

ANNEX I

TEXT OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND A DRAFT DECLARATION ON WHICH
NO ACTION WAS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

1. Draft resolutions submitted to the First Committee of the Conference

Benin, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ghana,
Hungary, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua,
Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Romania, Suriname, Togo, United
Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe:
draft resolution

The role of women in the preparation of societies for life in peace

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.3)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United
Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Reaffirming the lofty purposes and principles of the Charter of the United
Nations,

Recalling the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their
Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975, the World Plan of Action for the
Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year and the
Copenhagen Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for
Women, 1/

Proceeding from the timely objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the
Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, 2/

Recalling also that the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and
their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975, has stated that "women have a
vital role to play in the promotion of peace in all spheres of life: in the
family, the community, the nation and the world", 3/

Noting that the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations
Decade for Women stipulated inter alia that "in accordance with their obligations
under the Charter to maintain peace and security and to achieve international
cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental

1/ Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico
City, 19 June-2 July 1975, United Nations publication, document E/CONF.66/34, pp. 2
and 8, and Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women:
Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980, United Nations
publication, document A/CONF.94/35, p. 2.

2/ General Assembly resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978.

3/ Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year ...,
ibid., p. 2.

freedoms, bearing in mind, in this respect, the right to live in peace, States should help women to participate in promoting international co-operation for the sake of the preparation of societies for a life in peace", 4/

Recalling further the resolution of the Copenhagen Conference on the role of women in the preparation of societies for life in peace, 5/ which emphasized the distinct role of women in educating young generations in the spirit of tolerance, equality, respect for other nations, their cultures and traditions, and in strengthening international peace and co-operation,

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly, during the United Nations Decade for Women, of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation 6/ and the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, 7/

Taking into consideration General Assembly resolutions 36/104 and 39/157, which inter alia reaffirmed the lasting importance of the preparation of societies for life in peace and reiterated the appeal for concerted action on the part of Governments, the United Nations system, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to increase their efforts towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace and strengthening a just and durable peace for present and future generations,

Reaffirming the important role of women as agents of national and international political, social and economic change in building more just national societies, and in the struggle for fundamental national rights and self-determination of people and against wars of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of States, in strengthening peace, détente and security, enhancing disarmament and establishing a new international economic order,

Convinced that colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and racial discrimination, apartheid, alien domination, acquisition of land by force, foreign occupation, attempts at destabilization of Governments, the armaments race and prejudices of all kinds impede the active participation of women in all fields of human endeavour,

Stressing with utmost concern that the arms race, in particular in the nuclear field, and the development of new types and systems of weapons, based on modern scientific principles and achievements threaten world peace,

Noting the importance of the mass communication media and the schooling systems in determining the attitudes and values of the community, as well as their great potential as a vehicle for social change which can exercise a significant influence in helping to remove prejudices and negative stereotypes, thereby accelerating the acceptance of women's expanding role in society and promoting equality,

4/ Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women ..., op. cit., p. 11.

5/ Ibid., p. 69.

6/ General Assembly resolution 37/63.

7/ General Assembly resolution 39/11.

Encouraging more active participation by women in national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations working for the strengthening of international peace, development and co-operation,

Mindful of the great victory over nazism, fascism and militarism in the Second World War, which effected in the founding of the United Nations 40 years ago, now constituting a unique opportunity for all States to reaffirm their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that the year 1985 is being observed as the year of the United Nations, in which the International Year of Peace will also be proclaimed, ^{8/}

Aware of and concerned over the current state of international relations, which calls for renewed efforts to promote confidence and create lasting guarantees for a propitious climate of international relations,

Expressing its satisfaction that the implementation of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women has significantly increased the participation of women in all aspects of the promotion of peace, including education for peace at national, regional and international levels,

1. Stresses that every nation and every human being, regardless of race, conscience, language or sex, has the inherent right to life in peace and that respect for that right, as well as for other human rights, is in the common interest of all humankind and an indispensable condition of the advancement of all nations, large and small, in all fields;
2. Reiterates that peace is a pre-condition of life and survival and that the preparation of societies for life in peace calls for a special kind of education, the ultimate goal of which is to bring about a situation in which all the future generations will not have to overcome the legacies of ignorance, intolerance and prejudices of the past epochs;
3. Recognizes the important role and historic responsibility of Governments, heads of State or Government as well as other statesmen, politicians, diplomats and civic leaders, both women and men, for the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of a just and durable peace for the present and future generations;
4. Reaffirms the determination of women of the world, who have an equal and vital interest with men to contribute to international peace and co-operation and establish lasting conditions of peace and international understanding and to actively participate in the preparation of societies for life in a just and peaceful world;
5. Stresses that preparation for peace starts with and in the family, the basic unit of society, where women and men should be encouraged to instil in their children the values of mutual respect and understanding for all peoples, tolerance, racial equality, sexual equality, the right of every nation to self-determination and the desire to maintain international co-operation, peace and security in the world;

^{8/} General Assembly resolutions 39/161 and 37/16 of 17 December 1984 and 16 November 1982, respectively.

6. Appeals to all women, including in particular those involved in decision-making in the public and political life of their respective countries, to make every effort to discourage and eliminate incitement to racial hatred, prejudice, national or other discrimination, injustice or advocacy of violence and war;

7. Appeals also to women artists, writers, journalists, educators and civic leaders to act perseveringly and consistently with a view to implementing the noble ideas of preparing societies for life in peace, an important part of which is elimination of the bias and stereotypes prevailing in different quarters, inter alia by the revision of textbooks and school curricula and the adaptation of teaching methods;

8. Requests Governments, intergovernmental organizations, including those of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to take every effort to encourage the participation of women in processes of education for peace, based on the General Assembly Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace and other important United Nations documents, and to provide practical opportunities for such participation;

9. Urges all States, in a joint co-operative effort:

(a) To ensure that their relevant policies, including educational processes and teaching methods as well as information activities, incorporate contents compatible with the task of the preparation of societies for life in peace;

(b) To provide women with new opportunities to become more closely involved, both on a national and international plane, in the process of preparing societies for life in peace;

(c) To give practical effect, in the form of appropriate legal acts, to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that any propaganda for war and any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law;

10. Invites Governments and international organizations to promote studies and publications on the involvement of women in peace activities, as well as on the role and great historic responsibility of women for the maintenance and strengthening of peace for the present and future generations;

11. Urges all Governments, national and international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, the mass media, educational bodies and all individuals concerned, to strengthen their efforts to disseminate information on women and their contribution to the promotion of the processes of preparing societies for life in peace.

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International Youth Year: women's right to education

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.4, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 34/170 of 17 December 1979, 35/191 of 15 December 1980, 36/152 of 16 December 1981 and 37/178 of 17 December 1982 on the right to education and resolution 30, entitled "Promotion of equality in education and training", adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980),

Aware of the paramount importance of the implementation of the right to education for the full development of the human personality and for the enjoyment of other fundamental human rights and freedoms,

Noting with satisfaction that according to the 1985 report of the Secretary-General on the status of women in the world, the gap in education between young women and young men is beginning to grow narrower,

Aware of the important contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the full implementation of the right to education without discrimination,

Concerned at the fact that in some regions of the world a large number of young women do not fully enjoy the right to education,

Recognizing that the complete elimination of illiteracy is of special priority and urgency for the effective implementation of the right to education,

Noting the importance attached to the specific needs of young women in the recommendations formulated by the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year and approved by the General Assembly,

Welcoming the actions for young women at the national, regional and international levels provided for within the framework of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

Emphasizing the importance of education and training for young women and women revealed by the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (A/CONF.116/4) and other Conference documents,

1. Invites all States to consider appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, including material guarantees, to ensure full implementation of the right of young women to education, above all through free and compulsory primary education, universal and gradually free-of-charge secondary education, and equal access to all educational facilities;

2. Invites all Governments to adopt concrete measures, in the context of national policies, to ensure the educational and multidisciplinary vocational training of young women with a view to increasing their participation in and contribution to the overall national development process;

3. Urges Governments to take greater account, in organizing national education systems, of the need to offer young women effective opportunities in order to enable them to widen the choice of fields of study and professions, particularly in areas traditionally reserved for men;

4. Requests the regional commissions of the United Nations to undertake research into and studies of the difficulties in the field of promoting the right of young women to education and to contribute to identifying the most appropriate ways and means of overcoming them;

5. Invites all the specialized agencies of the United Nations, within their spheres of competence, to assign priority attention to the education and training of young women;

6. Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the inclusion in its medium-term plan of the question of the implementation of the right to education for all without discrimination, and requests the organization to continue increasing its efforts for the promotion at the universal level of the right of young women to education.

Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon,
Japan, Niger, Nigeria, United States of America and Venezuela:
draft resolution

Assistance from non-governmental organizations to women and
children, particularly in drought-stricken countries

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.5)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the
United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting with satisfaction the activities undertaken by non-governmental organizations for the benefit of the developing countries, particularly their determination to come to the assistance of populations stricken by famine and drought,

Considering that non-governmental organizations are the preferred channels for collecting and distributing various kinds of assistance from individuals and bodies corporate,

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Noting, however, the ever-increasing number of non-governmental organizations and concerned at the risk of the dispersal of the efforts of non-governmental organizations,

1. Encourages all non-governmental organizations concerned to continue their efforts in behalf of such populations, in particular women and children in drought-stricken areas;
2. Recommends that those organizations pay special attention to the role of women in food production and to increasing the participation of women in the regions concerned in their projects;
3. Draws the attention of non-governmental organizations to the need to co-ordinate their activities and carry out concerted and integrated programmes.

Pakistan: draft resolution

Assistance to refugees from Afghanistan

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.6)

The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: Equality, Development and Peace,

Gravely concerned at:

- (1) The mass exodus of Afghan refugees, the majority of them women and children, who have sought refuge outside their country,
- (2) The psychological, economic and political difficulties faced by Afghan refugee women and children,
- (3) The vast magnitude of the social and economic problems posed for neighbouring countries by the flow of the Afghan refugees into these countries,

1. Urges the international community to make greater efforts to meet the immediate and special needs of Afghan refugee women and children and provide humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees;
2. Reaffirms the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour and calls for a speedy solution to this vast humanitarian problem;
3. Expresses its appreciation and support for the sincere efforts made by the United Nations Secretary-General to promote political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly so as to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour.

Angola, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zambia:
draft resolution

Elimination of discrimination against women as one of the most important conditions for social and economic progress

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.7)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Reaffirming that women and men should, on a basis of equality, participate in and contribute to the political, economic and social processes of development, sharing equally in improved conditions of life,

Considering the fact that a just and stable peace, social progress, the establishment of a new international economic order and the full and effective implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms require the active participation of women, their equality and the improvement of their status,

Affirming the importance of the adoption by the United Nations of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, an instrument promoting the equitable and effective participation of women in all fields of the political, economic, social and cultural life of society at both the national and the international level, which is an indispensable condition for their social and economic progress,

Considering the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to be an important instrument of international law which facilitates the implementation of the principal goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting with regret that, in spite of the entry into force of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and also despite many resolutions, declarations and recommendations adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies with a view to furthering equality without distinction as to sex, discrimination against women continues to exist to a considerable extent in a number of countries,

Expressing concern at the fact that some countries still have not become parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

1. Calls upon the Governments of all countries to increase activities aimed at completely eliminating discrimination against women and providing them with the necessary conditions for social and economic progress;

2. Calls upon all countries that have acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to make maximum efforts with a view to the speedy implementation in practice of all of its provisions;

3. Notes with satisfaction the work of the Committee of Experts on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, an important international body which promotes the improvement of the status of women and the guaranteeing of their equality and of their fuller participation in social and political life and in social and economic development;

4. Calls upon all States that have not yet become parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to ratify it or accede to it.

Belgium, China, France, Mali, Switzerland, Thailand and
United States of America: draft resolution

Women's health and well-being

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.8, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling resolution 38/27 WHA of the World Health Assembly,

Recalling that health is a global state of physical and mental well-being, and affects all the functions and abilities of the individual and the social group,

Recalling the goals of the strategy of "Health For All by the Year 2000",

Acknowledging that economic and social development presupposes and brings about changes in perception, life-styles, and behaviour patterns,

Fully aware of the importance of people's and individuals' cultural identity and the value, on the one hand, of traditions, and, on the other hand, of new ideas and practices which contribute to the fulfilment and well-being of populations and allow their active participation in development without loss of identity,

Recalling the importance of the role women and men play in the protection and promotion of family and public health,

Alarmed, on the other hand, by the risks, associated with some practices, both traditional and modern, for health and well-being,

Concerned in particular at the frequent and severe repercussions on women's health due to nutrition habits and certain other practices, notably during pregnancy and childbirth, but also during puberty or childhood,

Aware that in the majority of countries the general public does not know enough about the nature of the risks to the health or even the life of women presented by certain customs and practices,

1. Calls upon Governments to show greater concern for the reduction of maternal mortality rates and the elimination of harmful practices which have severe repercussions on women's physical and mental health, particularly during pregnancy and childbirth and also during childhood and puberty, and to this effect:

(a) To promote and enhance practices and technologies which have a positive health impact and to strengthen measures favouring this outcome;

(b) To give support to professional and other non-governmental organizations for activities aimed at encouraging people to give up practices detrimental to the health and welfare of women and children;

(c) To provide and distribute information on the inherent dangers of certain practices and to promote relevant training of field workers in public health, education and social welfare;

(d) To supply the necessary support and technical co-operation for the setting up and implementation of comprehensive programmes which recognize the physical and mental health needs of women and which take into account health affirming cultural and social values of communities and utilize wherever possible existing local structures;

2. Requests the international organizations, in particular the World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to ensure the dissemination, among Governments and populations, of available information and knowledge on women's health status and needs and to supply the appropriate technical co-operation for the implementation of programmes promoting the health and well-being of women;

3. Calls upon Governments, in co-operation with the World Health Organization, to implement resolution 38/27 of the World Health Assembly on women, health and development;

4. Further calls upon countries which have not done so to establish focal points on women, health and development to stimulate and monitor the implementation of this and complimentary resolutions.

Austria, Mali, Sweden and Switzerland: draft resolution

Women and children living in zones affected by armed conflict

(documents A/CONF.116/C.1/L.9 and L.67 amalgamated)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Concerned at the rapid propagation of foci of tension throughout the world,

Considering the difficult situation of women and children living in zones affected by armed conflict,

Determined to work for the maintenance of peace and the improvement of security conditions of women and children living in zones affected by armed conflicts,

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Recalling in particular General Assembly resolution 3318 (XXIX) (1974) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1515 (XLVII) (1970) and 1861 (LVI) (1974), concerning the protection of women in periods of armed conflict,

Welcoming the inclusion in the Protocols of 8 June 1977 Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I) and the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts, of specific provisions regarding better protection for women and children (art. 76, Protocol I, and art. 5(2)(a), Protocol II),

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/44 of 8 December 1977, 34/51 of 23 November 1979, 37/116 of 16 December 1982 and 39/77 of 13 December 1984,

Concerned at the fact that many States have not yet ratified the Additional Protocols, which came into force on 7 December 1978,

1. Deplores the existence of armed conflicts throughout the world that principally affect categories of disadvantaged persons, particularly women and children;
2. Appeals to all countries engaged in armed conflict to put an end to them as rapidly as possible in order to create conditions of peace, security and development for women and children, who are the sources of life and the guarantee of the future;
3. Calls on States directly or indirectly concerned in armed conflicts to take the necessary measures to ensure the maximum protection of women, children and other categories of disadvantaged persons, who are most grievously affected by these conflicts;
4. Invites all States that are not yet bound by the Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977 to accede to these instruments;
5. Recommends the United Nations General Assembly to take every opportunity to ensure better protection for women and children, making it effective in all circumstances, in times of peace and in times of armed conflict.

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Togo and Zambia: draft resolutions

Assistance to Sahrawi women

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.11)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling the principles enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations and particularly the right of all peoples to self-determination,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles enunciated in the Charter of the

United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling the profound concern of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned countries about the completion of the process of the decolonization of Western Sahara,

Recalling the resolution entitled "Assistance to Sahrawi women" adopted in Copenhagen by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Seriously concerned about the deteriorating situation of the people of Western Sahara, and especially of Sahrawi women and children, resulting from the continuing Moroccan occupation of the territory of Western Sahara,

Considering that the denial of the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination is the cause both of the alarming flow of Sahrawi refugees and of the difficult situation affecting Sahrawi refugee women and children forced to flee their homeland,

1. Reaffirms that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. Reaffirms that the solution of the question of Western Sahara lies in the implementation of resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and of resolution 39/40 adopted on 5 December 1984 by the United Nations General Assembly, which establish ways and means for a just and definitive political solution to the Western Sahara conflict;

3. Expresses its solidarity and support for the just cause of the Sahrawi people in seeking self-determination and independence;

4. Appeals for the immediate and unconditional implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/40 and resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) of the Organization of African Unity in order to put an end to the distressing conditions endured by Sahrawi women and children;

5. Calls upon women throughout the world to redouble their efforts at the national, regional and international levels to help the Sahrawi women to regain their rights to independence and dignity;

6. Invites the international community, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the international organizations concerned to continue and increase their assistance to Sahrawi refugee women and children in order to meet their vital needs and alleviate their living conditions until the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence has been realized.

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Document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.82

Amendment submitted by the delegations of Comoros, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco and Zaire to the draft resolution contained in A/CONF.116/C.1/L.11

Assistance to Sahrawi women

Fourth preambular paragraph

Replace the completion of the process of the decolonization of by the continuing conflict in

Sixth preambular paragraph

Replace the continuing Moroccan occupation of the territory of Western Sahara, by the Western Sahara conflict,

Seventh preambular paragraph

Replace flee by leave

Operative paragraph 1

Replace a question of decolonization which remains to be completed by a disturbing question to be solved

Operative paragraph 2

Replace resolution ARG/Res.104 (XIX) ... General Assembly by all the relevant resolutions of the Assemblies of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations General Assembly

Operative paragraph 4

Replace of General Assembly resolution ... Organization of African Unity by all the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity

Operative paragraph 5

Before independence and dignity insert self-determination,

Operative paragraph 6

Before United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees insert Office of the and after Sahrawi refugee women and children insert duly registered by the Office of the High Commissioner

Bahrain, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen and Zambia: draft resolution

Obstacles preventing women from practising their role in realizing the aims of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, due to the continuation of the Iraq-Iranian armed conflict

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.12)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Convening with a view to achieving the three goals of women: equality, development and peace, endeavours to achieve those goals in an interrelated and integrated manner,

Considering the fact that such armed conflicts constitute a grave threat to women and children, cause destruction and devastation and have adverse effects on the process of development and consequently on the efforts of integrating women into such process,

Noting that the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and its prolongation and escalation and the great human and material losses caused by it in the strategic area that is important politically and economically pose a danger to international peace and security,

Conscious of its responsibilities of upholding the purposes and principles of the United Nations with a view to finding a peaceful, comprehensive, prompt and just settlement to the dispute,

1. Voices its deep concern over the continuation of the armed conflict;
2. Expresses regret at the prolongation and escalation of the armed conflict between the two countries and the consequent heavy losses in life and property;
3. Calls upon the two parties to the dispute to:
 - (a) Arrive at a comprehensive settlement to the dispute by ceasing all hostilities in all areas, including striking at civilian and economic targets;
 - (b) Exchange prisoners of war comprehensively and immediately;
 - (c) Withdraw their forces to the internationally recognized borders;
 - (d) Hold negotiations between the two parties in order to resolve current problems between them through peaceful means in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law;

4. Calls for a response to Security Council resolutions and other international initiatives in order to realize peace between the two parties and in order to help women to participate positively in the process of development.

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The obstacles that prevent the Syrian Arab woman in the occupied Syrian Golan from exercising her role in the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

(A/CONF.116/C.1/L.13 and L.13/Corr.1)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Proceeding from the objectives and recommendations of the World Conference of the International Women's Year held in Mexico in 1975,

Referring to the objectives, strategies and resolutions of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held in Copenhagen in 1980,

Referring also to resolution 38/108 of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the Preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, paragraph 4 of which states that, within the framework of item 7 of the provisional agenda proposed by the Commission at its first session as the preparatory body for the Conference, particular attention will be paid to the problems of women in territories under racist colonial rule and in territories under foreign occupation, on the basis of appropriate documentation from the international conferences on women, held at Mexico City and Copenhagen, with the theme equality, development and peace,

Recalling resolution ES-9/1 of the United Nations General Assembly dated February 1982 that declares that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights null and void and of no legal effect constitutes an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX); resolution 39/146 B of 27 November 1984 on the situation in the Middle East concerning the Golan Heights and the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of August 1949; resolution 39/95 of 11 February 1985 on the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, in particular part (f) thereof concerning the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights,

Taking into consideration resolution 497 (1981) of the Security Council which considers Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the Golan null and void and having no legal effect,

Taking note of the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights concerning the occupied Syrian Golan, the latest being resolution 2/1985 which also refers to the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to the Golan,

1. Condemns strongly the continued Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan and the continuing inhuman oppressive Israeli practices against the Syrian citizens in the Golan - both men and women - which prevent the Syrian woman in that territory from exercising her role in realizing the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and which are considered a flagrant violation of the principles of international law, the United Nations Charter, international humanitarian conventions and the resolutions of the United Nations, and specialized international agencies;

2. Strongly condemns also the insistence of Israel - the Power of occupation - on imposing its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights in contravention of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, which constitutes an act of aggression that directly affects the status of the Syrian woman in the Golan, restricts her progress and enjoyment of her rights;

3. Decides that the oppressive measures exercised by Israel, the occupying authority, against the Syrian woman in the occupied Golan and Israel's continuing attempts to impose the Israeli identity on her and on the man in these territories are considered an essential obstacle in the way of the exercise of the woman of her activity, freedom and rights in the various economic, social, cultural and health fields, and others;

4. Requests all States to take appropriate measures bound to compel Israel or the occupying authority - to enable the woman in the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-first session about the condition of woman in the Golan.

