R.223) | Completed Presented at Macuto Regional Conference |
| | iii) Subproject for the establishment of a basic infrastructure of future reference service. It is proposed to create a systematic, centralized and co-ordinated information base which will be supplied and utilized by the institutions, bodies and persons dealing with the topic | Inventario de proyectos sobre integración de la mujer al desarrollo de América Latina (publication) | Distributed Presented at Macuto Regional Conference |
| Integración de la mujer en el desarrollo de América Latina: Instituciones, actividades y recursos humanos | Reference and consultation work making it possible to identify the real universe of available or potential background material on the subject of women | Integración de la mujer en el desarrollo de América Latina: Directorio, Instituciones, actividades, recursos humanos (United Nations publication, CEPAL-CLADES, 1979) | Distributed (out of print) Presented at Macuto Regional Conference |

| Project title | Description | Product | Current stage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Women and social planning in Latin America | This project seeks to incorporate the topic of women into the planning process systematically and coherently. It will be carried out in collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) | - Training courses on the topic in the region<br>- Preparation of a greater number of women planners<br>- Elaboration of conceptual frameworks and instruments of analysis | Implementation stage |
| Education and training of women and rural families using radiophonic schools (technical co-operation among countries) | Training of rural women in various programmes through radio schools | Feasibility study on the project<br>Taller regional para la formación y capacitación de la mujer y la familia rural a través de escuelas radiofónicas | Completed |
| Caribbean Training Workshop on project/programme planning skills | Training workshop for representatives of governments of the English-speaking Caribbean (Barbados, June 1981) | Product anticipated: methodological material, report of the workshop (E/CEPAL/G.1200) and (E/CEPAL/CDCC/72) | Completed |
| Dissemination of information on women | Elaboration of methodologies for the collection and dissemination of information in integral units containing statistical, institutional and bibliographic information | Perfil de la situación de la mujer en Bolivia (E/CEPAL/G.1190) | Completed |
| Regional Workshop and Training in programmes and projects for women | Training workshop for representatives of governments and non-governmental organizations (Panama City, January 1982) | Methodological material: Report of the Workshop (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.4) | Completed |

| Project title | Description | Product | Current stage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Information, documentation and communication on women | Strengthening of national capacity in information, documentation and communication through technical assistance, diagnostic studies and design of a regional strategy and programme | - Diagnostic studies of the situation of information and documentation on women<br>- Programmes of work<br>- Regional strategy and programme (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.6) | Completed |
| Roles of rural Caribbean women in agriculture | Study on the status and roles of rural women in the Caribbean, with emphasis on indicating sub-regional policies and programmes | Report in preparation | Implementation stage |
| Women and legislation in Latin America | Compilation and analysis of the body of legislation emanating from the United Nations system with a view to systematizing and classifying it and subsequently establishing levels of national ratification and bases for studies of comparative law | Study in two volumes: Vol. I contains the analysis of the information (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.5) and Vol. II contains the textual transcription and the classification of the body of legislation compiled (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.5/Add.1) | Completed |