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Spain and Sweden: draft resolution

Women and development priorities

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.14)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Considering that the Decade did not bring about sufficient changes in women's material and social conditions, especially in the developing countries. The situation of the family and society is thereby influenced negatively,

Alarmed at the aggravated food situation, especially in Africa, where the existence of millions are threatened by hunger,

Convinced that women are an essential productive force in the economy including the production of food,

Recognizing that improvement of the condition of women is the pre-condition for a humane and progressive society,

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1. Calls upon the United Nations and the specialized agencies to strengthen the promotion and integration of women into all aspects of development and to plan and implement aid policy and development assistance with special emphasis on production-oriented projects, notably in the agricultural sector;

2. Urges Governments to involve in their national planning the specific concern of women and their role as active agents in and beneficiaries of development, particularly considering their role as a productive force, inter alia facilitating womens' access to resources such as land, capital, training, income, employment, information and know-how;

3. Requests development aid agencies and donor countries to recognize women as a direct target group or as part of a target group, so as to secure that the planning of the form, level and scale of support takes women into specific and realistic account, and to ensure that the project in question in no way affects women negatively;

4. Requests Governments and aid agencies to acknowledge that the overall endeavours should be directed towards increasing women's economic base thereby promoting their self-sufficiency;

5. Urges the United Nations system and Governments to always involve target groups actively in the planning of a project in order to secure that local socio-cultural factors are taken into due account;

6. Further urges planners - on the recipient as well as on the donor side - concerned with the integration of women into development to carefully study the position of women in the local society, their means of production, legal rights, level of education etc. and, if necessary, to supplement development programmes with supportive facilities, for instance, kindergartens, credit scheme, adjustment of credit worthiness criteria and additional training;

7. Appeals to Governments, the United Nations specialized agencies and donor agencies to co-operate closely with non-governmental organizations, especially womens' grass-root organizations, in order to promote awareness of programmes and projects and to benefit from their assistance in identifying needs, and formulating, presenting and implementing projects.

China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, France, Gambia, Greece, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.15)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Bearing in mind that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity and constitutes an obstacle for the political, social and cultural development of a country,

Reaffirming that women and men should, on the basis of equality, participate in and contribute to the development of a country and share benefits from it equally,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Having taken note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women submitted to the Conference,

1. Invites States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as soon as possible by ratifying or acceding to it;
2. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;
3. Requests States parties to make all efforts to ensure the effective functioning of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
4. Recommends that the Commission on the Status of Women should take into account the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in its activities related to the status of women;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide continued support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women for the effective performance of its function.

Belgium, Cameroon, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Future perspectives and equal opportunities

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.16)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Decade for Women and the stimulus it has provided for improving the status of women at national, regional and international levels,

Bearing in mind the efforts remaining to be accomplished for improving the status of women and for ending the discriminations to which they are exposed in numerous regions of the world and at various levels of society,

Considering that legislative provisions on equal treatment are not in themselves sufficient to eliminate de facto inequalities existing in social structures and attitudes, if they are not accompanied by parallel and simultaneous actions, at all levels of society, to counteract the de facto inequalities affecting women,

Conscious, moreover, of the necessity, in a period of economic crisis, to intensify actions for women at both national and international levels with a view to promoting the achievement of equal opportunities in practice, particularly in respect of access to employment, vocational training and working conditions,

Underlining the importance of supporting women in developing countries with a view to enhancing women's work, improving their living conditions, expanding their role and improving their status in the production and development process,

Bearing in mind the resolution on equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women in employment adopted by the International Labour Conference at its seventy-first session,

1. Recommends that legislative efforts to guarantee equality in law be pursued and that appropriate bodies with sufficient expertise ensure that equal treatment between men and women is respected;
2. Decides that positive action aimed at compensating for de facto inequalities linked with attitudes and stereotypes must be developed with a view to promoting equal opportunities in practice;
3. Calls upon all parties concerned to develop actions aimed at promoting diversification of vocational choices and desegregation of employment, in particular by encouraging women's participation in sectors and occupations in which they are under-represented and especially in emerging sectors linked with the introduction of new technologies;
4. Encourages Governments to adopt the measures necessary to ensure that the economic situation has no discriminatory effects against women and that the principle of the equal right of men and women to economic independence is respected;
5. Invites Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and specialized agencies to pay particular attention to access by women in the developing countries to all aspects of training, to more advanced technologies, to credit and to co-operative organizations, as well as to appropriate technology aimed at alleviating the arduous nature of their tasks;
6. Requests that action be taken at the national, regional, subregional and international levels to implement the provisions contained in the forward-looking strategies of implementation for the advancement of women and concrete measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women for the period 1986 to the year 2000: Equality, Development and Peace;
7. Recommends that such action be regularly assessed at all levels;
8. Recommends to the General Assembly that it adopt at its fortieth regular session, in the light of the results of the World Conference, the appropriate measures to put into effect the above-mentioned action programmes;
9. Recommends to the General Assembly that at its fortieth regular session, it instruct the Commission on the Status of Women to continue its work in line with the decisions which the General Assembly may take, particularly with regard to the periodicity of its sessions.

Argentina, Australia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, New Zealand,
Peru, Spain, Sri Lanka and Tunisia: draft resolution

Increased participation of women in United Nations activities in
the field of peace, disarmament and arms limitation

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.17)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United
Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Bearing in mind the long-standing commitment of the United Nations to the equal rights of women and men as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and, in particular, Article 8 of the Charter of the United Nations on the eligibility of men and women to participate in the work of the Organization,

Recalling also that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women affirms that the Strengthening of international peace and security, the relaxation of international tension, mutual co-operation among all States irrespective of their social and economic systems, general and complete disarmament and, in particular, nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control, the affirmation of the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit in relations among countries and the realization of the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination and foreign occupation to self-determination and independence, as well as respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, will promote social progress and development and, as a consequence, will contribute to the attainment of full equality between men and women,

Recognizing the prominent role women have always played in the promotion of international peace and disarmament,

Welcoming the decision of the Secretary-General to designate, on a temporary basis, a senior official with the title of Co-ordinator for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat of the United Nations, to review the situation of women in the Secretariat,

Urges Member States and the United Nations Secretary-General to support increased participation of women in United Nations bodies dealing with peace, disarmament and arms limitation issues, and to this end specifically urges:

(a) The United Nations Secretary-General to nominate women to the United Nations Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;

(b) Member States to nominate women for the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme to allow the United Nations Secretary-General to select a greater number of women for the Programme;

(c) Member States to nominate women for positions in United Nations expert and study groups on disarmament and arms limitation and the United Nations Secretary-General to appoint a greater number of women to these positions.

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Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Contribution of women to the realization of the right of peoples to peace

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.19)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling that the primary purpose of the United Nations, set forth in its Charter, is to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Referring to the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975, and to the World Plan of Action and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1980,

Noting with satisfaction that the General Assembly in its resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984 adopted the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace,

Conscious that peace is one of the greatest hopes of humanity and that a major responsibility of every State is to attain and ensure the right of peoples to peace,

Aware that the strengthening of international peace and co-operation is one of the main conditions for further improving the status of women,

Noting the growth of the mass anti-war and anti-nuclear movement which is taking place throughout the world,

Reaffirming the increasing contribution of women to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Highly appreciative of the activities of international, including non-governmental, organizations in strengthening peace and security, in particular the initiative to hold a world signature collection campaign under the motto "For the Right of Peoples to Peace", aimed at ensuring the rights of women and children and promoting peace and disarmament,

1. Welcomes the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;
2. Requests all Governments and international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to take appropriate measures to ensure the right of peoples to peace;
3. Calls upon all Governments to take effective measures to enable women to take, on an equal footing with men, their contribution to the realization of the right of peoples to peace.

Algeria, Australia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Nigeria, Peru, Sierra Leone, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zaire: draft resolution

Women and health

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.20)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Considering that the total development of society requires the effective participation of all its citizens, men and women, in good health, and that all human beings have the right to health care and protection,

Considering that women constitute approximately half of the world population and that the health of future generations depends on their health,

Considering that situations entailing discrimination on grounds of sex, violation of the dignity of women, maltreatment and violence and the use of women as sex objects persist in many countries,

Considering that the appropriate and responsible participation of women in political, economic and social life is frequently hampered owing to:

- Their poor health conditions,
- Their limited access to health education,
- The fact that it is frequently impossible for them to occupy decision-making posts with regard to questions of health policy,
- Their limited access to preventive medical care,

Considering that in many countries of the world conditions do not exist that would enable women to exercise reasonably and responsibly the basic human right to decide on the number and spacing of their children,

Considering that the female population continues to carry the burden of health care of the family, a function that is in most cases carried out under unfavourable and inappropriate conditions,

Considering that comprehensive health care for women, with specific reference to stages and situations involving risk, such as childhood, adolescence, pregnancy, delivery, and old age, as well as the diverse forms of physical and mental handicap, constitutes the basis for the health development of women as an active element in society,

Exhorts all Governments, in the exercise of their sovereignty and self-determination, to make available resources under their national budgets for the development of health programmes that include:

1. Full access of women to medical and hospital care as well as to vaccination against communicable diseases, without distinction of age, race and economic resources;
2. The training of women for decision-making posts at all levels of national health policy, from the national to the local level;
3. Appropriate health education of the population, specifically women, so that they can acquire the necessary training to contribute actively to the development of the population's health;
4. The prevention of situations entailing exploitation, abuse, physical and mental maltreatment, injustice and disadvantage for women on grounds of sex;
5. Priority attention to women in life situations entailing risks such as childhood, adolescence, maternity and old age as well as physical and mental disability;
6. Comprehensive counselling and education to enable women and their partners to receive training related to family planning, in the sense of the sovereign human right to decide on the number and spacing of children, for which purpose the population should be given easy access to a wide range of effective, low-cost and scientifically tested contraceptive measures. In this context, special attention should be devoted to the prevention of adolescent pregnancy;
7. Particularly careful attention for pregnant women in order to contribute to the birth of healthy children and to ensure that the mother enjoys optimum health in order to carry out comprehensively the very important function of maternity for the benefit of new generations;
8. The implementation of studies and research on the state of health of the female population in order to establish guidelines for health policies consistent with genuine problems existing in each country.

Australia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua
New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu: draft resolution

Health and well-being of the women of the South Pacific

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.21, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United
Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling that the themes of the United Nations Decade for Women are Equality,
Development and Peace,

Reaffirming resolution 37 of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade
for Women in Copenhagen, July 1980 on the health and well-being of the women of the
South Pacific,

Gravely concerned that despite repeated demands of the peoples and Governments of the South Pacific for a nuclear-free zone, there has been persistent testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,

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Deeply disturbed by the consequences of continued nuclear testing for the health and well-being of the peoples of the South Pacific,

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Further disturbed by the detrimental effects of nuclear testing on the environment, of land, sea and air,

Recognizing that the health of women and children is of primary importance for the achievement of the aims and objectives of the Decade,

1. Strongly urges all nuclear-weapon States to cease conducting any testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, and any further dumping of nuclear waste in the South Pacific environment;

2. Calls upon all States to support the conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to bring about the cessation of all nuclear testing;

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3. Invites the World Health Organization to continue its ongoing study of the effects of nuclear tests on the health of populations, including the health of pregnant women and children.

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Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zimbabwe;
draft resolution

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Fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.24, as revised)

The World conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

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Noting that the participants of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace have met in Nairobi in the year of the fortieth anniversary of the end of World War II,

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Noting also General Assembly resolution 39/114 of 14 December 1984, in which the General Assembly declared 8 and 9 May 1985 the days of the fortieth anniversary of victory of nazism and fascism in World War II and of the struggle against them

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Recalling that the United Nations embodies the resolve of peoples to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to reaffirm faith and fundamental human rights and the dignity and worth of the human person,

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1. Pays a tribute of respect to the women whose great efforts and sufferings contributed to the ending of World War II and to the establishment of the United Nations 40 years ago;

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with men,

2. Expresses its conviction of the need for the active participation of women in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries as well as the advancement of their status;

3. Considers that the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace has played a positive role in enhancing the participation of women in the promotion of lasting peace, human rights and fundamental freedoms and in particular the fundamental right to life, liberty, security of person, and social and economic development.

Canada: draft resolution

Women and development: principles and priorities

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.26)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recognizing that development is a total process which requires the participation of both women and men in order to be effective,

Recognizing further the extent to which women have not benefited equally with men from the development process,

Recalling that the United Nations Decade for Women has resulted in important advances for women but that progress has been insufficient,

Considering that inadequate account has been taken by development planners in national Governments and in multilateral and bilateral development agencies of the role of women as contributors to economic development and social progress, particularly of the fact that the income of women is crucial not only to women's individual self-reliance, but also to raising the standard of living of the family, and to the overall development of the community and society,

Recognizing the significant contribution women have already made to national economies and the enormous resource they represent which remains untapped, particularly in less developed countries,

Bearing in mind the challenge to public and private sectors to find ways of fulfilling their potential by incorporating women fully in the economic process,

Considering also that while some development policies and programmes have had a positive impact on the social and economic condition of women, there have also been cases where the impact has been negative,

Aware that many countries have accepted commitments to the rights of women to participate in the process of development, and to benefit from its fruits,

Concerned, however, that lack of progress in building women's autonomy and raising their status has impeded their integration in development on an equal basis with men,

Recognizing the need to relieve the time and energy constraints on women in order to free their energies to engage in productive enterprise,

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Noting with particular concern that insufficient attention has been given in development policies and programmes to the role of women in agriculture and food production, forestry, energy and water management,

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Alarmed at the aggravated food situation especially in Africa where the existence of millions is threatened by hunger, recognizing in particular the extent to which women's lack of access to land and modern technologies has contributed to the problem and recognizing the capacity of women to solve food production problems,

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1. Calls upon national Governments and multilateral and bilateral development agencies to make explicit their policies on women and development and in particular to ensure that sectoral development policies and programmes include strategies to promote the participation of women as contributors and beneficiaries on an equal basis with men;

2. Urges national Governments and multilateral and bilateral development agencies to give high priority to programmes and projects which strengthen women's autonomy, including programmes to stimulate the formation and growth of women's organizations and women's groups and to give financial and organizational support to their activities when needed;

3. Recommends strongly that in order to transform policies into concrete results that specific and reviewable plans of action be developed by all programming units in all sectors and endorsed at the highest organizational level; such plans should establish responsibility, accountability and timeframes for implementation, provide for monitoring and evaluation, establish quantitative targets and should include necessary support programmes such as staff training on women's role in development in all sectors;

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4. Urges that in national development planning, priority be given to women's training and income generation, including the alleviation of women's time and energy constraints stemming from the demands of household work in order to free women to engage in productive enterprise and protect women from health-damaging overwork; priority should also be given to increasing women's access to and control over productive resources particularly title to land, credit, technical training and appropriate technologies;

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5. Recommends that all development projects include a strategy to benefit women and that all project evaluations include an assessment of impact on women; to this effect, women in the project's target population should be involved in all phases of the project cycle from planning through to evaluation, and this at all levels from local to national;

6. Calls upon national Governments, multilateral and bilateral development agencies to consult with each other and with non-governmental organizations in order to co-ordinate and reinforce programming activities in support of women's integration in development;

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7. Recommends that increased and co-ordinated effort be given at the national, regional and international levels to the improvement of information bases on women and development including sex - disaggregated statistics on a macro and micro level, action-oriented research as well as methodologies to identify and

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monitor over time the extent to which financial and technical support is provided to development programmes and projects which improve the situation of women;

8. Urges that priority attention be given to women's participation in sectors where their important role has often been ignored in the past, such as agriculture and food production, processing, marketing and distribution, particularly in Africa where women have a vital contribution to make to the resolution of the critical food situation, as well as to other sectors such as water and sanitation and human settlements which are important to human health and well-being and to energy, forestry and protection of the natural environment which help sustain all people;

9. Recommends that review of progress under this resolution take place in conjunction with the review of the Forward-looking Strategies.

Afghanistan, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

The role of women in the promotion of peace and international co-operation, for the removal of all obstacles to ensuring peace and social progress

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.27, as amended)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Reaffirming the noble purpose enshrined in the United Nations Charter to maintain international peace and security as well as the determination of the United Nations member countries, expressed therein, to save the present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 37/16 of 1 November 1982, proclaiming the year 1986 the International Year of Peace,

Recalling the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women, the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975, as adopted, the World Plan of Action and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, as adopted, the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation and the relevant resolutions on the participation of women in the struggle for peace adopted by the World Conferences in Mexico and Copenhagen as well as by the United Nations General Assembly,

Gravely concerned about the recent deterioration in the international situation, the existence of dangerous hotbeds of tension which pose a threat to peace, the preservation of colonialism, apartheid and racism in some regions of the globe, and the occupation of foreign territories,

Considering adherence to the cause of universal peace, justice and co-operation, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, to the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, and all forms of racial discrimination and foreign domination, aggression, intervention, occupation and

pressure, to the acceleration of the process of self-determination of the peoples which are under colonial and foreign domination, and to the consolidation of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States as well as to the social and economic development of their peoples as an irreversible factor of world history and as necessary prerequisites for the elimination of inequality and discrimination against women,

Welcoming the contribution made by women to promoting international peace and co-operation, to eliminating colonialism, apartheid, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination, and to promoting the unrestricted and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting with satisfaction that women all over the world, everywhere on the globe make efforts to attain harmony and peace, peaceful co-operation and, above all, the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe,

Convinced that women are called upon to play an ever increasing role in the removal of all obstacles to ensuring peace and social progress,

1. Highly appreciates the tremendous contribution made by women and women's organizations of all countries to the promotion of peace and international security, the prevention of nuclear war and the removal of all obstacles to ensuring peace and social progress;

2. Calls upon all Governments to take special measures at the national and international levels so that women could contribute on an equal basis with men to promoting peace throughout the world and to removing all obstacles to ensuring peace and social progress;

3. Declares that the solidarity of all women is a vital element in the promotion of peace, in the elimination of the arms race, including the threat that it poses to the survival of mankind and is not merely a lofty ideal but rather the paramount necessity;

4. Acknowledges that the repressions in a number of countries against women and women's organizations participating in the efforts for peace, international security, elimination of the threat of nuclear war and national liberation inflict a grave damage to the cause of peace and constitute a flagrant form of discrimination against women as well as a violation of human rights in general;

5. Requests the Secretary-General in his report to the General Assembly on the International Year of Peace to pay special attention to the role of women in efforts for peace and international co-operation for the elimination of the threat of war including nuclear war, and the removal of all obstacles to ensuring peace and social progress.

Australia, Egypt, New Zealand, Spain and Sri Lanka: draft resolution

Disarmament, development and women

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.28, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Conscious that the nations of the world devote a vast and growing quantity of resources to armaments,

Recognizing the stark contrast between this huge expenditure on armaments and the vast unmet economic and social needs around the world, including hundreds of millions of people who in large measure lack even the basic necessities for a dignified and productive existence such as adequate food, housing, clothing, medical facilities and educational possibilities,

Recognizing also that the burden of poverty and under-development falls particularly heavily on women and children and that the goal of improving the status of women throughout the world is intimately related to accelerated economic and social development,

Noting the accumulating evidence of the negative economic and social effects of military expenditures on the present scale and, conversely, of the positive relationship between disarmament and development,

Noting in particular the conclusions of the Secretary-General's report on the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recognizing that disarmament and development are each vital goals in their own right and that efforts to promote development should not be made dependent upon the achievement of disarmament,

1. Urges all Governments to recognize and act upon the evidence that the arms race and its underlying causes are seriously retarding global economic and social development and thus placing at risk security both nationally and internationally;
2. Urges all Governments to contribute actively to the preparatory process for the proposed United Nations Conference on Disarmament and Development;
3. Urges Governments to take into account the views of women in determining their policies for the proposed Conference on Disarmament and Development;
4. Urges women to convey their views on the vital issues to be considered by the Conference direct to their Governments.

Australia, Belgium, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe:
draft resolution

The promotion of breast-feeding

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.29, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recognizing that a nation's future depends largely on the health and well-being of its children,

Recognizing further that breast-feeding is the healthiest method of feeding infants, when feasible,

Considering that as in the past misleading information about breastmilk substitutes has created problems for women,

Considering further that it is essential that women who are breast-feeding their infants have opportunities to continue to breast-feed as long as appropriate,

1. Calls on Governments which have not yet responded to the issues addressed by the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes to take appropriate action;
2. Recommends that Governments encourage the use of locally available weaning foods of proven safety and nutritional value;
3. Recommends that Governments adopt ILO conventions and recommendations on maternity protection;
4. Recommends that national health authorities encourage the activities of breast-feeding support groups within the context of primary health care, and support NGOs, particularly women's organizations, in disseminating factual information to mothers about breast-feeding;
5. Recommends that national health authorities support the training of health workers in all aspects of breast-feeding;
6. Recommends that Governments and employers undertake appropriate measures to enable lactating mothers to harmonize their work and parental responsibilities.

Canada, France and Federal Republic of Germany: draft resolution

Responsibilities of Governments for the advancement of women

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.30, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling the proposals for action of the World Plan of Action for Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, the relevant recommendations of the Programme of Action to realize the objectives of the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Convinced that legislative measures to guarantee equality of women and men, appropriate machinery for the integration of women in national development, and support for the work of non-governmental organizations concerned with the advancement of women, together constitute a highly effective means of accelerating progress in achieving the goals of the Decade,

Bearing in mind that discrimination against women violates the principles of equal rights and respect for human dignity and further constitutes an obstacle to the political, economic, social and cultural development of a country,

Acknowledging that the elimination of all forms of discrimination opens the way to equality between women and men,

Convinced that women make a significant contribution to the economic, social, cultural and political development of States, and that there is a need to strengthen integration mechanisms at the national level in order to ensure further progress in implementing the Forward-looking Strategies up to the year 2000,

Welcoming the significant progress made by many countries during the United Nations Decade for Women establishing national machineries for the advancement of women in a large majority of countries as documented in the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (A/CONF.116/5/Add.1),

Concerned by the fact that lack of adequate human and financial resources, as well as low status, lack of authority and limited scope of responsibilities still constitute obstacles to the effective functioning of national machineries,

Bearing in mind the increasing awareness of women of their rights and opportunities, the increasing activities of women's organizations and other NGOs during the Decade, and the instrumental role of NGOs in furthering the advancement of the status of women,

Recognizing that it is crucial that women come together to exchange views and formulate strategies for their advancement,

Recognizing that equal and fair access to all educational opportunities is the basis for ensuring fair and productive participation of women in the development of all sectors,

1. Calls upon Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by ratifying or acceding to it;

2. Stresses the importance of the strictest compliance by States Parties with obligations assumed under the Convention;

3. Urges Governments, in accordance with their own administrative systems of work, to make every effort to establish and strengthen national machinery to overcome the marginalization of women and accelerate their integration in economic, political, social and cultural development;

4. Recommends that such national machinery comprise political responsibility at the highest level of government; a general body responsible for policy co-ordination and development, promotion and advice on matters relevant to women in the formulation of overall national development plans; and sectoral co-ordination points responsible for the integration of women's concerns;

5. Urges all Governments to provide national machineries with adequate political, financial and human resources in order to strengthen their institutional base as the mechanism for accelerating the achievement of equality of women in society, their full and equal participation in the development process and their contribution to the attainment, maintenance and strengthening of peace;

6. Recommends that development assistance agencies respond positively to requests from national Governments for assistance to strengthen national machinery;

7. Urges Governments of developing countries to give priority within the contents of their overall requests for development assistance to requests for assistance to strengthen national machinery;

8. Recommends that Governments make every effort to support women's non-governmental organizations working to promote the status of women in accordance with the goals of the Decade and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

9. Calls upon Governments to effectively secure the participation of women and women's non-governmental organizations in the decision-making processes at all levels through legislative and administrative measures, in order to bring about a lasting improvement in the welfare of societies.

Algeria, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Madagascar, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zambia; draft resolution

The role of women in society

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.31, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Reaffirming the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, as well as the importance of the Declaration of Mexico, the World Plan of Action and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women,

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Noting that the safeguarding of just and lasting peace, the prevention of the danger of a nuclear war and the achievement of social progress as well as the establishment of a new international economic order require the active participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation and in the process of development,

Considering that economic inequality, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, acts of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of others and gross and mass violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms constitute an impediment to the active participation of women in all spheres of life,

Convinced of the necessity to secure for all women full and effective enjoyment of the rights embodied in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the international covenants on human rights and in other relevant instruments in this field,

Reaffirming that the achievement of equal and full participation of women in all spheres of activities is an inseparable part of the political, economic, social and cultural development of all countries,

Bearing in mind that the efforts to promote the status of women in all its aspects and their complete integration in society go beyond the problem of legal equality and that deeper structural transformations of society and changes in the present-day economic relations, as well as elimination of traditional prejudices through education and dissemination of information are required with a view to creating conditions for women to develop fully their intellectual and physical capacities and to participate actively in the decision-making process in their political, economic, social and cultural development,

Recognizing the important role of women as mothers and their vital interest in safeguarding the right to life and strengthening of international peace and security,

Appreciating highly the increasing participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life as well as in the promotion of international peace and co-operation and in safeguarding the right to life,

1. Appeals to all Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to pay due attention in their activities to the importance of all interrelated aspects of the role of women in society - as mothers, as participants in economic development and as participants in public life - without underestimating any one of them;
2. Appeals to all Governments to encourage such social and economic development that would secure the participation of women in all spheres of work, equal pay for equal work, equal opportunities for education and professional and vocational training, while taking into consideration the necessity to combine all the aspects of the role of women in society;
3. Invites Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to promote the creation of conditions that would enable women to participate as equal partners with men in public and political life, in the decision-making process at all levels and in the management of different spheres of life in society;

4. Urges Governments to recognize the special status and social importance of motherhood and to take within their special abilities and conditions all necessary measures to promote the protection of motherhood, including maternity leave with pay, and to provide security for their jobs as long as necessary with a view to allowing women to fulfil their role as mothers without prejudice to their professional and public activities;

5. Appeals to Governments to promote the establishment of appropriate facilities for child-care and education of children as a means of combining motherhood with economic, political, social, cultural and other activities of women and thus to provide assistance to women in their full integration in their societies;

6. Calls upon the United Nations in its future activities aimed at the realization of the objectives and tasks of the forward-looking strategies of implementation for the advancement of women for the period up to the year 2000 to duly take into account all aspects of the role of women in society.

Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution

Support for women in island developing countries

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.34, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Mindful of the fact that many countries of the United Nations system are island developing countries,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions concerning island developing countries including resolution 39/212, which recognizes the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, in particular those which suffer handicaps due especially to their smallness, remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters, constraints in transport, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on few commodities, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Noting the special problems of insularity including difficulties of creating efficient transport and communications links, the fragility of ecosystem and the difficulties encountered in the effective management of ocean space,

Recognizing further the specific constraints of small size, including small internal markets, with consequent diseconomies of scale, heavy dependence on one or few commodities or services, limited natural resources, limited ability to promote research and development in social and technological spheres, migration of skilled personnel, high per capita cost of infrastructure as well as inadequate infrastructure administration and other essential services,

1. Recognizes that in their quest for integration into economic activity, women in many island developing countries are constrained by the absence of a wide variety of options for employment and enterprise, thereby limiting their progress in achieving the goals of the Decade;

2. Notes that the consequent tendency to migrate adversely affects the stability of the family with attendant negative impact on society;
3. Recognizes that the difficult problems of island developing countries, including the lack of national infrastructure, impede the establishment and operation of social support services oriented towards the integration and participation of women in society, especially in the areas of employment, health and education;
4. Emphasizes the importance of increasing social support systems and activities in formal and non-formal education, vocational and professional training and in health services;
5. Calls for Governments to allocate increased resources for programmes which will expand women's options for employment and integrate them more fully into the development process through inter alia increased access to credit, increased training in science and technology for greater participation in agricultural and industrial sectors and improvement in entrepreneurial skills;
6. Requests United Nations organizations, including the regional commissions, specialized agencies, international financial institutions and the international non-governmental organizations, to take account of the specific circumstances and needs of women in island developing countries, especially with respect to resource allocation, technical assistance and training;
7. Requests continued support for research and data collection on the special needs of women in island developing countries;
8. Urges that all seminars or workshops on the situation of island developing countries held within the United Nations system include consideration of and recommendations for activities and measures to promote the integration and participation of women in development to the year 2000 and beyond;
9. Requests the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report to be presented to the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 39/212 to examine the special situation of women in island developing countries.

Barbados, Canada, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Philippines
and Sierra Leone: draft resolution

Health immunization

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.35, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Bearing in mind the extreme financial and emotional strains that hundreds of millions of women experience as a result of the recurring illnesses, disabilities and deaths of their infants and children (these deaths alone are estimated at a million a year), with the full recognition that this condition is further compounded by the budgetary reductions in social services brought about by the economic recession,

Reaffirming the United Nations goal of universal immunization by the year 1990,

Calls upon all Governments, intergovernmental agencies, and non-governmental organizations to intensify and accelerate their efforts to provide nation-wide basic preventive health measures for all women and children, setting as one major target immunization against the six childhood killer diseases (tuberculosis, polio, whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus and measles) and against tetanus for pregnant women in the context of primary health care. Where appropriate, immunization against rubella should be given to girls before puberty.

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Women and education, training and job promotion

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.36)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting that the number of women workers has nearly doubled during the latest 25 years,

Considering that women to a great extent still occupy the lowest paid, monotonous and automation-threatened jobs,

Concerned that the female unemployment rate is generally more serious than that of men, i.e. women are more often and for longer periods rendered jobless,

Aware that women's special lack of job opportunities is often the result of traditional and stereotyped views on sex roles, resulting inter alia in different levels of education between men and women, and in a lack of appropriate and specialized qualification of women,

Conscious that to some extent women's narrower choice of occupation and different level of aspirations plays a part in their weaker position at the labour market,

1. Calls upon specialized agencies, such as the ILO and UNESCO, to promote the understanding of the importance of women's equal admission to the labour market and occupation, on an equal footing with men, at all levels, including the top executive levels;

2. Appeals to INSTRAW (United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the Advancement of Women) and other relevant national and international research institutions to study the obstacles to women's equal job opportunities, and, if possible, to set forward action-oriented proposals aimed at reverting the uneven situation;

3. Requests research institutions to establish research by, about and for women, making more visible women's contributions and views;

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90. 4. Calls upon Governments, other authorities, institutions, parents and employers to pay special attention to girls' school education at all levels and to opening girls' minds to new possibilities, with a view to:

(a) Broadening girls' choice of courses and vocational education and encouraging girls' entering into new fields of employment or fields previously the domain of men;

(b) At the same time securing that the girls/women pioneers are not by themselves and thus in an isolated situation, but making provisions for more girls/women to go together into non-traditional fields and thus enabling them to support each other;

(c) Changing negative attitudes towards the capabilities of female employees;

(d) Opening the eyes of authorities, social partners, teachers and vocational guides for the advantages of breaking down the gender monopoly in many occupations;

(e) Attaching special consultants on equality on the labour market to institutions responsible for assignment of work and employment exchange;

(f) Recognizing the use of positive action, for instance extra job training, as a provisional means to bringing about a more equal job distribution between men and women; and

(g) If necessary, changing the contents of jobs and occupations to better correspond with women's conditions, interests, values and expectations.

Botswana, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Italy, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia and Zimbabwe:
draft resolution

Women's contribution to food security

(document A/CNRP.116/C.1/L.39, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recognizing the major role that women play in producing and providing food,

Noting that cultivation of food crops and raising of small ruminants and poultry are often women's responsibility but are generally neglected in national and international assistance,

Recalling the resolutions of Governments particularly in Africa to place more emphasis on women's contributions in the food system and stimulate more action on their behalf as expressed in the Preparatory Regional Meetings for the United Nations Conference to Review and Appraise the Women's Decade, the Lagos Plan of Action and the Harare Inter-Governmental Regional Conference,

Recalling also the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/14 of 9 November 1979, particularly with regard to the integration of women in rural development, (source: General Assembly resolution 37/59, fifth preambular paragraph),

Concerned that food shortages in many developing countries increase dependency on food imports and food aid while food self-reliance could be economically justified,

Concerned about the introduction of technology and changes in cropping patterns which often harms rather than benefits rural women and the cause of food security at both national and household levels,

Determined to increase rural women's access to resources and opportunities which can support the realization of their full potential,

1. Calls on Governments to:

(a) Reflect in government development plans the contribution which women farmers make to development, and the importance to food security of channelling more assistance to them as a priority;

(b) Give new emphasis in policies, plans, action and research to food crops and women's related responsibilities, in order to ensure food security;

(c) Improve the information on women in agriculture and its use particularly in connection with national statistics programmes with greater attention to adequacy of indicators and disaggregation of data by sex;

(d) Give emphasis to research into traditional foods, their production, processing, preservation, storage, marketing, nutritional aspects and modes of use and promotion;

(e) Endeavour to sensitize the relevant Ministries to the activities of rural women related to food security; ensure liaison between women's associations and central planning authorities in monitoring and co-ordinating the development of projects under the various Ministries, in order to avoid duplication and fill in the principal gaps;

(f) Encourage more women to participate in planning and decision-making processes to ensure that the above points are respected;

(g) Train rural women in the process of project identification, planning and preparation and monitoring and evaluation; consider liaison with non-governmental organizations as well as international agencies and donors in the implementation of this recommendation;

(h) Respect women farmers' needs for land and guard against deterioration of land rights they may already have, while working to promote ownership and access;

(i) Change existing laws and practices which may limit women's ownership and access to land itself or to better quality land;

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(j) Establish programmes which make land available to women's groups for collective production and for use as collateral for services and inputs which may otherwise be denied them;

(k) Promote drainage and irrigation programmes for production of food as well as cash crops, and make these available to women farmers as well as men;

(l) Make necessary provisions for the development of appropriate tools and technologies for women farmers' tasks; and provide assistance to ensure the proper management and maintenance of equipment;

(m) Facilitate the provision of credit to women on an equal basis with men as individuals and in groups for all food production processes in the food cycle;

(n) Promote and strengthen women's participation in existing farmers' organizations and co-operatives both as members and in leadership capacities;

(o) Encourage decentralization and the delivery of extension and training so that it will be available close to rural women's homes, promoting women's centres where the need exists, and providing integrated services through these including day-care centres;

(p) Include men and women together in training and extension programmes wherever feasible;

(q) Encourage more women to embark upon training in agricultural subjects and sensitize male personnel to the special needs of women;

2. Urges the international community particularly specialized agencies with programmes addressing rural women in food security - such as FAO, UNICEF, ILO and the World Bank would want - to intensify their efforts and actions to consult and support rural women through;

(a) Continuing and strengthening their assistance to Governments for these and related activities for women farmers as the basis for food security;

(b) Consulting and co-operating with respect to policies, programmes and projects in relation to women in food security;

(c) Devising new approaches and mobilizing resources to support rural women in their role and contribution to food security.

Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Women and industrialization*

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.40)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Bearing in mind the significant contribution of women to production processes in both developed and developing countries and the impact of industrial development on women as producers and consumers of manufactured goods,

Considering the findings of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, and provisions of the Third and Fourth General Conferences of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 1/ "Women in Industry" and of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, 2/ "Women, Science and Technology" on the implications of industrialization on the situation of women,

Considering that the economic recession and the changing technological environment in which industrial development is taking place strongly affect the participation of women,

Considering that the majority of women engaged in manufacturing in developing countries is employed in the small-scale and informal production sector where they struggle against social and cultural prejudices, lack of access to credit and the means of production and specialized training,

Considering that women in rural areas have been seriously affected by industrialization and have lost traditional income-generating occupations through industrial production of basic commodities and have been forced to become consumers where they were previously producers,

Recalling that women in the modern industrial sector are mainly concentrated in unskilled low-paid jobs with little upward mobility and are more vulnerable than men to displacement by the introduction of new technologies as men are generally given preference in training for the use of these technologies, and further considering the exploitation of women in export-processing zones,

Considering that women are still generally looked upon as supplementary income earners despite the fact that on average one third of all households in the world are headed by women as sole supporters of families, and consequently considering that existing obstacles towards equal access of women to training and employment contribute significantly towards a feminization of poverty,

* This draft resolution was referred to the Second Committee for consideration.

1/ ID/CONF.4/22, 11 April 1980, ID/CONF.5/46, 11 September 1984.

2/ A/CONF.81/16, 31 August 1979.

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1. Requests Member States to take into consideration the different implications of industrialization on men and women and therefore involve women in the design of industrial policies and strategies;
2. Urges Member States to encourage and ensure equal access of women to technical training and education and to prepare girls and young women through vocational guidance and career counselling for increased participation in production and production-related activities at all levels, particularly at the policy and decision-making level;
3. Requests Governments to adopt policies to support informal and small-scale production sectors where women are concentrated and which play an important role in supplying basic needs for local communities and to ensure that women have equal access with men to resources and means of production and technical and managerial extension services;
4. Further requests Member States to promote appropriate technologies for the needs and situations of women so as to liberate them from unnecessary time- and energy-consuming tasks and thus enable women to engage in income-generating activities;
5. Requests Member States to monitor scientific and technological advances to industrial production to ensure that any resulting reduction in employment or in working hours is equally shared by men and women;
6. Urges Member States to involve women in the planning and decision-making process in science and technology and in all phases of implementation and to take special measures to employ qualified women at managerial levels and improve working conditions for women in science and technology fields;
7. Calls upon UNIDO and other relevant United Nations organizations, including the regional commissions, and national and international non-governmental organizations, and bilateral and multilateral development organizations to devise instruments and machineries to involve women and consider the situation of women in the design and implementation of their programmes and projects and ensure access of women to vocational, technical, scientific and managerial education and training.

Mexico:* draft resolution

The effects of the external debt of the developing countries on women

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.43, as corrected)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Considering that the majority of the developing countries are at present suffering from a serious financial, economic and social crisis which has placed them in a precarious situation leading to increasing deterioration in the situation of broad groups of the population and particularly women,

* On behalf of the States members of the Latin American and Caribbean Group.

Bearing in mind that the problems of the developing countries caused by the critical situation mentioned are fundamentally aggravated by the growing and disproportionate external debt, the deterioration of the terms of trade and protectionism,

Gravely concerned at the negative consequences of the above-mentioned factors for the peoples of these countries and in particular for women, and at the difficult situation of these countries in meeting their international financial commitments,

Recognizing that one of the principal obstacles faced by the developing countries in their disproportionate external debt, for the servicing of which they must devote enormous sums of their export income and which have obliged them to adopt drastic adjustment measures that seriously affect their development targets, abruptly restricting domestic demand and imports at a considerable economic, social and political cost,

Recalling that just as there was shared responsibility between the parties involved at the origin of the debt, there must also be shared responsibility in the search for a permanent solution, which would benefit both the developing and the creditor developed countries,

Affirming that it is necessary to propose concrete and effective action both for the urgent and effective solution of the problem of the debt of the developing countries and for the full implementation of the measures contained in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which will benefit all peoples of the world, and especially women,

1. Urges the creditor developed countries to become fully aware of the need to find urgent and viable solutions to the problem of the external debt of the developing countries and to express their political will in that direction, by agreeing on payment conditions and interest rates compatible with acceptable growth rates in the economies of the debtor countries, which would contribute to the effective improvement of the living conditions of their populations and towards stimulating the process of economic and social development, which would help to reactivate the entire world economy;

2. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to examine periodically the negative effects on the status of women of the critical situation in the developing countries that has been caused inter alia by the disproportionate external debt, by the deterioration in the relationship of trade prices, by all forms of growing protectionism and inequitable financial and monetary practices and to inform the Economic and Social Council at its summer sessions;

3. Requests the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and agencies of the United Nations system, particularly the regional economic commissions, to prepare the corresponding studies and to submit appropriate recommendations to serve as an input for the Commission on the Status of Women in implementation of the mandate specified in paragraph 2 and above.

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Bangladesh, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Haiti,
India, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan,
Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone,
Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and
Zambia: draft resolution

Women, population and development

(text amalgamating documents A/CONF.116/C.1/L.45 and L.74)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the report of the International Population Conference in Mexico in 1984, which inter alia states:

- That the principal aim of social, economic and cultural development, of which population goals and policies are integral parts, is to improve the standards of living and quality of life of the people;
 - The urgency of achieving the full integration of women in society on an equal basis with men and of abolishing any form of discrimination against women;
 - That the ability of women to determine their own fertility forms an important basis for the enjoyment of other rights;
 - That in order to provide women with the freedom to participate fully in the life of society, it is equally necessary for men to share fully with women responsibilities in the areas of family planning, child-rearing and all other aspects of family life;
 - That it is important to raise the level of education attained by women as an end in itself and because of its close link to child survival and spacing;
 - That too many, too close, too early and too late pregnancies are a major cause of maternal, infant and childhood mortality and morbidity;
 - That in the design and implementation of fertility policies, Governments must respect individual rights while at the same time giving full recognition to the important role of the family,
1. Requests all Governments to provide all women and men with information and education about family planning and with access to high quality, safe and effective family planning services, including appropriate care follow-up. The family programmes should be integrated with efforts to reduce maternal, infant and child mortality, female illiteracy and steps to improve the condition of women in society;
 2. Further requests all Governments to ensure that adolescents, both boys and girls, receive adequate education, including family-life education, with due consideration given to the role, rights and obligations of parents to changing individual and cultural values. Suitable family planning information and services should be made available within the changing socio-cultural framework of each country;

3. Recognizes and supports the innovative role which non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, can play in improving the availability and effectiveness of family planning services;

4. Stresses the need to increase the quality of family planning programmes, and to that effect give priority to training and operational research, including research on socio-cultural attitudes and traditions;

5. Urges all Governments to ensure the participation of women in the formulation and implementation of population policies, plans and programmes, including family planning;

6. Calls upon the international community to assist Governments in implementing these recommendations and to increase support to ensure that women participate in and benefit from all population and family planning programmes. The United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the World Bank, as well as WHO and UNICEF, have a special responsibility in this area.

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, France, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger and Senegal: draft resolution

The Family Code

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.47)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

In view of continuing illiteracy in many developing countries and particularly among the female population,

Considering the fact that the female population is often ignorant of its most elementary rights, and in particular of provisions regarding family law,

Aware of the inappropriateness in certain States of texts governing family matters, inherited from the colonial past, in the light of social realities and mentalities,

Recommends:

1. That particular support be given by the international community and the institutions in the United Nations system to States wishing to set up a Family Code that would be consistent with realities;

2. That information campaigns be organized in these States in order to make women in urban and rural environments aware of the provisions of the Code thus worked out.

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Algeria, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Italy, Liberia, Morocco, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela: draft resolution

Commercial publicity harmful to the dignity of women

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.50)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

In view of the moral aggression of which women are victims in the second half of the Decade owing to the mass communication media in the majority of countries:

- (a) By the use of their image as a sex object,
- (b) By the use of their image to stimulate the consumption of tobacco and alcohol,

Urges Governments to establish specific measures to eradicate from publicity harmful propaganda that affronts the dignity of women, offends children and encourages young persons to consume alcohol and tobacco.

Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Classification of women in census documents

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.51)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting that in the United Nations Decade for Women one of the recommendations of the World Plan of Action has not been fulfilled, namely, the one referring to the introduction of classification parameters to break down data on women in census documents,

Noting also that this recommendation is of the utmost importance for measuring progress in the integration of women in development,

Urges the Governments of the countries to make recommendations to their planning bodies so as to permit an improvement of census data collection forms, separating parameters on women, especially as far as health, education, and employment are concerned.

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Venezuela: draft resolution

Women and shelter

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.52)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recognizing that adequate shelter, water and sanitation is a basic human necessity, and aware that one billion, a quarter of the world's population, do not have adequate shelter and live in extremely unsanitary and unhealthy conditions,

Aware that women and children form the majority of the population of squatter areas and yet are the most vulnerable to severe unhealthy conditions,

Deeply concerned that, in spite of increased action by Governments and international organizations, the housing situation for the poor in third world countries is deteriorating rapidly,

Concerned also that women in many countries do not have adequate access to land and security of tenure nor do they have access to credits and loans for upgrading their shelter, or to training and opportunities for livelihood activities to augment family resources for shelter,

In full support of the objectives of and programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, 1987 as endorsed by General Assembly resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982,

1. Calls upon the women of the world to organize themselves with the aim to initiate, promote and implement shelter and settlement development and upgrading for the urban and rural poor in developing countries;

2. Urges Governments to give high priority to the development and upgrading of the shelter and sanitary conditions of the poor and disadvantaged through programmes that adequately relate to the massive scale of the problem;

3. Recommends that these programmes form part of an integrated and comprehensive shelter strategy which includes the upgrading and improvement of housing, water supply and environmental conditions, primary health care, education, training and income-generating activities, in particular for the urban and rural poor with special emphasis on satisfying the needs of women and their active participation;

4. Further recommends that Governments take appropriate action, through legislation and other means, to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women with respect to access to land and security of tenure, access to credits and loans for shelter improvements and access to services and public utilities, as well as to training and opportunities to contribute to family income for shelter;

5. Urges the specialized agencies and other international organizations, as well as financial institutions, bilateral aid agencies and non-governmental organizations, to co-operate with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements in promoting and supporting the efforts of Governments.

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Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Hungary, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution

Maternal mortality

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.53, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling the resolution of the thirty-eighth World Health Assembly, which called upon Member States "to show greater concern ... for women's physical and mental health" (WHA 38.27),

Concerned that complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death among women in many developing countries,

Emphasizing that data from the World Health Organization show that women in these countries, when they give birth, have a chance of dying that is more than 100 times greater than that of women in developed countries, and that these women run this risk many times during their lives,

Considering that most maternal deaths can be avoided through preventive care (such as prenatal and family planning services), the assistance of trained health personnel during delivery, and prompt medical treatment of unavoidable complications,

Urges Governments, in co-operation with intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations, to make the reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity a priority, and to take appropriate action without delay within primary health care.

Central African Republic, Chad, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Niger, Senegal and Togo: draft resolution

Chadian women and children living in the armed conflict areas

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.54, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Determined to work for the maintenance of peace and the improvement of security conditions of women and children living in zones affected by armed conflict,

Considering that, in working out strategies of action for the advancement of women, peace, security and national independence are indispensable prerequisites for the pursuit of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Considering the violence of which Chadian women and children living in the armed conflict areas are victims and the serious threat to their lives,

Considering that the advancement of Chadian women must necessarily be brought about through peace,

1. Deplores the inhuman situation suffered by Chadian women and children living in the armed conflict areas;
2. Appeals for solidarity to all the countries present and to women in the whole world to undertake new action to ensure that Chadian women and children living in the armed conflict areas should regain the peace that is necessary for their development and advancement;
3. Calls on the international community to give total support to the search for a definitive peace in Chad.

Austria, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Pakistan, Spain,
Sweden and Tunisia: draft resolution

Unemployment

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.58, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting that the widespread unemployment results in increased hardship for the lowest strata of wage earners, and particularly for women,

Aware of the fact that working conditions and real wages and social benefits deteriorate as a consequence of the scarcity of jobs,

1. Requests States to consider measures to impede a further deterioration of working conditions and of levels of income, especially among low-income groups where many women are to be found;
2. Requests to eliminate segregated employment markets through special educational and training schemes;
3. Calls upon Governments to encourage job creating programmes in industries;
4. Calls for a general reduction of working hours without reduction of wages;
5. Urges Governments to take measures for an equitable distribution of job opportunities;
6. Demands that unemployed people should enjoy social security and should receive a satisfactory minimum income that should in a satisfactory way cover their living expenses.

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Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Hungary and Indonesia:
draft resolution

Participation of women in the process of restructuring international
economic relations on a just and democratic basis

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.60)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United
Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Taking into account that women play an important role in the economic development of their countries, as well as in the process of economic co-operation among all countries and peoples, and reaffirming the decisions of the World Conferences in Mexico City and Copenhagen, which emphasized the important role played by women in socio-economic development at both national and international levels and in the establishment of a new international economic order,

Referring to General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Considering that restructuring world economy with the emphasis on the new international economic order is one of the most important problems of our time,

Taking into account that the implementation of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace depends to a significant extent on establishing equitable international economic relations as an essential condition for comprehensive economic and social development of the developing countries and the world as a whole,

Taking also into account the deterioration of the international economic relations and the continuing world economic crisis, which constitute not merely a cyclic phenomenon but rather a symptom of structural disproportions marked, inter alia, by the growing imbalances and inequalities detrimental to the prospects of the developing countries,

Reaffirming once again that imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, exploitation, policies of force and all manifestations of foreign occupation and domination constitute a serious obstacle to economic and social progress and that the elimination of those factors is essential for economic development of all countries, improving the status of women, ensuring effective international economic co-operation and establishing a new international economic order based on equality and justice,

Reaffirming once again that the problems of women are also the problems of society as a whole and that they are closely related to the level, structure and pace of overall development and that slow progress in certain countries in improving the status of women results from inadequate economic and social development,

Emphasizing the importance of effective mobilization and integration of women in the overall process of development and of a full and meaningful participation of women in the social, political, economic and cultural life of society,

1. Emphasizes once again an urgent need for restructuring international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis as a major factor for advancement of the status of women and the important role of women in this process;

2. Calls upon the Governments of all countries to take effective measures to influence the process of international economic co-operation, focusing on matters of substance and bearing in mind the need to resolve the urgent structural problems facing world economy and to promote the establishment of a new international economic order using for these purposes the early convening within the United Nations of global negotiations in accordance with resolution 34/136;

3. Considers that the objectives, strategies and measures to improve women's socio-economic status and their role in economic development should be an integral part of national development plans and of efforts to establish a new international economic order;

4. Recommends the Governments of all countries to take effective measures for organizing and implementing concrete programmes aimed at integrating women in the process of development in order, inter alia, to expand the participation of women in matters of international economic co-operation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to transmit to the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as part of the documents of that Committee, a special report to consider the contribution of women to the solution of problems of restructuring international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis.

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Palestinian women and children

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.61)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Having been apprised of the situation of Palestinian women, particularly in the territories under Israeli occupation,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling further the provisions of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, and in particular article I of the said Covenants,

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Recalling the United Nations resolutions relevant to racism and racial discrimination,

Recalling also the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the applicability of this Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Alarmed by the persistence of Israel in its policies and practices to deny the Palestinian people the exercise of their inalienable rights,

Affirming that such denial by Israel constitutes an obstacle to the development and equality of Palestinian women,

Expressing regret that the United Nations endeavours to convene an International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with General Assembly resolutions have met with a negative response by some Governments,

Affirming that the establishment of peace in the Middle East and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people enhance the opportunities for the development and equality of Palestinian women,

1. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, abide by the above-mentioned Declaration, Covenants and resolutions and cease and rescind all its policies and practices against the Palestinian population in the occupied Palestinian territory,

2. Endorses the call of the United Nations General Assembly to convene an International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provision of United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/58 C,

3. Calls on all United Nations organs and specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide immediate and adequate assistance projects which will contribute to improving the living condition of Palestinian women and children.

Austria, Dominican Republic, Pakistan and Somalia: draft resolution

Genetic technology

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.62)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Affirming that the decision of a woman to reproduce life should be left to the choice of the individual,

Considering that the desire to have children has led to new discoveries in science and research,

Aware of the problems that have arisen as a result of new scientific developments, in particular in the field of genetic technology,

Considering that the capability of women to reproduce life should not be infringed by political programmes which do not allow freedom of choice to the individual,

Taking into account that awareness should equally be promoted to the possibility that human organs could be used commercially,

1. Urges Governments to closely monitor developments in the field of genetic technology;

2. Urges further Governments to seek ways to guarantee the application of genetic technology exclusively for purposes that are accepted by mankind;

3. Calls upon Governments to draw attention to problems presented by the possible misuse of the reproduction of human life for profiteering purposes and by the system of surrogate mothers;

4. Requests Governments of all countries to take effective steps to prevent the commercial use of human organs.

Austria, Liberia, Spain, Tunisia and United States of America:
draft resolution

Sexual violence against women and children

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.63)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Taking into consideration that people in various societies are scarcely aware about sexual violence against women,

Recognizing the lack of public awareness of the detrimental effect of violence on the mental and physical health of women,

Gravely concerned about the fact that female children become victims of sexual abuse and violence much more frequently than is, up to now, generally being assumed,

Recognizing that due to potential public discrimination women often refrain from prosecuting the offender,

1. Calls upon Governments to take appropriate steps to protect, in an effective manner, women and children from any form of violence;

2. Urges Governments to take legislative measures in the penal law to ensure that women are not victimized again and criminalized as victims and that penal law procedures should prevent to the effects:

- That court decisions take into consideration the way of living of the victim before the assault;
- Should guarantee that a person of confidence attends the trial;
- Should enable the court to rule out the public upon the request of the victim;

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- Should protect the victim's privacy by a general prohibition to take photographs in court and a prohibition to mention the name of the victim in the media;

3. Requests Governments to provide psychological training of court members (judges).

Islamic Republic of Iran: draft resolution

Global concerns for peace and the plight of women

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.64)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling the principles of the United Nations Charter,

Considering and respecting the supreme human values and international laws and documents such as the Fourth Geneva Convention, 1949 and First Protocol, resolution XIII of 12 May 1968 and the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations; resolutions 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, and resolution 2597 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2674 (XXV) and 2675 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 and resolution 3318 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 which concerns the degradation of women's status and calls for the protection of women and children during periods of war,

With respect to the particular emphasis of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace on the issue of women in areas affected by armed conflict, foreign intervention and threats to peace,

1. Deplores the inhuman plight of women and children under the apartheid régime in South Africa and the usurper zionist régime in Palestine. The Conference hereby urges the condemnation of these crimes committed against humanity, especially women and children;
2. Condemns the superfluous expenditures of the arms race and its expansionist strategies into space (Star Wars) and urges the diversion of the expenditures to deprived parts of the world, in particular, the famine-stricken parts of Africa, wherein the lives of thousands of women and children are endangered;
3. Appeals to the international community to take the necessary and actual positive measures to protect rights of people living or residing in the non-military zones, with special consideration given to women and children;
4. Appeals to parties involved in war to refrain from taking women and children as captives, and subjecting women to sordid and immoral acts such as rape. The international community should not hesitate to condemn and punish the perpetrators of such crimes;
5. With regard to United Nations Security Council reports S/15834 of 10 June 1983 and S/16897 of January 1985 concerning the breach of international

laws and regulations, prohibiting attacks on non-military zones and residential areas, and concerning the crimes committed against the women (in Iran) by the Iraqi forces, the Conference strongly urges the condemnation of the aggressor.

Document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.79

Amendment submitted by the delegation of Iraq to the draft resolution contained in document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.64

Replace paragraph 5 by:

5. Affirms the need for compliance with Security Council resolutions and other international initiatives designed to bring about peace between the two parties to the armed conflict between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to save women in the area from the sufferings inflicted on them as a result of the conflict and to give them the opportunity of participating in the development process in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Mali:* draft resolution

Namibia

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.66)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Considering the fact that 1985 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Realizing that the United Nations Decade for Women is coming to an end,

Gravely concerned with the delay in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 of 1978,

Deeply concerned by the perpetual sufferings of the Namibian women under the illegal occupation of the racist South African régime backed by its imperialist allies and further concerned by the utilization of Namibian territory as a springboard for attacking and destabilizing neighbouring States,

1. Demands the immediate implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 of 1978;

2. Condemns in no uncertain terms the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Windhoek and declares it null and void and states that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to it or to any representative or organ established in pursuance thereof;

* On behalf of the States members of the African Group.

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3. Condemns in the strongest terms the forceful conscription of Namibian men from the age of 17-55 years into the racist army in order to consolidate and facilitate widespread repression throughout the country;

4. Demands the release of all Namibian political prisoners including Mrs. Ida Jimmy and Gertrude Kandanga;

5. Rejects South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with resolution 435 (1978) and vigorously condemns the use of Namibian territory as a base to infiltrate into Angola and other independent neighbouring States by the armed bandits, recruited, trained and financed by the racist régime of Pretoria;

6. Calls upon all women of the world to support and assist all the bodies fighting to put an end to colonialism in Namibia.

Mali:* draft resolution

Refugee and displaced women

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.68, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women on the activities and programmes concerning refugee and displaced women,

Recalling all relevant conventions, resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations, regional organizations, in particular the Organization of African Unity on the problems of refugees,

Having also considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the programmes and activities concerning women refugees,

1. Expresses its deep concern on the painful conditions in which refugee and displaced women, mothers in particular, find themselves;

2. Appeals to all States Members of the United Nations to take all the necessary measures to eliminate the root causes that give rise to refugees;

3. Appeals also to the international community to give material and financial assistance to refugee and displaced women, in particular African refugees who constitute a considerable proportion of the refugee population;

4. Invites the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to increase its assistance to host countries in financing specific programmes geared towards women refugees;

* On behalf of the States members of the African Group.

5. Appeals to the international community, donor countries and funding agencies to give increased assistance to host countries to alleviate their burden by strengthening their existing infrastructures;

6. Urges those States that have not so far signed or ratified the 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees, the 1967 Protocol on refugees, the relevant regional instruments, in particular the 1969 OAU convention on refugees, to do so;

7. Urges all countries to find durable solutions to the tragic situation of refugees;

8. Requests the United Nations Secretary-General to sensitize to the maximum world opinion on the condition of refugees and the particular problems of refugee and displaced women.

Dominican Republic, Mali* and Suriname: draft resolution

Front-line States

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.69, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Gravely concerned about the undeclared war being waged by the Pretoria régime against the independent neighbouring States,

Alarmed by the suffering imposed on the neighbouring States, especially on women and children as the direct result of the massacres and other acts of terrorism perpetrated by the South African racist army and puppet armed bandits,

Commending the front-line States and Lesotho for their resistance to Pretoria's military pressures and economic blackmail aimed at forcing them to abandon their traditional support of the struggle for the liberation of Namibia and South Africa itself,

Convinced of the imperative and urgent need for the international community to render more material and moral support to these countries in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions,

1. Strongly condemns the South African racist régime for the unprovoked and premeditated acts of aggression against the independent neighbouring States, and in particular the recent attacks against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Botswana, Lesotho and Zambia;

2. Further strongly condemns the Pretoria régime for the recruitment, training and financing of mercenaries and armed bandits used to commit massacres and other acts of terrorism against the innocent civilian population of the front-line States, including women and children;

* On behalf of the States members of the African Group.

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3. Commends the front-line States and Lesotho for their unswerving commitment to the liberation struggle in South Africa and calls on the international community to assist these States;

4. Demands an immediate cessation of all South African acts of destabilization and aggression against the front-line States;

5. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal by all the South African racist troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela; draft resolution

Latin American and Caribbean women and the critical economic situation

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.70)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Considering that the majority of the Latin American and Caribbean countries are passing through a serious economic crisis, characterized by low rates of economic growth, high inflation, persistent unemployment, a restricted volume of trade and net export of financial resources towards the advanced countries, all of which has reduced production and per capita income to the levels that the region had attained a decade earlier,

Considering that in recent years the countries in the region have had to make drastic efforts for economic adjustment, being obliged to interrupt or restrict programmes directed towards improving the living conditions and welfare of the population, thus directly affecting women,

Considering that this serious situation originated inter alia from fiscal, monetary and commercial policies adopted unilaterally by the developed countries, without taking due account of their negative effects on the international economy as a whole and the economy of the Latin American and Caribbean countries in particular,

Considering that the crisis particularly affects women and especially those in the lower income groups, since it is they that bear responsibility for compensating for the reduction in family income and available social services by an increase in domestic work, while their level of health and nutrition deteriorate and they enter the labour market on increasingly unfavourable conditions,

1. Urges Governments to take into account in programmes of economic adjustment the urgent need to satisfy the demand of the female population for employment, health and education;

2. Urges the industrialized countries to:

- Put an end to the protectionist tendencies that have a negative effect on the developing countries' exports of manufactures, in the production of which there is large participation by female labour;

- Contribute to the stabilization of prices of raw materials, the decline in which seriously affects rural women in Latin America;
- Protect the labour rights of women working in transnational corporations, particularly in in-bound assembly plants; and
- Provide the best conditions for the reception of female workers who emigrate to the more advanced countries in order to satisfy labour demand, most of whom wish to return to their own countries when economic conditions improve;

3. Urges the Governments of the creditor countries and other interested economic agents to initiate a political dialogue in order to find a long-term global solution to the problem of debt and barriers to international trade. This dialogue will open the way for a search for stability and economic recovery which inter alia will make it possible to advance towards the expansion of employment and the improvement of health and education for the women of Latin America, who have the right to demand that genuine equality, development and peace are achieved by the year 2000;

4. Appeals to the solidarity of all women so that, according to their special circumstances, they may recognize the joint responsibility of the creditor and debtor countries for the present economic crisis in Latin America and the need for equitable sharing of the costs of economic adjustment.

Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
draft resolution

Women and the environment

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.71)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Notes with appreciation the activities of Governments, non-governmental and international organizations, particularly the United Nations Environmental Programme, to protect, enhance, improve and manage more effectively the environment,

Recognizes that significant progress has been made since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, in the identification of environmental problems, the institutional and technical measures for resolving these problems, as well as the understanding of the interrelationships between people, development, resources and environment,

Conscious that development must not only increase standards of living, but must also improve the quality of life for men and women equally,

Agrees that development must not destroy the ecological base on which critical life support systems, such as water, soil, forests, on which human survival is dependent,

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1. Urges women to be more conscious of the crucial role they play in environmental and natural resource management;

2. Requests international organizations, particularly the United Nations Environment Programme, to provide information on how women can play an active role in combating serious environmental problems such as desertification, deforestation, depletion of plant genetic resources, proliferation of hazardous chemicals and mismanagement of water resources, water pollution, urban noise and air pollution as well as in preventing the wasteful use of resources in the home, agriculture, commerce and industry;

3. Recommends government, bilateral and multilateral funding agencies to adequately take environmental considerations into account in development projects and, where appropriate, assess the environmental impact of such projects, particularly during feasibility studies and project planning stages;

4. Further recommends that in addition to economic criteria for evaluation of projects, societal benefits must also be included, specifically assessment of the participation of and impact upon women;

5. Calls upon Governments to promote, adopt and implement sustainable development policies that, while promoting development, will ensure that natural resources are rationally used and prudently conserved as well as the environment protected, for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Japan, Pakistan and Sierra Leone: draft resolution

Reporting system on the advancement of women

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.72)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Recalling resolutions 3520 (XXX) and 33/186 which stressed the crucial importance of a reporting system for the effective implementation of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Taking into account resolution 40 of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/20 on the need to strengthen future work of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Considering both the considerable effort required from Member States and the various components of the United Nations system in order to answer increasingly complex and diversified questionnaires and the need to streamline the present reporting channels in order to ensure a more effective integrated reporting system,

1. Requests that the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-first session consider ways and means of ensuring a more efficient integrated system and that the inter-agency meeting convened by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs/Branch for the Advancement of Women, acting as focal point of the United Nations system, establish appropriate reporting procedures accordingly;

2. Requests, meanwhile, that in order to permit the Commission on the Status of Women to have a complete picture of all issues pertaining to the advancement of women, all reports on such issues presented directly to the General Assembly or to other Commissions of the Economic and Social Council be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women for its information;

3. Recommends that questionnaires for the reporting be prepared with the assistance of selected national machineries.

Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Guinea, Iceland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Women and development: principles and priorities

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.76)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recognizing that development is a total process which requires the participation of both women and men in order to be effective,

Recognizing further the extent to which women have not benefited equally with men from the development process,

Recalling that the United Nations Decade for Women has resulted in important advances for women but that progress has been insufficient,

Considering that inadequate account has been taken by development planners in national Governments and in multilateral and bilateral development agencies of the role of women as contributors to economic development and social progress, particularly of the fact that the income of women is crucial not only to women's individual self-reliance but also to raising the standard of living of the family, and to the overall development of the community and society,

Recognizing the significant contribution women have already made to national economies and that the resource which they represent remains only partially tapped,

Bearing in mind the challenge to public and private sectors to find ways of fulfilling their potential by incorporating women fully in the economic process,

Considering also that while some development policies and programmes have had a positive impact on the social and economic condition of women, there have also been cases where the impact has been negative,

Aware that many countries have accepted commitments to the rights of women to participate in the process of development, and to benefit from its fruits,

Concerned, however, that lack of progress in building women's autonomy and raising their status has impeded their integration in development on an equal basis with men,

Recognizing the need to relieve the time and energy constraints on women in order to free their energies to engage in productive enterprise,

Noting with particular concern that insufficient attention has been given in development policies and programmes to the role of women in agriculture and food production, forestry, energy and water management,

Alarmed at the aggravated food situation especially in Africa where the existence of millions is threatened by hunger, recognizing in particular the extent to which women's lack of access to land and modern technologies has contributed to the problem and recognizing the capacity of women to make a vital contribution to the solution of food production problems,

1. Calls upon national Governments and multilateral and bilateral development agencies to make explicit their policies on women and development and in particular to ensure that sectoral development policies and programmes include strategies to promote the participation of women as contributors and beneficiaries on an equal basis with men;

2. Urges national Governments and multilateral and bilateral development agencies to give high priority to programmes and projects which strengthen women's autonomy, including programmes to stimulate the formation and growth of women's organizations and women's groups and to give financial and organizational support to their activities when needed;

3. Recommends strongly that in order to transform policies into concrete results that specific and reviewable plans of action be developed by all programming units in all sectors and endorsed at the highest organizational level; such plans should establish responsibility, accountability and timeframes for implementation, provide for monitoring and evaluation, establish quantitative targets and should include necessary support programmes such as staff training on women's role in development in all sectors;

4. Urges that in national development planning, priority be given to women's training and income generation, including the alleviation of women's time and energy constraints stemming from the demands of household work in order to free women to engage in productive enterprise and protect women from health-damaging overwork; priority should also be given to increasing women's access to and control over productive resources particularly title to land, credit, technical training and appropriate technologies, and if necessary to supplement development programmes with support services, e.g. day care and nursery schools, adjustment of credit-worthiness criteria and additional special measures such as training, to set women on an equal footing with men;

5. Recommends that all development projects include a strategy to benefit women and that all project evaluations include an assessment of impact on women; to this effect, women in the project's target population should be involved in all phases of the project cycle from planning through evaluation, and this at all levels from local to national;

6. Calls upon national Governments, multilateral and bilateral development agencies to co-ordinate with each other and with non-governmental organizations, especially women's grass-root organizations, in order to benefit from their assistance in identifying needs and formulating projects, and to ensure that women's integration into development is based on women's own priorities;

7. Recommends that increased and co-ordinated effort be given at the national, regional and international levels to the improvement of information bases on women and development, including detailed studies of the position of women in the local society, their access to and control over means of production, legal and de facto rights, level of education, prevailing cultural factors, etc. The studies should contain sex-disaggregated statistics on a macro and micro level, action-oriented research as well as methodologies to identify and monitor over time the extent to which financial and technical support is provided to development programmes and projects which improve the situation of women;

8. Urges that priority attention be given to women's participation in sectors where their important role has often been ignored in the past, such as agriculture and food production, processing, marketing and distribution, particularly in Africa where women have a vital contribution to make to the resolution of the critical food situation, as well as to other sectors such as water and sanitation and human settlements which are important to human health and well-being and to energy, forestry and protection of the natural environment which help sustain all people;

9. Recommends that review of progress under this resolution take place in conjunction with the review of the Forward-looking Strategies.

Dominican Republic, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Somalia, Thailand and United States of America: draft resolution

Refugee and displaced women

(text amalgamating documents A/CONF.115/C.1/L.33, L.38 and L.77)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recalling previous calls for implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions posing solutions to those international situations which have given rise to the problem of refugees, thereby creating conditions enabling safe and honourable repatriation,

Noting with regret that, despite efforts by the international community and the agencies concerned of the United Nations system, there has been a lack of progress in finding solutions to such situations,

Noting with great concern that refugees and displaced persons continue to flee their countries in great numbers and that women and children constitute a vast majority among them,

Bearing in mind the various root causes which have brought about nearly 10 million refugees and many more displaced persons in the world today,

Recognizing that, in the various parts of the world where there are refugees and displaced women and their children, special needs continue to exist for their relief, physical security, rehabilitation, voluntary repatriation, and resettlement,

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Noting with appreciation the special programmes being implemented by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in recognition of such special needs and interests of refugee women and their children,

Aware that a large number of refugee women are found in developing countries of South and South-East Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, and that an excessively heavy burden has been placed on the economies and infrastructures of these developing countries, particularly the first asylum countries, adversely affecting their economic and social development, as well as their security and stability,

Recognizing that these countries cannot by themselves bear the heavy burden of providing adequate shelter, protection from rape and other forms of sexual violence, nutrition, health care, education and employment opportunities,

Noting with appreciation the role played by the voluntary humanitarian non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations, the International Red Cross, the United Nations system and in particular the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme in rendering assistance to the best of their limited resources,

Noting also with appreciation the humanitarian aid extended both bilaterally and through the United Nations system by many Member States,

1. Strongly opposes all acts of violation of the United Nations Charter and international law, particularly the denial of the right of people to self-determination and independence and the use of force by foreign aggressors and their occupation, which are recognized as major root causes of the refugees and displaced persons problem;
2. Strongly urges Governments, in co-operation with the United Nations agencies' durable solutions to the problems of refugees, to take all necessary measures to create conditions of peace leading to their voluntary return to their homes in safety and honour;
3. Calls for the renewed commitment of all States, particularly in light of the auspicious occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, for the full implementation of the major relevant United Nations conventions and resolutions that relate to situations which gave rise to the problems of refugees and displaced persons;
4. Reaffirms the principle of international solidarity and burden-sharing in responding to the refugee problem, particularly in view of the heavy burden borne by receiving countries on account of the presence of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons, the majority of whom are women and children;
5. Urges all States to extend all possible humanitarian assistance to ensure that the needs of refugees and displaced persons notably women and children are adequately met and their interests safeguarded;
6. Urges the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, bearing in mind its overriding commitment to ensure the well-being of all refugees, to draw upon the expertise of all concerned United Nations bodies and, in consultation with countries of first asylum and resettlement countries, to carry

out detailed studies and research with a view to developing and implementing further special programmes dealing with all facets of the relief effort which should be especially directed to the critical needs of displaced and refugee women, and requests the Office of the High Commissioner to report annually to the Executive Committee on the status, the progress and the implementation of these resolutions;

7. Further recommends that the High Commissioner ensure that the number of women at all levels on his/her staff, particularly in the field, is increased so as to ensure a better response to the needs of refugee women;

8. Requests the United Nations Secretary-General, in conjunction with the High Commissioner for Refugees, to report to the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Belgium, Benin, Cameroon, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, and United States of America:
draft resolution

Women and education: perspectives for the year 2000

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.78, amalgamating documents A/CONF.116/C.1/L.1, L.2, L.18, L.49, L.73 and L.75)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Aware that the fundamental human right to education carries with it full guarantee, on the basis of equality, irrespective of sex as a necessary ingredient to social, cultural, technological, and economic progress of any nation,

Mindful of the crucial role of education as a decisive factor in the development of each country,

Reaffirming that each country is responsible for its national development plans and programmes and accordingly for its educational plans, programmes and projects,

Considering that women and men should have equal access to all levels of formal, non-formal and vocational training in all sectors, both urban and rural,

Acknowledging that the training of women and girls in new technologies is particularly important and that the training and exposure of women to leadership roles by drawing out the full potential of women is urgent,

Recalling that attitudinal constraints constitute major impediments to the achievement of educational equality as stressed in the World Plan of Action adopted at Mexico City in 1975 and reiterated in the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, adopted at Copenhagen in 1980,

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Gravely disturbed by the fact that because of traditional attitudes towards women (sex-role stereotyped), women suffer disproportionately from poverty due to low level of employment, low priority on promotions for women who are equally deserving and qualified,

Notes with concern that women, by virtue of their gender, experience discrimination in terms of denial of equal access to the power structure that controls society and determines development issues,

Notes with grave concern the high rates of illiteracy and school drop-outs among young girls and women and the continued low levels of female participation in formal and adult education programmes in many countries which in turn hinder women's opportunities to benefit from and participate in the developmental process,

Fully convinced that a major obstacle to women's full participation in society is the contrast between policy or legislative changes and effective implementation of these changes and further convinced that de facto and indirect discrimination persist despite legislative actions,

Recognizing the urgency to achieve by the year 2000, complete elimination of stereotyped roles and negative perceptions of and attitudes towards women; and recognizing further the important role that respective Governments as well as international organizations and non-governmental organizations have to play in the promotion of equality,

1. Urges Member States and relevant United Nations agencies, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to adopt as a priority area in their agenda, the increased and accelerated access of women, particularly in developing countries, the leadership training and exposure of women in economic and financial, scientific and technological fields to facilitate and accelerate their actual and equal participation with men as policy- and decision-makers, policy formulators, educational planners, contributors and innovators in the economic, scientific and social development of their countries; that the commitment should guide the effective implementation of policies, plans, programmes, and projects coupled with the conviction that development projects of every country will be improved and society advanced if the full potentials of women are optimized;

2. Recommends that Member States and non-governmental organizations intensify efforts to substantial and continuing improvement in educating people (especially parents), through the mass media, in the portrayal of women, projecting them as intellectuals, leaders, executives, innovators, inventors, politicians and active participants;

3. Also recommends that Member States, if they have not done so, adopt policies to continuously evaluate and update textbooks, instructional materials, curricula at all levels, and if necessary, to rewrite or redesign them to ensure that the image of women is reflected as positive, dynamic and participatory;

4. Requests Member States to adopt in their educational plans and programmes, an expanded in-service and pre-service training of teachers and guidance counsellors in all levels and in all types of schools in sensitizing them to the problems which impede educational equality, training and providing them with proper perspective and instructional materials to eliminate sex-role stereotyping and thus enable them to develop successfully among their students, certain values and attitudes and ultimately change their behaviour;

5. Also requests that Member States take immediate steps, if they have not done so, to facilitate and monitor the access of women and girls in all levels desiring to re-enter formal education or professional life, by developing continuing or life-long educational programmes; accrediting (through examinations or other strategies) non-formal and informal learnings;

6. Further recommends Member States to take into account in their educational plans, supporting measures of adopting flexible entry and re-entry to formal schooling, flexible time schedules in the education facilities to enable women who in the discharge of their fundamental roles as wives and mothers, normally face tremendous constraints;

7. Encourages Member States and non-governmental institutions to intensify research activities, by identifying discriminatory practices so as to chart future directions making realistic targets towards their eradication; by investigating the discrepancy between the law and implementation phase, and by identifying factors that would prohibit participation of women in educational programmes and to formulate measures to overcome such barriers;

8. Encourages further Governments and non-governmental organizations and institutions to promote increased enrolment of women in technical and vocational training institutes and centres including intermediate technical courses in plans and programmes for intermediate, formal and non-formal education; and to expand and allocate equitably to girls and boys scholarships and grants, including educational loan packages with special emphasis to the disadvantaged girls and women, to encourage them to pursue their studies suited to their capabilities, particularly encouraging them to receive technical and professional training, particularly in the fields that have been traditionally men-oriented, monitor their progress and placement, job recruitment and promotions to ensure that equality between men and women is achieved;

9. Calls upon Member States which have not yet done so, to adopt innovative measures and programmes to enable them to achieve the highest literacy rate (women and men), if possible up to 100 per cent by the year 2000; and calls upon Member States to support adult literacy training, drawing upon governmental and non-governmental organizations as appropriate, to develop adult learning generally and adult literacy and basic skills specifically; including the production of appropriate teaching materials for literacy and post-literacy courses;

10. Calls upon appropriate international organizations to facilitate an exchange of gathering and dissemination of information regarding programmes and practices, technical assistance, evaluation of programme effectiveness and promotion of dialogue and communication among the myriad providers of literacy training, to develop a clearer international understanding of the problems and possibilities related to adult literacy;

11. Urges Governments, interested United Nations bodies, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and non-governmental organizations to support programmes of women's organizations directed to promote non-formal educational activities, addressed to the education of women about their rights and possibilities of full participation in society;

12. Calls upon Member States to continue prioritizing education in the national budgets so that education can contribute more fully as the driving force in the elimination of present shortcomings and inequalities, thereby achieving substantially the full potential of women in nation-building.

Dominican Republic and Mali:* draft resolution

Apartheid

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.80)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Having considered the report on the future strategies, and in particular the section on equality, peace and other areas of special concern,

Having heard the statements made by the representatives of the South African liberation movements on the condition of women under the apartheid régime,

Considering that the African majority in South Africa are oppressed economically, socially and politically by the racist white minority régime,

Recalling that apartheid has been rightly denounced by the General Assembly of the United Nations as a crime against humanity, and a threat to peace and international security,

Gravely disturbed by the daily massacres perpetrated by the apartheid régime against innocent and defenceless people within South Africa itself, Namibia and neighbouring States,

Further recalling the resolutions and other pertinent decisions adopted by the Mexico and Copenhagen Conferences,

Noting with indignation that the structural violence resulting from the influx control, forced removals, bantustanization and denationalization of the African people, as well as other apartheid legislative measures responsible for breaking up family life have always been harshest on women and children,

Noting on the other hand with profound anxiety the fact that peace in the region is being threatened more than ever before,

Convinced that the struggle for emancipation of women in South Africa is inextricably linked to the struggle for national liberation and self-determination,

Convinced that there cannot be peace, stability and prosperity in South Africa until the apartheid system is eradicated and replaced by a united, non-racial and democratic society in South Africa,

Convinced that it is incumbent on the international community to lend its fullest support to the dispossessed and oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle, waged in all forms, including armed struggle, for the eradication of the apartheid system,

Convinced that the constitutional and other so-called reforms by the Pretoria régime are insidious plays designed to weaken the liberation struggle and to further entrench white minority rule,

* On behalf of the States members of the African Group.

Recognizing that the singularly arduous plight of women and children under apartheid deserves special concern and assistance of men and women around the world,

Recognizing that the condition of women and children under apartheid is sui generis and represents an intolerable and abhorrent affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind,

Determined to do everything within its power so that the objectives of equality, development and peace become a reality for the South African black women as is the case with the women of the other regions of the world and so that apartheid, which is the major stumbling block, is completely eliminated,

1. Condemns in the strongest terms the apartheid régime and its system which result in the dispossession of the African people of South Africa;

2. Strongly condemns the policy of constructive engagement and other forms of collaboration with the Pretoria régime;

3. Urges the United Nations and the entire international community to take all the necessary measures, including the imposition of mandatory sanctions as stipulated in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which will lead to quick elimination of apartheid;

4. Also urges the United Nations to step up aid to the South African liberation movements until the total dismantling of the racist apartheid régime is accomplished;

5. Fervently calls upon the United Nations Member States to sever and abstain from establishing any relations whatsoever with the racist South African régime;

6. Demands the immediate release of all political prisoners held by the apartheid régime and the termination of all trumped-up treason charges currently before the racist court;

7. Takes note with appreciation of the commendable work of the Special Committee against Apartheid for giving special attention to women and children under apartheid and, in this respect, for the Declaration of the International Conference on Women and Children under Apartheid convened by the Special Committee in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 10 May 1985, and calls on all Member States of the United Nations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations participating at the Nairobi Conference to review and appraise the United Nations Decade for Women, to give immediate and practical effect to the Declaration;

8. Commends the women and men of conscience throughout the world whose contribution has strengthened the anti-apartheid movement;

9. Warmly welcomes the emergence of the free South Africa movement, the divestment involvement and the campaign of sanctions in the Western countries, especially North America and Western Europe, and call for its intensification;

10. Reaffirms the continuing need to pay particular attention to the unacceptable condition of women and children under apartheid, with a view to ensuring the immediate, effective and practical elimination of the system of

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apartheid and by consequence the liberation of women and children, consistent with the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women and taking into account the relevant Forward-looking Strategies for women and children under apartheid;

11. Appeals to the international community to increase its moral, diplomatic, political and material support to the national liberation movements of South Africa.

Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Tunisia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Women and water

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.81, as revised, and amalgamating documents A/CONF.116/C.1/L.44 and L.48)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling resolution 25 of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women held in Copenhagen in 1980, entitled "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade",

Recognizing that many people in developing countries have severely limited access to adequate safe drinking water and adequate water for agricultural purposes (including irrigation, livestock, fishponds) and for sanitation,

Noting that, particularly in the underdeveloped and developing countries where domestic water is difficult to obtain, women have traditionally had the major family responsibility for transporting, conserving and using water for drinking, washing and hygiene,

Noting further that this responsibility is often onerous and time-consuming, and has an adverse effect on the daily lives of millions of women in developing countries of the world,

Recognizing that insufficient water and unsafe water has a detrimental effect on the health and hygiene of women, and will undermine the health and nutrition goals of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Recognizing the need to conserve both new and established water supplies for domestic use and irrigation and to keep them free from pollution,

1. Urges all countries and United Nations agencies including specialized agencies, to promote water supply projects, to preserve established water systems and to promote irrigation schemes as appropriate;
2. Urges further Governments to establish collaborative arrangements between technical ministries responsible for water and socially-oriented agencies, and in particular non-governmental organizations including women's organizations or groups;
3. Appeals to Governments to take special measures to provide education and training for women to upgrade their qualifications to assume responsibilities at all levels in the water sector;

4. Requests that international, multi- and bilateral organizations and specialized agencies take measures to ensure that adequate attention is given to women's involvement not only in identification, design, implementation and evaluation, but also in operation, maintenance and administration of projects;

5. Recommends choice of technology appropriate to women's needs, taking particularly into account their potential involvement in village level operations and maintenance;

6. Recommends also the collection and dissemination of information and research concerning actual cases of women's active involvement;

7. Calls on Governments to ensure women's effective representation in all decision-making bodies dealing with water for domestic use and agriculture by such means as:

- Including national women's organizations or other bodies in national action committees for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade or other similar bodies;
- Increasing the number of women at decision-making levels in ministries with primary responsibility for water projects;
- Ensuring appropriate numbers of women are included in relevant community-level committees.

Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Women and peace

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.83, amalgamating documents A/CONF.116/C.1/L.22 and L.42)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Convinced that the arms race is a fundamental obstacle to peace, equality and development,

Firmly believing that the pattern of search for security, based almost exclusively on national aspirations and armaments, has to be broken, if humankind is to survive,

Considering that the concept of peace includes not only the absence of war, violence and hostilities at international and national levels, but also social justice and equality for all human beings and for all nations,

Aware that achieving peace, security, disarmament, economic and social development is an indivisible task,

Recognizing that for true equality between women and men to become a reality, the sharing of power by women on equal terms with men is vital,

Recognizing the valuable role of women and their organizations in raising political consciousness of people, parliaments and Governments on this question,

1. Urges Governments to take practical institutional, educational and organizational measures to facilitate for women to exercise their right to influence, on an equal footing with men, the decision-making process concerning war and peace, military budgets and structures, disarmament negotiations and resolution of conflicts;
2. Expresses appreciation of the forceful support given by women's organizations and their representatives in parliaments and governmental bodies the world over, to constructive initiatives such as the appeal of Heads of State and Governments of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania contained in the Joint Declaration of New Delhi (January 1985);
3. Recommends the United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, to promote within the scope of the International Year of Peace, 1986, specific activities of women's organizations in support of peace, including the encouragement of education for peace, and dissemination of information about the danger of nuclear holocaust, and its fatal consequences for the survival of humanity;
4. Recommends the reallocation of funds from military to non-military research and development, limits on international arms transfers, and the conversion and redeployment of resources released from military purposes to economic and social assistance to developing countries and to the enhancement of the status of women of the world;
5. Proposes, as transitional measures, an immediate moratorium on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles, reciprocally undertaken by the Soviet Union and the United States, followed by the other nuclear Powers;
6. Further proposes negotiations aiming at formal agreements beginning with a comprehensive test-ban treaty;
7. Calls for the urgent conclusion of agreements to prevent an arms race in space.

Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Kenya, and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution

Women and new technologies

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.84, amalgamating documents A/CONF.116/C.1/L.10, L.46 and L.59)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Bearing in mind that the current technological and scientific revolution can be a great opportunity for progress, in that it will provoke profound changes in the economy and in society; it will, however, only be positive for women if they are able to control the process of change and to participate in it,

Bearing in mind the potential and acute impact of science and technology on the integration of women in the development process,

Appreciating national and international efforts which seek to ensure that women benefit from development of science and particularly technology based on local initiatives and skills,

Recalling the decisions of the Third and Fourth General Conferences of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Mexico Plan of Action on Women and the Copenhagen Programme of Action as well as General Assembly resolution 39/164 and the United Nations resolution on women, science and technology, adopted in Vienna in 1979,

Recalling that the women in the modern industrial sector are mainly concentrated in low-paid jobs with little upward mobility and are more vulnerable than men to displacement by the introduction of new technologies, as men are generally given preference in training for the use of these technologies,

Aware of the fact that new technologies in agriculture, industry and in services very often have adverse effects upon occupational health and safety and quality of jobs,

Considering that the changing technological environment strongly affects the situation of women in working and everyday life,

Bearing in mind that the question of poverty-stricken women both in the developed and developing world is one of the issues which needs to be strongly stressed,

Considering that the majority of women engaged in manufacturing industries in developing countries is employed in the small-scale and informal production sector and they usually lack both the means of production and specialized training,

Considering also that women in rural areas have been seriously affected by industrial production of basic commodities and have so lost traditional income-generating occupations,

Bearing in mind that the utilization of new technologies inside the productive units implies a different work organization and a different distribution between productive activities and all others, with the risk of increasing unemployment and worsening living and working conditions for those groups of women who are the weakest on the job market,

Noting furthermore the growing risk that employees remain without the necessary prospects regarding advancement in their careers, quality of their jobs, working conditions and levels of pay,

1. Calls upon all Governments and other appropriate bodies to ensure that national scientific and technological plans and programmes take into account the specific interests and potentials of women;

2. Further calls upon Governments and other appropriate bodies to involve women equally with men in the assessment, choice, acquisition and adaptation of technology;

3. Invites Governments to facilitate:

- A better distribution among the two sexes, of the advantages derived from the introduction of new technologies, which have spread through the sphere of economic systems and from the application of the results of scientific research;
- The participation of women in phases of planning which relate to new technologies, in the finalizing of scientific research and the introduction of innovations in such a way as to strengthen their economic position and to improve their living conditions;
- Equal access for both men and women to training in technical and scientific subjects;

4. Requests Governments:

- To carry out positive actions geared towards overcoming the occupational segregation between sexes, and to improve career prospects;
- To stimulate the education and training of women and girls so as to enable them to enter the applied and decision-making field in the area of new technologies, to increase the female work-force in the new occupations;
- To delineate comprehensive and specific interventions geared towards the weakest sectors of the female work-force and for those in need of retraining;

5. Requests Member States to promote technologies appropriate for the needs and situations of women, particularly in agricultural production, so as to liberate them from unnecessary time- and energy-consuming tasks;

6. Further requests Governments to adopt policies to support small-scale production sectors where women are concentrated and which play an important role in supplying basic needs for local communities and to ensure that women have equal access to resources and means of production;

7. Calls upon Governments, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation and other relevant United Nations organizations, including the regional commissions, on national and international non-governmental organizations, on bilateral and multilateral development organizations to devise instruments and machineries to involve women in the design and implementation of their programmes and projects and ensure access of women on an equal footing to vocational, technical, scientific and managerial education, training and retraining;

8. Calls upon relevant United Nations organizations, particularly the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, including the regional commissions, to support scientific research and application on the impact of science and technology on women;

9. Recommends that measures be encouraged in order to introduce minimum standards regarding contents and job descriptions as well as rationalization and humanization of work, according to international standards, such as the definition of the shortest permissible repetitive unit of work to be carried out by one and the same employee over a period of time;

10. Requests the existing institutional arrangements within the United Nations system in the area of science and technology and women be further strengthened particularly in the area of training, through improved harmonization of programmes and through joint technical co-operation activities;

11. Calls upon Governments and international organizations to include the issues of women and science and technology in their periodic review of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

12. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women and other functional intergovernmental bodies including the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to review periodically issues of women and science and technology, particularly those relevant to developing countries;

13. Further requests that the Commission on the Status of Women at its next session give consideration to women and science and technology.

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Guyana, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand and Spain: draft resolution

Improving the conditions of work and life

(document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.85, amalgamating documents A/CONF.116/C.1/L.23, L.25, L.37 and L.41)

A. Workers with family responsibilities

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other relevant international instruments,

Urging countries to implement measures to ensure that men and women workers with responsibilities for dependent children, or the members of their immediate family in need of care and support, are not subject to discrimination in engaging in or seeking employment, and experience minimal conflict between their employment and other responsibilities,

Considering that women, in order to participate in development, equality and peace, must take their place at all levels of political and social life,

Recognizing that women continue to bear the major responsibility for the care of children and other dependent family members,

Recognizing that while women continue to bear this major responsibility they will be hampered in their participation in the labour market and will suffer constraints in their choice of employment, its location and the hours worked,

Recognizing further that while more equitable sharing of family and domestic responsibilities should be encouraged, immediate action is required to redress the work-force inequality suffered by women and other workers with family responsibilities,

Recommends that countries implement measures to ensure:

(a) That workers with family responsibilities may become and remain integrated in the labour force and re-enter the labour force after an absence due to those responsibilities. Access to training and retraining programmes should be ensured;

(b) The provision of child care facilities and other support services appropriate to the needs of workers with responsibilities for children and other family members;

(c) The availability of leave to workers of either sex to enable them to care for children and other family members in their care;

(d) The development of more flexible working time arrangements to facilitate the employment of workers under terms and conditions which are compatible with family responsibilities;

(e) That all types of work patterns should be covered by equitable pay and conditions;

(f) That there should be progressive reduction of daily hours of work and overtime;

(g) That the provision of taxation, social security and child support systems do not bias decisions by men and women as to how they allocate their time between paid employment and other activities;

(h) The development of support services to provide assistance to workers with family responsibilities.

B. Parental leave

Reaffirming the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Recalling Convention No. 156 of the International Labour Organisation, concerning workers with family responsibilities,

Believing that the primary objective for the elimination of discrimination against women is the full participation of women, on equal footing with men, in all spheres of social, economic and political life,

Considering that the economic self-sufficiency of women stemming from work is one of the most basic factors for their social liberation and their personal development,

Bearing in mind the need for equitable sharing of responsibilities between men and women in family and social life,

Recognizing the important role of motherhood and fatherhood in society,

Believing that motherhood should not constitute a restraining factor for the full participation of women in society,

Bearing in mind that the sharing of the care of children between parents constitutes a positive factor for the family ties as well as for the full development of the personality of the child,

Considering that in countries where legislation for parental leave is provided, that leave is being almost exclusively used by working mothers only,

1. Invites the States Members of the United Nations, which have not yet done so, to consider taking legislative measures for granting parental leave to working parents, beyond the maternity leave (pregnancy, confinement and breast-feeding). These parental leaves will allow both parents to share the caring of their children during the first period of their lives;

2. Urges that Governments and the appropriate bodies when adopting such legislation or administrative measures to take into consideration that the period of parental leave should in the case of two-parent families be granted in equal proportions to each parent.

C. Equal pay

Considering that many Member States have introduced during the United Nations Decade for Women legislation and attempts in collective bargaining in order to eliminate disparities regarding wages for women and men,

Aware that those measures have not yet resulted in satisfactory improvements with regard to the level of wages for women,

Recognizing the need to reduce the wage gap between women and men,

Emphasizing that the income of women as a substantial source of subsistence of families and is even, for an increasing number of women, the only source of income for themselves and their dependants,

Recognizing the ILO resolution on equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women in employment, adopted in June 1985 and the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951, No. 100,

Calls upon Governments and other appropriate bodies to:

- Ensure equal pay for equal work performed by both women and men;
- Create comprehensive implementation machinery to ensure the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work;
- Advise and support workers in case of investigation and complaint with regard to the principle of equal remuneration;
- Promote public awareness and understanding of the principle and practice of equal pay for equal work.

D. Fair employment practices

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recognizing the pervasiveness of occupational segregation by sex and that many women are employed in marginal areas of the labour market, including casual and part-time work, home-based work, domestic work and occupations not covered by the regulated labour market,

Recognizing that occupations of this sort are characterized by poor remuneration and conditions such as lack of job security or promotion prospects, piece-work and lack of regulation,

Considering that such workers are particularly susceptible to unfair treatment, occupational health and safety problems, long hours without payment of overtime, and sexual harassment,

Noting further that occupations in the labour market in which women predominate, including assembly line and office work, are particularly vulnerable to adverse employment conditions as a result of technological change,

Calls upon Governments and other appropriate bodies to take all possible steps to:

1. Eliminate employment policies and practices which discriminate against women; such as gender-based recruitment, classification schemes, career prospects, social security schemes, pensions and other benefits;
2. Encourage the regulation of all patterns of work including home-based employment;
3. Encourage the development of regulated patterns of employment that take account of the diverse demands on, and wishes of women workers outside their employment;
4. Set standards and involve women workers in decision-making for the introduction of new technology in the workplace, both in terms of equipment and work requirements;
5. Facilitate improvement in the status of occupations where women predominate by adoption of training standards and the provision of associated training;
6. Increase trade union training and the industrial bargaining power of women workers; and
7. Follow economic policies which will increase employment opportunities and thus reduce the pool of workers competing for jobs;
8. Calls upon United Nations development systems and specialized agencies such as ILO to:
 - gather and disseminate reliable information on exploitative employment practices that affect women;

- set international standards to prevent such exploitative employment practices.

2. Draft resolutions submitted to the Second Committee of the Conference

Bangladesh, China, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa and Thailand: draft resolution

Establishment of a system of data and information networks on women

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.3, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Considering the need to improve data and information on the situation of women in order to evaluate the progress made by women towards development,

Noting that timely and reliable statistics on the situation of women are valuable in helping to improve the condition of women,

Noting also that a data and research base on women will be strengthened through collaboration with other States, specialized agencies and regional organizations,

Convinced that establishment of a system of information networks is required to facilitate the exchange of information,

1. Calls upon all States to develop a data base, including gender-specific statistics, and research on women and to establish an information system on women;

2. Invites regional organizations to develop information systems for the administration of data on the situation of women in each country of the region;

3. Recommends that the Commission on the Status of Women, in consultation with the Statistical Commission, should assist in developing a system of data and information networks at the national, regional and international levels.

Austria, China, Holy See, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritania, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand: draft resolution

Women and aging

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.5, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Noting the significant amount of work being undertaken by Governments and voluntary organizations to alleviate the problems and hardships faced by aged women;

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Conscious that women already at a disadvantaged position in employment remuneration and benefits, are facing even more handicaps when aged,

Concerned that there is still a need for more effective policies and actions to correct and improve these inequalities,

1. Urges all Governments to review and assess their policies with regard to aged women in order to determine whether the specific needs of these women are adequately catered to with regard to medical facilities, human settlements and transportation;

2. Requests Governments, international and non-governmental organizations to integrate aged women into community activities so that they will not be left isolated and felt unwanted but will be considered a part of the community to which they belong;

3. Calls upon Governments, international and non-governmental organizations to develop and implement specific programmes to meet the needs of aged women, whether or not they are at home, with transport, medical care and a sense of belonging to the community.

Bangladesh, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka
and Thailand: draft resolution

Participation of men in reaching the objectives of the United Nations
Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.6, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United
Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Reaffirming the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality,
Development and Peace,

Emphasizing the importance of undertaking at the World Conference a critical
and realistic review and appraisal of the achievements of the United Nations Decade
for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and the progress made at the
international, regional and national levels in the attainment of the objectives of
the Decade,

Recognizing that it is necessary to change men's attitudes towards the
development of women and that the co-operation of men will facilitate strategies
and the implementation of women's programmes and projects,

Conscious that further efforts are needed to implement the objectives of the
United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace at the
international, regional and national levels, since the objectives originally
propounded did not sufficiently take into account the active participation of men
as a complement to the development of women,

1. Urges Governments, international and non-governmental organizations to develop supporting facilities, such as information, training and technical assistance, in order to encourage men's understanding of women's development programmes, and to adopt measures designed to eliminate sex stereotyping in instructional materials in all types of educational systems and to integrate women into all tasks traditionally assigned to men and vice versa;

2. Calls upon all Governments to formulate and implement national plans of action to promote the active participation of men in women's development programmes and projects;

3. Requests international and non-governmental organizations to formulate and implement similar plans of action to complement and support those formulated by Governments.

Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Japan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Collaboration with non-governmental organizations
in the field of health

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.7, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Bearing in mind that one major aspect of the Forward-looking Strategies of implementation for the advancement of women and concrete measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for the period 1986 to the year 2000: equality, development, peace concerns the improvement of health, nutritional and other social services for women which are essential to the full participation of women in development activities, to the strengthening of family life and to a general enhancement of the quality of life.

Recognizing the commitment of non-governmental organizations and the valuable nature of the expertise, talents and resources that they can mobilize for the achievement of such an improvement.

Recalling resolution WRA 38.27 of the World Health Assembly,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the valuable efforts undertaken by non-governmental organizations, including voluntary bodies, in the field of health and social services and their important contribution as a complement to the formal services provided by statutory agencies and by multilateral organizations;

2. Calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue, in a spirit of partnership, their close collaboration and consultation in the field of health and social services for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the strategies for health adopted by the Conference and to encourage and support self-care and self-help groups at the community level as an adjunct to primary health care.

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Australia, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Holy See, India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Improvement of the condition of physically and mentally disabled women of all ages

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.8)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3447 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, by which it proclaimed the Declaration of the Rights of Disabled Persons,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 31/123 of 16 December 1976, by which it proclaimed the year 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/154 of 17 December 1979, on the International Year of Disabled Persons, with the theme of full participation and equality,

Recalling resolution 2 adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Copenhagen in 1980, which called for the improvement of the situation of disabled women of all ages,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, and 37/53 of 3 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action,

Noting with appreciation the activities of Governments, United Nations organizations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in connection with the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,

Recognizing that disabled women of all ages constitute a significant number of disabled persons and encounter particular difficulties in developing their individual abilities and skills as a consequence of their mental, physical or sensory impairment which affects their responsibilities and their rights to enjoy a decent life,

1. Appeals to all Governments to contribute to the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and to explicitly take into consideration, through the implementation of this Programme at the national level, the special needs of disabled women in order to facilitate their practical participation in daily life and to provide them with recreational activities;

2. Urges all States to give special attention to the training programmes for the habilitation and rehabilitation of disabled women in order to give them more and better opportunities to participate in all aspects of life;

3. Requests the specialized agencies, in particular the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the other United Nations bodies and programmes concerned to take into consideration in their activities and programmes the needs of disabled women of all ages and the necessity to improve their condition, through preventive and rehabilitative measures, and requests them to co-ordinate their activities in this area;

4. Decides that, in implementing the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period 1986 to the year 2000, the needs of disabled women of all ages should be taken fully into consideration at the international, regional and national levels.

Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden
and Turkey: draft resolution

Migrant women

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.9)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Considering that labour migration involves over 20 million workers in the world, excluding members of families and the increasing number of undeclared migrants, and that international labour migration has led to the creation of new cultural, ethnic and religious communities in host countries,

Recognizing the increased involvement of women in international migration and their contribution to the development of both sending and host countries and also the particular difficulties facing women in migration,

Concerned that, despite the efforts made in the past decade by Member States, the regional intergovernmental organizations and the United Nations specialized agencies, migrant workers, and particularly women, are still not entitled in many countries to exercise their fundamental human rights,

Deeply concerned about the precarious situation of many migrant women, including undocumented migrant women, and the prospects of the children of migrants,

Recognizing the need for international co-operation on a bilateral, regional and international level in matters pertaining to all aspects of labour migration in order to safeguard the basic human rights of migrants,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights,

Taking into consideration the Migrant Workers Convention, 1975, and the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers, 1975, adopted by the General Conference

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of the International Labour Organisation, and the Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960, adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Endorsing the recommendations contained in the World Population Plan of Action and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women pertaining to migrant women and resolution 3 concerning migrant women adopted by the United Nations World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

1. Calls upon all Member States concerned to ratify existing conventions pertaining to the rights of migrant workers and their families and the elimination of discrimination based on gender, race, nationality and ethnicity and to adopt policies in pursuance of these Conventions;

2. Recommends that:

(a) Sending and host countries enter into bilateral agreements and establish co-operation on matters regarding migrant workers while taking into account the special needs of migrant women;

(b) Host countries adopt policies and adequate measures to eliminate the expressions of all forms of discrimination against migrant women, including restrictions on family reunification;

(c) Host countries make special efforts aiming at assuring migrants, and in particular migrant women, of equal rights and equal opportunities with the population of the host country, the freedom of cultural expression and full participation in host societies;

(d) Governments and non-governmental organizations in host countries give continuing attention to the situation of migrant women, particularly as regards housing conditions, health status, access to social services and health care, and educational needs;

(e) Governments and non-governmental organizations, in particular trade unions, give particular attention to the employment conditions of migrant women and that they adopt measures (i) to counteract occupational segregation and exploitation and the underuse of professional and occupational skills of migrant women, (ii) to ensure their protection under existing labour legislation and (iii) to give migrant women full access to educational training and retraining facilities, adapted to their special needs when necessary;

(f) Governments and non-governmental organizations devote special attention to the integration of migrant women and girls into host societies through the dissemination of information, the provision of adequate language instruction, the provision of support for the organizational and political activities of migrant women and by ensuring their access to mass media;

(g) Governments and non-governmental organizations devote particular attention to single migrant women, migrant women who are single parents, physically and sexually abused migrant women and provide adequate support and protection for these women;

(h) Both sending and host countries concern themselves with the situation of migrants, particularly the children of undeclared and working migrant women, both in sending and in host countries;

(i) Host countries make special efforts to facilitate the access of migrant girls to education and employment on equal terms with girls of the host country, while maintaining their cultural heritage, with a view to counteracting occupational segregation and high unemployment among young migrants;

(j) Governments of host and sending countries, bilateral, regional and international forums of co-operation, with the participation of migrants' organizations, take action to ensure that questions concerning migrant women receive attention;

3. Also recommends that the Working Group within the United Nations charged with the drafting of a convention on the protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families should take into consideration the principles adopted regarding migrant women.

Australia, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy Sec, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Samoa, Spain, Sweden and Uganda;

draft resolution

Indigenous women

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.11, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Recognizing that indigenous women and their families have unique fundamental rights and interests flowing from their original use of resources and their occupancy of land in many countries of the world,

Concerned that the report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, the Plan of Action adopted at Mexico City and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace adopted at Copenhagen do not contain adequate measures which focus on the special rights and interests of indigenous women and their families,

Preoccupied by the denials of these special rights and interests of indigenous women and their families, which have been manifested in various parts of the world by grievous problems, including:

(a) Involuntary or forceful relocation, dispossession, assimilation and dispersal of indigenous persons, which has in turn led to serious economic and social problems for these persons;

(b) A lack of affirmative measures to preserve and enhance the unique languages, cultures, values and social structures of indigenous persons;

(c) Violations of fundamental rights flowing from indigenous status, often resulting in insufficient land and resources, poverty and deprivation;

Firmly convinced that the denial of the rights of indigenous women and their families is contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the objectives of the present Conference,

1. Reasserts that the rights of indigenous persons apply equally to women and men;

2. Affirms the rights of indigenous women and their families to a just and equitable share of land and resources;

3. Urges States to respect and ensure the rights of indigenous women and their families in all aspects of indigenous life;

4. Further urges the United Nations and its bodies, such as the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in particular its Working Group on Indigenous populations, to recognize and support the rights of indigenous women and their families;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, when reporting in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/12 to the Commission on the Status of Women at each session on all significant developments pertaining to the advancement of women within the United Nations system that have occurred since the previous session to include in that report a section on the measures and initiatives taken within the United Nations system pertaining to indigenous women and their families.

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia:
draft resolution

Technical assistance for women in rural and marginal urban areas

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.14, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recognizing that the economic and financial crisis affecting most of the developing Member States has severely affected the socio-economic status of women,

Considering the tremendous efforts undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme to carry out programmes to improve the economic and social infrastructure of the developing countries,

Considering the need for continued provision of financial and technical support to Member States in order to supplement development activities for women at the national, regional and international levels,

Bearing in mind that the Conference has as a principal objective support for the regional and international mechanisms that complement national efforts and at the same time seek the means to continue pursuing the objectives of the Decade,

1. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to assist Governments in the design and implementation of projects geared toward the overall participation of women and the improvement of their socio-economic status;

2. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to allocate at least 5 per cent of its regional budget in response to requests from member countries of the region to supplement the national and regional efforts carried out to improve the status of women in rural and marginal urban areas.

Greece, Italy and Spain: draft resolution

International illegal kidnapping of children

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.17)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Bearing in mind the United Nations Charter which establishes the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms for everybody without sexual distinctions,

Aware of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which affirms the principle of non-discrimination,

Bearing in mind the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which, in the context of family protection, the natural and fundamental heart of society, provides for special protection for mothers and anticipates special measures for protection and mutual help in favour of all children and adolescents, without discrimination for filiative motives or other reasons,

Considering that the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace recognized that men and women have the same rights and responsibilities in the family,

Bearing in mind that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women gives men and women equal rights and responsibilities in the framework of marriage and at the time of its dissolution, as well as equal rights and equal responsibilities as parents, independent of their conjugal condition, for questions which refer to children whose interests must be of priority,

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Aware of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 1386 (XIV), according to which a child must be able to enjoy particular protection, opportunities and facilities which allow him or her to grow in a healthy and normal manner on a physical, intellectual, moral and social level and which provides that he or she must live in the care of and under the responsibility of his or her parents in an atmosphere of affection and material and moral security and that, except for exceptional circumstances, he or she must not be separated from his or her mother during the first year of life,

Bearing in mind the attention given by the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on the Status of Women, to the status of women in the family, especially with reference to the education and instruction of children,

Bearing in mind that the World Plan of Action and the plans of action adopted at the regional level provide for a global improvement of the conditions of women including an improvement of their status within the family, in particular as regards children,

Aware of the Programme for the Decade, approved by the General Assembly, which anticipates the implementation of appropriate measures to support the condition of women in society and therefore also in the family,

Considering the results obtained at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, concerning the protection of women's rights in Member States,

Evaluating positively the persevering action taken by the Secretary-General for the promotion of women's rights at the international and national levels, in particular concerning the objective of equality, which includes equal rights and responsibilities in society and therefore in the family, and the position of minors,

Acknowledging that often in the case of marriages between persons of different nationalities which end in divorce the minors given in court custody to one parent are taken away from that parent and transferred abroad, either by means of abuse of visiting rights awarded by the court or by ignoble means,

Noting that it is possible to do this because of the differences in the laws existing on this subject, which enable the emanation and coexistence of two opposing judicial acts which allow custody of minors to one parent in one country and to the other parent in another country,

Bearing in mind that the illegal abduction of children affects above all mothers who generally have insufficient economic means as compared with men to enable them to defend their rights,

Bearing in mind that this situation harms the child's intellectual and affective development and violates his or her right to a normal and affective life in a secure atmosphere, that of his or her being an object of exchange between the parents constitutes an act of violence and that this can lead the new generations to violence, forgetting the spirit of peace,

1. Urges all Member States to put an end to all forms of illegal abduction and illegal transfer of minors;

2. Requests that in each State the visiting and custody rights already decided by the court of another State should be respected and that the State in which the children live provides their immediate repatriation;

3. Draws the attention of the United Nations, in particular the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women, as well as Member States, to the opportunity for concluding, under the auspices of the United Nations, a treaty which would establish, in this delicate and particular sector, uniform rules of private law and international private law aiming at affirming the principle of judicial priority where it would not be detrimental to the interests of the minors;

4. Foresees the immediate recognition of the efficacy of decisions and measures adopted by foreign States on voluntary jurisdiction concerning laws on custody as well as laws on visiting rights;

5. Prescribes that this recognition could be effected through the presentation of the authentic copy of the decision or the act of voluntary jurisdiction concerning the visiting rights or abduction rights of minors to the courts of the State in which the children have been transferred after having been abducted from the other parent;

6. Expresses the hope that, moreover, the courts of each State should carry out immediately verifications, in particular in the case of marriages between persons of different nationalities, even by diplomatic means, in order to check if those measures already mentioned exist or not, before pronouncing judgement on visiting rights or abduction of minors.

Bangladesh, Botswana, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

Implementation and evaluation of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.18, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Reaffirming the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women, namely equality, development and peace,

Emphasizing the importance of the undertakings at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the United Nations Decade for Women to review critically and realistically and appraise the progress made towards the achievement of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women at the international, regional and national levels,

Taking note of the past activities of States, national and international organizations, including non-governmental organizations, which were designed to implement the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Conscious that further efforts are necessary to implement the objectives of the Decade at all levels and that hence there is an urgent need to establish mechanisms for the evaluation and achievement of the objectives of the Decade,

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Realizing the crucial role of women and the complementary role of men in the attainment of the above-mentioned goals,

1. Requests all States to establish and improve mechanisms, at the national and local levels, to evaluate past performance in order to set explicit targets which will facilitate the future achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women, to encourage more research and promote better evaluation methodology so that interested States can co-operate more effectively, and to include in their censuses indicative data which refer to the specific problems of women;

2. Calls upon all States, national and international organizations to undertake a study and to establish data banks in order to facilitate the regular exchange of information on the achievement of the objectives of the Decade and to make such data more readily available to the general public with a view to encouraging grass-root participation and the achievement of these objectives.

Botswana, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo
and Zambia: draft resolution

World conference on women in the year 2000

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.19)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recognizing the value of the World Conference of the International Women's Year held at Mexico City in 1975 and the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Copenhagen in 1980 in adopting the World Plan of Action and the Programme of Action for the achievement of the goals of equality, development and peace,

Aware of the value of the present Conference in adopting the Forward-looking Strategies of Implementation for the Advancement of Women and Concrete Measures to Overcome Obstacles to the Achievement of the Goals and Objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women for the Period 1986 to the Year 2000: Equality, Development and Peace,

Conscious of the need to provide a forum for evaluating the effectiveness of these Strategies for the achievement of the goals of equality, development and peace,

Conscious also of the need to keep women's issues alive in the international forums at the highest levels,

1. Recommends that a world conference be held in the year 2000 to assess and evaluate the progress made in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and in achieving the goals of equality, development and peace since the end of the United Nations Decade for Women and to adopt appropriate strategies for achieving the greater involvement of women in national and international issues;

2. Invites the organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary steps to ensure that such a conference on women takes place in the year 2000, and that regional groups meet every five years between 1985 and the year 2000 to evaluate the progress made.

Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yemen: draft resolution

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Domestic violence against women

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.20, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Expressing primary concern for abused women and children and the destructive consequences of such abuse on the family,

Recognizing that domestic violence is widespread, cutting across all racial, social and economic lines,

Recognizing further that the causes of and solutions to domestic violence are more complicated than in the case of crimes committed by unknown attackers,

Convinced that violence is often learned behaviour which can affect future generations and that steps need to be taken to prevent domestic violence through education and a change of attitude,

Recognizing the important role that women and women's organizations have played in assisting battered women and in making the community aware of the gravity and extent of domestic violence,

Convinced that violence is as much a crime when committed by a close family member as by a stranger and that the protection of the law should not stop at the family's front door,

Convinced further of the need for a more vigorous involvement of the justice system, increased public awareness and improved services for victims,

Bearing in mind that every battered woman needs support, safety and assistance and the knowledge that she is not alone,

Condemning the unfortunate attitude throughout the world that treats women as chattels and property to be abused and controlled, and that disregards laws that protect women,

1. Urges the appropriate governmental agencies to pay special attention to violence against women and to treat such behaviour as criminal, and to provide services to assist battered women and their children;

2. Calls upon States to develop laws and procedures, where they do not already exist, and to strengthen enforcement processes, including those of the police and courts, for the proper protection and support of women and to hold violent men legally accountable for their violence;

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3. Calls upon the Commission on the Status of Women to consider appointing a special rapporteur to collect information, taking account of all relevant United Nations studies on the nature of domestic violence, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission concerning prevention and solutions, including community education suitable to varying cultural circumstances.

Algeria, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia:
draft resolution

Strengthening the role of the Commission on the Status of Women

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.21)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling the mandate given to the Commission on the Status of Women by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 11 (II) of 21 June 1946,

Reaffirming the crucial role of the Commission on the Status of Women within the United Nations in examining issues related to the development of women's rights in the political, economic and social spheres,

Recognizing the Commission's useful contribution to the promotion of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and to the assessment of the progress made and of the obstacles encountered,

Considering that it is imperative to strengthen the future work of the Commission so that it can fulfil its important role in launching the strategies of implementation oriented towards the future for the advancement of women and the concrete measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace in the intervening period between 1986 and the year 2000,

Bearing in mind resolution 40 adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, General Assembly resolutions 2263 (XXII) and 35/56 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/38, as well as other relevant resolutions,

1. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to pay special attention to the implementation of the strategies of implementation oriented towards the future during the period between 1986 and the year 2000, and other recommendations of the Conference, as well as to the preparation of proposals and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council based on all the relevant information, and requests the Commission to undertake, with this end in view, the co-ordination of the results obtained;

2. Also requests the Commission to contribute in its work to the establishment of the New International Economic Order and to the implementation of the goals and policy measures of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council, with a view to strengthening and enabling the Commission to fulfil the mandate conferred upon it by the present resolution, to increase the number of members of the Commission to 43, and to schedule annual sessions of the Commission.

Australia, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

United Nations Development Fund for Women

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.22)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/125 which provided for the continuation of the Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Recognizing the Fund's dual priorities, to serve as catalyst with the goal of ensuring the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities as often as possible at pre-investment stages and to support activities directly benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities,

Considering the innovative and experimental activities of the Fund directed towards strengthening both governmental and non-governmental institutional capacities,

Expressing appreciation for the significant contributions to the Fund made by a majority of the member countries, non-governmental organizations, groups of women and individuals,

Taking into consideration the strong support for the Fund's continued co-operation with Governments and national non-governmental organizations and the need for its continuation and strengthening, as expressed at the regional preparatory meetings for the World Conference,

1. Welcomes the establishment of the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/125;

2. Urges women throughout the world to consider the Fund as a major development co-operation resource and accordingly to lend their skills to augmenting its capacities to provide financial and technical assistance, as appropriate, to rural women and women trapped in urban poverty, together with their families;

3. Appeals to individuals, groups, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assign high priority to the Fund in their contributions and resource-mobilization efforts;

4. Requests Governments to continue and, where possible, to increase their contributions to the Fund in view of its expanded mandate to meet the pressing needs of rural and poor urban women as documented by the review and appraisal of the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women and in support of the continued involvement of women in all aspects of development activities to the year 2000.

United States of America: draft resolution

International human rights

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.23)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations that call upon Member States to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to sex,

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the various international instruments that affirm the human rights of women in all Member States,

Reaffirming that discrimination against women is incompatible with human dignity and that women and men should participate on the basis of equality, irrespective of race or creed, in the social, economic and political processes of their countries,

Aware of the important role played by the Commission on the Status of Women and by the United Nations specialized agencies in preparing various international instruments that oblige Member States to uphold the rights of women enumerated therein,

Mindful that violations, including gross violations, of internationally recognized standards of women's rights exist,

Considering that enforcement of women's rights is the necessary responsibility of Member States,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 76 (V) of 5 August 1947 and 3041 (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950 which continue to form the basis for the mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women to receive at each of its regular sessions a list of confidential and non-confidential communications relating to the status of women,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/27 of 26 May 1983, setting forth procedures whereby the Commission considers and deals with communications of individual women and of groups of women whose human rights have been violated,

1. Welcomes the initiative of the Council to reaffirm these important functions of the Commission on the Status of Women;

2. Condemns violations of the human rights of women wherever they occur;

3. Urges Member States to observe their obligations towards women citizens by upholding the provisions of the various relevant international instruments, including the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Calls upon the United Nations, as well as international non-governmental organizations, to continue to publicize the various international instruments regarding the rights of women in order to disseminate widely the provisions and obligations of Governments contained therein;

5. Encourages the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the possibility of appointing special rapporteurs to investigate violations of women's rights where they may occur and to report to the Commission on their findings.

Australia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Italy, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Spain, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

International Research and Training Institute for
the Advancement of Women

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.24, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Recalling resolution 26 adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, recommending the creation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Further recalling resolution 38 adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, which noted with satisfaction the establishment of the Institute in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution,

Noting with satisfaction the endorsement by the General Assembly in resolution 39/122 of 12 April 1985 of the statute of the Institute to serve as a vehicle at the international level for the purpose of undertaking research and establishing training programmes to contribute to the integration and mobilization of women in development,

Taking note of the Institute's mode of operation, through the use of networking in carrying out its functions at the international, regional and national levels,

Aware of the significant achievements made in the programme of work of the Institute, particularly in the field of indicators and statistics relevant to women, the role and status of women in international economic relations and sectoral activities such as water and sanitation, industry and energy,

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Recognizing the importance of research, training and information activities for the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies,

1. Recommends that:

(a) The Institute strengthen its activities in research and training for the formulation of policy analysis, planning and programming relevant to an increased participation of women in development; in this respect, the limited funds of the Institute should be principally devoted to the programme and activities, with the administrative and travel costs being kept to a minimum;

(b) Particular emphasis be given in its programme of activities to innovative methodological approaches related to women and development, training, information, documentation and communication programmes, including the establishment of data banks;

(c) The Institute intensify its activities in statistics, indicators and data relevant to women, particularly at the national and regional levels;

2. Invites institutions and organizations within and outside the United Nations system to continue their collaboration with the Institute through the strengthening of the network of co-operative arrangements related to programmes concerning women and development;

3. Urges States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in view of the long-term projection for the work of the Institute.

Belgium, Egypt* and France: draft resolution

Food security

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.25)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Concerned at the famine prevailing in certain regions of the world, particularly in Africa,

Considering that the persistent drought and growing desertification, combined with the pernicious effects of the world economic crisis, have seriously unsettled development efforts and aggravated the state of famine and malnutrition in Africa,

Recalling the declaration on famine in Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at Nairobi in 1981 and the FAO declaration on famine in Africa,

* On behalf of the States members of the Group of 77.

Considering the need to take emergency action to save African peoples threatened by famine,

Recalling the Lagos Plan of Action, which recommended setting up a food relief support agency,

Welcoming the decision of the Heads of State and Government at the twentieth Summit Meeting of OAU (resolution AHG/Res.133(XX)) to set up a special emergency assistance fund in situations of drought and famine in Africa,

Aware, moreover, of the need to implement agricultural policies that give priority to food crops, market gardening and the utilization of fishery resources in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food,

Considering the important role of women in the food system,

1. Calls for the elimination of hunger in the world, particularly in Africa;
2. Recommends, for that purpose, the implementation of a concerted and integrated policy of solidarity in the struggle against hunger, particularly between African countries;
3. Invites the international community, the agencies and operational programmes of the United Nations system and the NGOs to contribute to the special emergency assistance fund in situations of drought and famine in Africa;
4. Recommends the intensification of research on women's role in food production;
5. Affirms the need to inform, sensitize and train agricultural management staff and technicians with regard to the importance of women's role in food production;
6. Recommends that particular attention be devoted to the training of women in agricultural, forestry, livestock and conservation techniques and that they be provided with all the factors of production (inter alia, land, fertilizers, agricultural credit) that are indispensable for their effective participation in the implementation of food policy as well as with equipment to lighten the burden of housework;
7. Recommends that measures be taken to make use of the techniques, methods and forms of traditional organization that have stood the test of time;
8. Calls on national women's organizations to participate in the formulation and implementation of agricultural policies and programmes aimed at creating food self-sufficiency in the African countries, and in the distribution of food aid;
9. Recommends the reorientation of food aid towards the implementation of agricultural programmes aimed at food self-sufficiency.

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China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Mali,*
Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka and
the United States of America: draft resolution

Programme for women up to the year 2000

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.26)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling the Economic and Social Council resolution on the programme for women,

Considering the efforts made during the Decade for the improvement of the status of women and taking into account the hopes and expectations aroused by those efforts,

Emphasizing the need to ensure the participation of women in preparing and carrying out development plans and policies at all levels,

1. Recommends Governments and all governmental and non-governmental institutions to do everything in their power for the execution of the Forward-looking Strategies of implementation for the advancement of women for the period up to the year 2000, and concrete measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;
2. Appeals to the United Nations and to the various institutions concerned to carry out periodical evaluation of the activities and programmes for women at national, regional and subregional levels;
3. Appeals to decision-makers and donors to ensure that the needs of women are taken into account in all development programmes and projects;
4. Appeals urgently to sources of finance to free more of the essential financial resources for the execution of programmes in the framework of carrying out the Forward-looking Strategies of implementation for the advancement of women for the period up to the year 2000, and concrete measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

* On behalf of the States members of the African Group.

Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt,* France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Holy See, Italy, Luxembourg and United States of America: draft resolution

Drought and desertification in Africa

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.27, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Having noted that the phenomenon of drought, which has led to desertification, has affected more than two thirds of the African countries and even other regions of the world,

Considering that it has had grave consequences such as the loss of human life and large-scale population movements, decimation of livestock, which continue to threaten the physical and economic existence of millions of persons,

Aware of the wide range of its effects on the economies of the countries affected by desertification,

Recalling the decision of the Organization of African Unity to organize an extraordinary conference on drought and desertification in Africa,

Recalling resolution 499/XIX of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) dated 26 May 1984 concerning the adoption of a regional plan of action for combating the effects of the drought in Africa,

Recalling the ministerial conference for a concerted policy for combating desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the Economic Community of West African States the Maghreb, Egypt and the Sudan held at Dakar on 17 and 18 July 1984,

Bearing in mind the forward-looking strategies of the African regional conference held at Arusha in October 1984, which stressed the repercussions of drought and desertification on the status of women,

Recalling that FAO has declared 1985 as an international forests year,

1. Recognizes the joint efforts of the African States to implement a coherent policy on water resources, the improvement of production systems, restoration of the ecological balance and the adoption of appropriate institutional and regulatory measures;

2. Nevertheless invites these States to develop a combat strategy based on an unfavourable climatic hypothesis and on effective participation of the peoples;

3. Recommends national women's organizations to sensitize the people on the need to combat desertification vigorously by campaigns for reafforestation, combating bush fires, and by the use of improved stoves or any other new and renewable sources of energy in order to economize on firewood;

* On behalf of the States members of the Group of 77.

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4. Recommends States and international organizations to take action to increase the recruitment, training, education and advancement of women in all fields of reafforestation, from decision-making to the implementation of programmes;

5. Appeals to the international community, to the operational programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization and to the non-governmental organizations to increase their financial and technical support for projects and programmes undertaken by CILSS, the Intergovernmental Agency for Drought and Desertification or any other African agency in the context of this struggle.

Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Mali,* Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Sri Lanka, United States of America and Vanuatu: draft resolution

Improved conditions and opportunities for women

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.29, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Having reviewed the situation of women in the sphere of work during the last decade,

Aware of the economic, social and cultural differences existing among the various regions and countries of the world,

Having noted the progress achieved and the obstacles still confronting women workers in employment and vocational training in many countries,

Noting the need to expand and improve upon women's participation in employment and training to enable them to contribute effectively towards the economic development of their countries and also to improve their status in society,

Considering that the establishment of a new international economic order in accordance with United Nations resolutions will contribute towards ensuring better conditions of work and life for women especially in developing countries,

1. Reaffirms the significance of the principles contained in international resolutions, declarations, conventions and recommendations adopted by the United Nations and by the specialized agencies, in particular by the International Labour Organisation, relating to the elimination of discrimination against women and to the promotion of the equality of opportunities and treatment of women and men in employment and training;

2. Calls upon Member States which have not as yet ratified these conventions to do so and to implement them by institutionalizing measures to ensure equal opportunity and treatment for men and women in employment and training;

* On behalf of the States members of the African Group.

3. Urges Governments to take all the necessary measures to encourage an equitable balance in the distribution of men and women in the various sectors of the economy;

4. Calls upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and women's organizations to take measures to guarantee employment opportunities for women on an equal basis with men;

5. Appeals to all concerned social groups to intensify policies with a view to ensuring that men and women receive the same form of vocational orientation and guidance and access to all forms and levels of vocational training for all occupations and professions in accordance with national conditions;

6. Recommends States to provide investment and improve upon the social infrastructure, work environment and conditions in the formal and informal sectors where women workers are prevalent;

7. Urges States and groups within States to provide more crèches, day-care centres and other support to assist women in reconciling their work and child-care responsibilities;

8. Calls upon Governments, the International Labour Organisation and other specialized and development agencies and organizations to make concrete efforts to collect more reliable data and to provide practical assistance, such as training, credit, extension services and improved technologies, to the more disadvantaged groups of women, including the rural, the urban poor, migrant and young women, refugee women and female heads of households in the sphere of work;

9. Proposes to Governments and specialized agencies, such as the International Labour Organisation, that they take action on an urgent basis in a number of forms, such as conducting extensive research on the legal, economic and social conditions of home-based workers who are among the most exploited of women workers and devising legal and administrative mechanisms to protect the condition of such workers;

10. Encourages women to broaden their occupational horizon, to have more confidence in, and a positive perception of, their abilities and to play a more active role at all levels, including management, and in the trade unions;

11. Calls for measures to promote the employment of women that should form an integral part of national policies and national development to achieve full, productive and freely-chosen employment, which should be regarded as the means of ensuring in practice the realization of the right to work for men and women on an equal footing.

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Belgium, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Integration of women in development projects

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.30, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recognizing that development is a global process which also needs an ethic dimension that responds to the needs and rights of the human person and, therefore, to be just and effective, must involve both men and women without whose active participation its objectives cannot be reached,

Considering that the achievement of all the potentialities of an equitable process of development involves the integrated and efficient use of all the available human resources at the individual and collective levels,

Considering that the realization of such development is shared by the features of the local productive infrastructure and by the qualitative characteristics of the work-force available at the local level,

Considering that every development effort must aim at satisfying the needs which are concretely identified according to the social, economic and cultural context which is in the process of change,

Considering that knowledge of the basic social structure in its multiple social, political, economic, cultural and religious dimensions is a prerequisite for the planning and development of every development initiative,

Aware that it is necessary to ensure that women participate in elaboration, implementation and management of development projects in all phases, with particular attention given to the identification of the specific and changing needs of the community,

1. Recommends that Governments promote the training of women in order to ensure that they become agents of development and change within their economic, social and cultural context so as to accomplish the following functions:

(a) Identification and definition of needs;

(b) Identification and definition of the required human, structural and financial resources;

(c) As the focal point for the implementation of such development projects by acting as the link between the needs identified and expressed on the one hand, and the public and private institutions concerned with the implementation of development projects on the other;

(d) Promotion of the monitoring and evaluation of the development projects by national women's organizations or by appropriate governmental or non-governmental bodies;

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2. Recommends that Governments take the appropriate measures to provide women with access to credit in order to ensure that they effectively carry out their role as agents of development;

3. Invites Governments, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to undertake initiatives in the area of international co-operation that would favour the training and action of women as agents of development in order to recognize women as essential subjects of self-reliant development.

Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.31, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

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Considering the important role of public sector enterprises in developing countries in promoting their social and economic development and in fostering economic and technical co-operation among developing countries,

Considering also the role and position of women as a factor of development and the responsibilities of public enterprises in this regard,

Bearing in mind the programme of work of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries as a joint institution of developing countries, in improving the management and performance of public enterprises in these countries and also in respect of the enhancement of the status of women in development and in view of the study on the role of women in developing countries, recently prepared by the Centre,

Emphasizing the importance of action-oriented research, training and consultancy with a view of integrating women as a factor of development,

1. Stresses the importance of strengthening co-operation among developing countries also through the Centre as an institutional form of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries, particularly in promoting the role of women as a factor of development in all fields and at all levels of co-operation, especially through the operation of public enterprises in all developing countries;

2. Requests the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to continue to co-operate in the activities of the Centre, in particular in the implementation of its programme on women as a factor of development and the responsibilities of public enterprises in this regard beyond the Decade;

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3. Appeals to developed countries further to support and strengthen co-operation with the Centre in this direction.

Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominica, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, India, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Improvement of the condition of women of all ages with disabilities and of women who have a person with a disability in their family

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.32, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Recalling resolution 13 adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, concerning elderly women and disabled women,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2542 (XXIV),

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/154 of 17 December 1979, on the International Year of the Disabled, which has as its theme Full Participation and Equality,

Recalling resolution 2 adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, which is aimed at improving the condition of disabled women of all ages,

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly related to the World Programme of Action concerning disabled persons for the decade 1983-1992,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/19 of 26 March 1983, on the realization of the World Programme of Action,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/26 of 21 December 1984, on the realization of the World Programme,

Having understood the targets of the World Programme of Action concerning disabled persons, related, on the one hand, to concrete measures of prevention of disabilities and, on the other, to activities leading to rehabilitation which aims at the effective realization of the principle of participation and equality,

Recalling that, in the field of prevention, it is above all the State, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations that must undertake continued and precise action for the dissemination of information on the prevention of disability, notably among women, and above all in

those States in which the education and instruction of children depend up to now almost exclusively on women,

Observing that prevention includes particular care regarding hygiene, nutrition, health, risk factors, care of the mother during pregnancy and childbirth,

Recognizing that if disabled women and men have the same right to enjoy a decent life, to be integrated in conditions of equality in each sector of social life, disabled women encounter more difficulties in integrating and improving their intellectual and physical capacity,

Considering that in those families in which there are disabled persons, the burden of their care and recovery lies up to now predominantly or entirely on women,

1. Invites all men and women of the world to make an effort by all possible means and in the framework of available resources, to ensure that the information campaigns on disability prevention promoted by States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, and the non-governmental organizations are successful;

2. Requests all States to implement the World Programme of Action concerning disabled persons for the decade 1983-1992;

3. Invites all States to take adequate action, in the framework of this Programme, in favour of disabled women, notably as concerns health assistance, as well as access to work or instruction;

4. Requests all States to ensure disabled persons equal opportunities in each sector of social life, as a means of providing disabled women easier access to education, training, employment, culture, health, religion, sports and information;

5. Requests all States to remove all barriers to architecture, transport, communication and legislation in order to ensure to such persons full participation and equal opportunities;

6. Further invites all States to adopt particular measures in their national planning for the provision of services and structures for disabled persons, which aim to protect those women who have a disabled person in their family, since such a burden weighs notably more heavily on women; such measures would enable them to lead as normal a life as possible;

7. Requests, to this end, all States to establish a series of legislative measures which include those which would permit both parents to work in the family place of residence in order to enable them to care for their disabled relative in the most adequate and least burdensome manner;

8. Decides that, in implementing the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the Period 1986 to the Year 2000, the needs of women of all ages with disabilities should be taken fully into consideration at the national, regional and international levels.

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Argentina, Belize, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Strengthening women's machineries at the national, regional and international levels to ensure the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies up to the year 2000

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.33, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Having in mind the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme: Education, Health and Employment,

Recalling the Plan of Action adopted at Mexico City in 1975 and the Programme of Action enunciated at the mid-Decade Conference at Copenhagen,

Taking into consideration the Forward-looking Strategies up to the year 2000 of this World Conference marking the end of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Realizing the need for effective implementation of such strategies,

1. Urges Governments to strengthen their national or internal machineries to enable them to effectively carry out the Forward-looking Strategies appropriate to their national needs;
2. Urges further all Governments to work for the establishment of institutional linkages and networks in their regions and subregions for the purpose of adopting regional and subregional approaches for the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;
3. Calls on Member States and the United Nations system to render existing regional and subregional co-ordinating machineries more operative in order to ensure the more effective performance of the necessary task of co-ordination entrusted to them;
4. Calls on Member States and the United Nations to strengthen the Commission on the Status of Women by giving it more importance and greater access to resources and to consider the possibility of convening annual sessions of the Commission;
5. Urges the machineries on the national, regional and international levels to undertake periodic reviews, appraisals and evaluations of the progress made in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;
6. Calls on the Commission on the Status of Women to develop priorities for women's concerns and to recommend these priorities to all bodies and agencies of the United Nations and to monitor the progress of work thereon;

7. Urges the Secretary-General to take measures to integrate women in all United Nations projects and to promote such integration in the United Nations system.

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Establishment and support of national and regional bodies for the development of women

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.34, as revised, amalgamating documents A/CONF.116/C.2/L.13 and L.15)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Taking into account resolution 39 adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held in Copenhagen in 1980, entitled "Establishment and strengthening of machinery for the integration of women in development",

Considering the report of the Secretary-General on the review and evaluation of progress achieved in the Decade, and recognizing that most countries have expressed the desire to increase and intensify programmes for the development of strategies for the period up to the year 2000 that will ensure the integration of women in the development process, and that it is necessary for that purpose to support the efforts of national and regional organizations and bodies.

Recognizing the need to ensure full co-ordination of the activities carried out by these organizations and bodies with the support of the United Nations and other regional intergovernmental organizations.

Recommends that:

(a) All Member States be urged to establish national organizations and bodies responsible for women's programmes where they do not yet exist, or to support those which already exist, in order to accelerate the integration of women into development processes by giving them the necessary financial, technical and human resources for the attainment of their objectives;

(b) Activities for support and co-ordination among intergovernmental agencies be promoted in order to avoid the overlapping of programmes and the inappropriate utilization of financial resources;

(c) Member States be urged to continue to co-operate with the regional and international agencies that carry out women's programmes;

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(d) The specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations be urged to continue to appropriate the necessary financial resources in order to increase and intensify programmes specifically designed for women;

(e) The Secretary-General be requested to inform the General Assembly on the measures taken to implement the present resolution.

Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Spain, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

Women in the United Nations

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.35, as revised, amalgamating documents A/CONF.116/C.2/L.4 and L.10)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Reaffirming resolution 24 adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Concerned that the 1982 targets for Professional posts held by women approved by the General Assembly in resolution 33/143 have not been met by 1985,

Convinced that the realization of the goals of the Decade: Equality, Development and Peace requires the full participation of women in both the formulation of policy and the implementation of programmes and projects at all levels of activity of the United Nations system, including decision-making levels,

Recognizing the exemplary role provided by the United Nations to other intergovernmental organizations, as well as to the specialized agencies and Member States,

Acknowledging that women are making a significant contribution to the economic, social and political development of individual States and that this contribution could be further enhanced by their complete integration into national and international decision-making,

Convinced that progress in these matters can only be achieved through political commitment at the highest levels, demonstrated through positive implementation measures and accountable management practices,

Welcoming the recent establishment of the Office of the Co-ordinator for the Status of Women,

1. Calls upon the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish new five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in the Professional and higher categories: by 1990, 30 per cent of all Professional and higher posts should be held by women; additional targets should be set every five years;

2. Requests the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to put in place the necessary mechanisms to achieve these targets by taking the following steps:

(a) Enforcing the policy statement of the organization to more explicitly demonstrate commitment, by requiring accountability in line with management practices of the Organization;

(b) Designating a co-ordinator at the highest level and within existing resources in each United Nations organization, at headquarters and at the regional offices, mandated to plan and implement positive actions to improve the participation of women at all levels of the Organization;

(c) Allocating adequate resources to the Co-ordinator to enable her, inter alia, to develop a roster of qualified women, identify posts likely to fall vacant, review position descriptions and recommend appropriate modifications to ensure that their impact does not discriminate against women, undertake special recruitment missions, and monitor and report on organizational progress;

3. Calls upon Member States to assist the United Nations organizations in meeting targets by increasing their efforts to provide qualified female candidates for each vacant post;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, the heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to create the conditions necessary for equitable career development for women in all categories at headquarters and in the field by the adoption of specific positive measures which ensure that percentages of eligible women are not lower than those of eligible men at the same grade, in promotions, training and representational functions;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General, the heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to demonstrate commitment to the advancement of women by taking special measures to counteract possible gender biases of both women and men against roles, skills and capabilities of women including (a) the appointment of more women to decision-making posts; (b) the establishment of training programmes to facilitate changes in attitude and to support management development; and (c) the provision of new opportunities for the career development of all categories of female staff;

6. Recommends that the Secretary-General consider the possibility of convening a high-level seminar before the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in which all directors of personnel in the United Nations system as well as representatives of Governments would participate in order to elaborate an operational plan of action to be implemented to redress the current situation;

7. Requests the Secretary-General and the heads of specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to report annually to the General Assembly or to the governing bodies of the specialized agencies on the situation and the progress made in the implementation of the above measures and to take special remedial action within the Secretariat, the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies.

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Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Liberia,
Malawi, Norway and Sweden: draft resolution

Strengthening of the co-ordination and implementation of
the activities for the advancement of women within the
United Nations system

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.36, amalgamating documents
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.1, L.12 and L.16)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United
Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Bearing in mind the important role of the United Nations in promoting global awareness and efforts to achieve the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Expressing its deep concern that the goals and objectives set out for the United Nations Decade for Women are far from being achieved,

Noting in this regard the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the review of selected major issues in the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system: women and development (A/CONF.116/15),

Recognizing the need to fully integrate the needs and concerns of women in the regular programmes, policies and activities of the United Nations Secretariat and the organizations of the United Nations system,

Recognizing further the need for greater coherence and efficiency in the policies and programmes relating to women in the United Nations and its constituent bodies,

Stressing accordingly the importance of taking measures aiming at increased interaction, co-operation and co-ordination among the specialized agencies and other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system in order to develop a comprehensive and system-wide integrated approach to the issues that are crucial for the advancement of women,

1. Urges the specialized agencies and the other organs, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to take fully into account issues and concerns of women in the planning, programming and evaluation of their activities;

2. Recommends the intensification of inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination among United Nations bodies and organizations in order to develop a comprehensive and integrated approach to issues related to women, thereby increasing the long-term effectiveness of the United Nations in promoting the advancement of women;

3. Reaffirms the central policy and advisory role of the Commission on the Status of Women in considering matters related to women and, in this context, reaffirms that the Branch for the Advancement of Women, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women, should receive the support needed to fulfil satisfactorily its responsibilities;

4. Expresses the need to encourage the Economic and Social Council to play a more forceful and dynamic role in relation to the co-ordination of United Nations activities for the advancement of women;

5. Recommends the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to strengthen the Branch for the Advancement of Women within the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the co-ordination of activities for the integration of women's concerns and the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies within the United Nations, as well as in the United Nations system, and to ensure that the integration of women's concerns are given priority and are reinforced at the highest levels of the United Nations Secretariat;

6. Recommends further that the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and through the programming, planning and budgeting function takes the initiative in particular to formulate a system-wide medium-term plan for women and development which would include, inter alia, comprehensive policies, specific plans of action and specific programmes addressed both at integrating women's concerns into the mainstream of United Nations activities and at the specific needs of women;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the results of efforts made to advance the integration of women's concerns in the planning, programming and evaluation of the activities of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and to ensure that the report is submitted for consideration to the regular sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women.

Botswana, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

(document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.37, amalgamating documents A/CONF.116/C.2/L.2 and L.28)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, adopted in Copenhagen and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/136 of 11 December 1980,

Recalling the Declaration of Principles and Programmes of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and General Assembly resolutions 34/14 of 9 November 1979, 35/59 of 3 December 1982 and 39/126 of 14 December 1984 concerning the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas,

Noting with satisfaction the compilation by the Secretary-General of observations and comments made on the report of the Interregional Seminar on National Experience relating to the Improvement of the Situation of Women in Rural Areas, held at Vienna from 17 to 28 September 1984 and the recommendations of the regional intergovernmental preparatory meetings,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the activities and programmes concerning rural women,

Reaffirming the importance attached in the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, as well as in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, to the need to improve the status of women and ensure their full participation both as agents and beneficiaries in the development process,

Convinced that the strengthening of international peace and co-operation is one of the most important conditions for further improving the situation of women, including women in rural areas,

Noting with grave concern the continuing disastrous situation of women in rural areas of many countries, in particular developing countries,

1. Calls upon Governments to work out and implement special comprehensive programmes for improving the situation of women in rural areas, taking into account the role played by women in the life of society and to establish monitoring and evaluating mechanisms for these programmes involving women themselves;
2. Requests the United Nations and its specialized agencies to pay greater attention to the needs of rural women and to assist Member States, especially developing countries, in the formulation of technical assistance programmes and in the implementation of the investment projects involving the improvement of rural areas and the improvement of the status of women;
3. Recommends a strengthening of co-ordination among multilateral and bilateral activities aimed at promoting the interests of rural women;
4. Requests the Secretary-General, when presenting to the General Assembly at its fortieth session the report of the Interregional Seminar on National Experience relating to the Improvement of the Situation of Women in Rural Areas, to take into account and sum up the results of the Conference's discussions on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas as well as the observations and comments on the above-mentioned report.

3. Draft declaration

Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft declaration

Nairobi Declaration on the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

(document A/CONF.116/L.4/Rev.1, as revised)

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations expresses the resolve of the peoples to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to promote social progress and better standards of living in larger freedom,

Emphasizing that the World Conference has gathered in Nairobi during a period of serious deterioration of the social and economic situation affecting particularly the developing countries,

Expressing its deep concern at the profound economic and social crisis that particularly Africa is experiencing as a result of severe recurrent drought, famine, external debt and the effects of the international economic situation which have in the last few years assumed alarming proportions, seriously jeopardizing not only the development process but, more ominously, the very survival of millions of people, especially that of women and children,

Deeply alarmed by the severe foreign debt crisis of the developing countries, enormous servicing burden which is unbearable for their resources and its growing negative impact on the people, in particular women and children of these countries,

Aware of the important role played by women in the history of humanity and the enhancing social progress, in particular, in the struggle for self-determination, national independence, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, and against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Paying tribute to the women of the developing countries who together with their peoples have won national liberation and are now contributing appreciably to the struggle for their countries' independent political, economic and social development,

Recalling that the problems faced by women, who constitute half of the world's population, being essentially the problems of society as a whole requires the changing of the political, economic and social conditions of women and should therefore become an integral part of the activities to transform those social and economic structures and views which impede their effective participation and contribution in society,

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Highly appreciating the contribution made by the United Nations in enhancing the improvement of the status of women to ensure their genuine equality and provide conditions for greater integration of women in the political, economic and social development process,

Noting the importance of the International Women's Year and the United Nations Decade for Women with its goals: Equality, Development and Peace and sub-theme: Employment, Health and Education and of holding the World Conferences in Mexico City, Copenhagen and Nairobi, which adopted fundamental strategy decisions in the area of improving the status of women, as the World Plan of Action, the Programme of Action and the Forward-looking Strategies,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption during the United Nations Decade for Women of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Declaration on the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation, which constituted an important contribution to the implementation of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and are of great importance for the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies,

Being convinced that the establishment of the new international economic order and confidence building in relations among States, creation of favourable conditions for the economic and social progress of the developing countries will help provide favourable conditions for the solution of pressing economic and social problems they are facing, including that of ensuring equal rights for women at all levels and in all spheres of life,

Emphasizing grave concern over the fact that in several regions of the world and in a number of countries there are persisting obstacles in the way of implementing the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, which impede progress in improving the status of women,

Expressing alarm over the growing danger of nuclear war, which threatens the very existence of mankind, placing an increasingly heavier burden on the peoples of the world, slowing down economic and social progress and diverting enormous material and financial resources to non-productive purposes,

Expressing its grave concern that in spite of various resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and those of the Security Council calling upon the régime in South Africa to abandon its heinous policy of apartheid, to end oppression and repression of the black majority and to seek a peaceful, just and lasting solution in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the South Africa racist régime still deprives the oppressed majority of these basic human rights, continues the illegal occupation of Namibia and pursues an aggressive policy against the front-line States,

Condemning the further escalation of ruthless repression by the Pretoria régime, including the use of the armed forces against the oppressed people resulting in killing and wounding of hundreds of people and the arrest of thousands of opponents of apartheid,

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned over the threat to international peace and security, and repeated acts of aggression caused by the policies of apartheid,

Being greatly alarmed by the deplorable living conditions of women and children in occupied Palestine and other Arab territories who are suffering from foreign occupation, from the effects of forced dislocation, loss of ancestral lands and property and from the continuing violation of their fundamental rights and freedoms,

Noting the role of the Commission on the Status of Women in preparing the Conference and addressing the issues relevant to the status of women,

1. Reaffirms once again that attaining the objectives declared by the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, remain the most important goal of the international community in improving the status of women of all countries and nations;

2. Reaffirms in this context the decisions and recommendations adopted by the World Conferences held in Mexico City and Copenhagen and the 1975 Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace, the World Plan of Action and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women;

3. Declares that the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace remain valid in the activities of States, of the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system for the period up to the year 2000;

4. Calls upon all States to make every effort and to continue to take necessary measures in order to implement those objectives fully and consistently with a view to eradicating all forms of discrimination against women;

5. Urges all States and international organizations to continue their efforts and adopt special measures aimed at overcoming the economic and social problems faced by developing countries;

6. Further urges all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to give greater attention to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, and to continue to mobilize resources for assisting these countries in dealing with the current crisis and its longer-term ramifications;

7. Appeals to all States to render all the necessary assistance to African countries seriously affected by drought by channelling both relief and rehabilitation assistance;

8. Calls upon all States to actively continue efforts aimed at integrating women most effectively in the development processes to ensure their full participation in the political, economic, social, cultural and other spheres of life;

9. Calls upon all States to unite and intensify their efforts aimed at ensuring peace and security, averting the threat of nuclear war, preventing the arms race, especially in outer space, with a view to attaining general and complete disarmament under effective international control and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons in order to preserve life on Earth;

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10. Reaffirms that the strengthening of international peace and security and co-operation among all States irrespective of their social and economic systems, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence are the most important prerequisites for ensuring socio-economic progress and equal rights for women;

11. Strongly condemns the apartheid régime of South Africa for its continued brutal oppression, repression and violence, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States;

12. Declares that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation in South Africa;

13. Strongly condemns Israel for its continued policy of oppression and repression against people in the Palestinian and other Arab territories under its illegal occupation and for its acts of aggression against neighbouring Arab States;

14. Calls on the international community to make all the necessary efforts in order to ensure the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people for self-determination; and the establishment of their own national State on their own national soil;

15. Urges Governments to take appropriate measures in order to implement the Forward-looking Strategies for the period up to the year 2000, and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Nairobi Conference at the national, regional and international levels;

16. Calls upon organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to draw up appropriate programmes for the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies for the period up to the year 2000;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to submit on a regular basis to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on the Status of Women, proposals on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies for the period up to the year 2000 for the purpose of improving the status of women in connection with progress made in pursuing the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

18. Recommends that the United Nations General Assembly consider at its fortieth session appropriate measures that will allow the Commission on the Status of Women to effectively carry out its responsibilities with regard to the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies for the period up to the year 2000;

19. Recommends also that the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly declare that the period up to the year 2000 be dedicated to women for the advancement of the goals: Equality, Development and Peace.

International Catholic Migration Commission
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
 International Confederation of Midwives
 International Co-operative Alliance
 International Council for Adult Education
 International Council of Jewish Women
 International Council of Nurses
 International Council of Voluntary Agencies
 International Council of Women
 International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
 International Council on Social Welfare
 International Federation for Home Economics
 International Federation of Agricultural Producers
 International Federation of Associations of the Elderly
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women
 International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics
 International Federation of Human Rights
 International Federation of Operational Research Societies
 International Federation of Settlement Houses and Neighbourhood Centres
 International Federation of University Women
 International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
 International Federation of Women Lawyers
 International Federation on Aging
 International Human Rights Internship Program
 International Juridical Organization
 International Movement A.T.D. Fourth World
 International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples
 International Organization of Consumers' Unions
 International Organization of Employers
 International Peace Research Association
 International Planned Parenthood Federation
 International Prisoners Aid Association
 International Public Relations Association
 International Social Science Council
 International Social Service
 International Society for Community Development
 International Studies Association
 International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences
 International Union of Family Organizations
 International Union of Students
 International Women's Anthropology Conference, Inc.
 International Women's Tribune Centre
 International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
 Jaycees International
 Latin American Council of Catholic Women
 Latin American Federation of Association of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees
 Liberal International
 Lutheran World Federation
 Medical Women's International Association
 Movement for a Better World
 Minority Rights Group
 Movement Against Racism and for Friendship among People
 National Organization for Women
 Overseas Education Fund International

Pan-African Institute for Development
 Pan-African Women's Organization
 Pan Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association
 Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Cooperation
 Pax Romana
 Population Crisis Committee
 Population Institute
 Prison Fellowship International
 St. Joan's International Alliance
 Radda Barnen International
 Salvation Army (The)
 Save the Children Fund
 Socialist International
 Socialist International Women
 Society for International Development
 Soroptimist International
 The Hunger Project
 Third World Movement against the Exploitation of Women
 United Towns Organization
 Universal Esperanto Association
 Vienna Institute for Development
 War Resisters International
 Women's International Democratic Federation
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 Women International Zionist Organization
 World Alliance of Reformed Churches
 World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises
 World Assembly of Youth
 World Association for Christian Communication
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
 World Association of World Federalists
 World Blind Union
 World Confederation of Labour
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
 World Council of Indigenous Peoples
 World Federation for Mental Health
 World Federation of Associations for the Promotion of Voluntary Surgical World
 Contraception
 World Federation of Democratic Youth
 World Federation of Methodist Women
 World Federation of Public Health Organizations
 World Federation of Scientific Workers
 World Federation of Teachers Unions
 World Federation of Trade Unions
 World Federation of United Nations Associations
 World Jewish Congress
 World Movement of Mothers
 World Muslim Congress
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education
 World Organization of the Scout Movement
 World ORT Union
 World Peace Council
 World Student Christian Federation
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

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World University Service
World Veterans Federation
Worldview International Foundation
World Vision International
World Women's Christian Temperance Union
World Young Women's Christian Association
Zonta International

ANNEX III

List of documentsA. Basic Conference documentation

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.116/1	Provisional agenda
A/CONF.116/2	Provisional rules of procedure
A/CONF.116/3	Organizational and procedural matters
A/CONF.116/4	World survey on the role of women in development: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.116/5 and Add.1 and Corr.1; Add.2 and Corr.1; Add.3 and Corr.1; Add.4 and Corr.1 and 2; Add.5 and Corr.1 and 2; Add.6 and Corr.1; Add.7 and Corr.1; Add.8 and Corr.1; Add.9 and Corr.1; Add.10 and Corr.1; Add.11 and Corr.1 and 2; Add.12 and Corr.1 and 2; Add.13 and Corr.1; Add.14 and Corr.1	Review and appraisal of progress achieved and obstacles encountered at the national level in the realization of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.116/6	The situation of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories and other occupied territories: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.116/7 and Corr.1, 2 and 3	Review and appraisal of the situation of women and children living under racist minority régimes: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.116/8 and Corr.1	Review and appraisal of the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered by the United Nations system at the regional and international levels in attaining the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: report of the Secretary-General

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.116/9 and Corr.1	Recommendations of regional intergovernmental preparatory meetings: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.116/10	Selected statistics and indicators on the status of women: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.116/11	The activities and programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on behalf of refugee women: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.116/12	Forward-looking Strategies of implementation for the advancement of women and concrete measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women for the period 1986 to the year 2000: Equality, Development and Peace: note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.116/13	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the achievements of and obstacles encountered by States parties in the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
A/CONF.116/14	The participation of non-governmental organizations in the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.116/15	Review of selected major issues in the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations System: Women and Development: note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.116/16	Review and appraisal of progress achieved and obstacles encountered at the national level in the realization of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.116/17	Adoption of the rules of procedure: note by the Secretariat

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	
A/CONF.116/18	Letter dated 15 July 1985 addressed by the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Conference	A/I
A/CONF.116/19	Letter dated 15 July 1985 addressed by the head of the delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the President of the Conference	A/I
A/CONF.116/20	Letter dated 15 July 1985 addressed by the head of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the President of the Conference	A/I
A/CONF.116/21	Report of the Credentials Committee	A/C
A/CONF.116/22	Letter dated 23 July 1985, from the head of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, addressed to the President of the Conference	A/C
A/CONF.116/23	Letter dated July from the United States of America in reply to document A/CONF.116/18 containing the joint statement of the Soviet Union and its satellite States	A/C
A/CONF.116/24	Letter dated 20 July 1985 addressed by the head of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the President of the Conference	A/C
A/CONF.116/25	Letter dated 25 July 1985 addressed by the heads of the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Hungarian People's Republic, German Democratic Republic, Korean People's Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolian People's Republic, Polish People's Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Conference	A/O

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.116/26	Letter dated 25 July 1985 addressed to the President of the Conference by the head of the delegation of India
A/CONF.116/27	Letter dated 26 July 1985 addressed to the President of the Conference by the head of the delegation of Israel
A/CONF.116/CC/WP.1	Memorandum of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the status of credentials of representatives of participants attending the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace
A/CONF.116/L.1 and Add.1	Report of the pre-Conference consultations held at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre
A/CONF.116/L.2	Decisions by the Conference concerning the allocation of items and concerning the organization of the work of the committees
A/CONF.116/L.3 and Add.1 to 3	Draft report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace
A/CONF.116/L.4 and Corr.1	Nairobi Declaration on the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: draft declaration proposed by Ethiopia
A/CONF.116/L.4/Rev.1	Nairobi Declaration on the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: draft declaration proposed by Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Libyan Arab Jamshiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	
A/CONF.116/L.5 and Add.1 to 15	Report of the Second Committee: Forward-looking Strategies of implementation for the advancement of women for the period up to the year 2000, and concrete measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and the sub-theme: Employment, Health and Education, bearing in mind the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the establishment of a new international economic order	A/C
A/CONF.116/L.6 and Add.1 to 6, Corr.1 (English only) and Corr.2	Report of the First Committee: Forward-looking Strategies of implementation for the advancement of women for the period up to the year 2000, and concrete measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women; Equality, Development and Peace, and the sub-theme: Employment, Health and Education, bearing in mind the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the establishment of a new international economic order	A/CC
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.1	Promotion of education for women: draft resolution submitted by Thailand	A/CC
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.2	Women and education: perspectives for the year 2000: draft resolution submitted by the Philippines	A/COI
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.3	The role of women in the preparation of societies for life in peace: draft resolution submitted by Benin, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Romania, Suriname, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe	A/COI

Symbol

Title

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.4

Young women's right to education: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Italy, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.5

Assistance from non-governmental organizations to women and children, particularly in drought-stricken countries: draft resolution submitted by Niger

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.6

Assistance to refugees from Afghanistan: draft resolution submitted by Pakistan

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.7

Elimination of discrimination against women as one of the most important conditions for social and economic progress: draft resolution submitted by Angola, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic and Zambia

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.8

Women's health and well-being: draft resolution submitted by Switzerland and Thailand

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.9

Protection of women in periods of armed conflict: draft resolution submitted by Switzerland and Austria

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.10	Women and new technologies: draft resolution submitted by Belgium, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of and Italy	A/C
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.11	Assistance to Sahrawi women: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua, Nigeria and Zambia	A/C
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.12	Obstacles preventing women from practising their role in realizing the aims of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, due to the continuation of the Iraq-Iranian armed conflict: draft resolution by Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen and Zambia	A/CO
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.13	The obstacles that prevent the Syrian Arab woman in the occupied Syrian Golan from exercising her role in the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen	A/CO
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.14	Women and development priorities: draft resolution submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Spain and Sweden	A/COI
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.15	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: draft resolution submitted by China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Greece, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and United Republic of Tanzania	A/COI

Symbol

Title

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.16

Future perspectives and equal opportunities: draft resolution submitted by Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.17

Increased participation of women in United Nations activities in the field of peace, disarmament and arms limitation: draft resolution submitted by Australia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Spain and Sri Lanka

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.18

Education and training: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Cuba, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Panama, Spain, Venezuela and Zambia

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.19

Contribution of women to the realization of the right of peoples to peace: draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.20

Women and health: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Australia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, India, Jamaica, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Spain, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.21

Health and well-being of the Women of the South Pacific: draft resolution submitted by Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.22

Women and peace: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Greece, India, Kenya, Mexico, Sweden and United Republic of Tanzania

A/CONF.116/C.1/L.23

Workers with family responsibilities: draft resolution submitted by Australia and Austria

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.24	The contribution of women to the victory in the Second World War: draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zimbabwe	A/CONF.
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.25	Exploitative employment practices: draft resolution submitted by Australia	A/CONF.
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.26	Women and development: draft resolution submitted by Canada	
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.27	The role of women in the struggle for peace and international security, for the removal of all obstacles to ensuring peace and social progress: draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Zambia and Zimbabwe	A/CONF. A/CONF.
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.28	Disarmament, development and women: draft resolution submitted by Australia, Egypt, New Zealand, Spain and Sri Lanka	A/CONF.
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.29	The promotion of breastfeeding: draft resolution submitted by India, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe	A/CONF.
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.30	Responsibilities of Governments for the advancement of women: draft resolution submitted by Canada	A/CONF.
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.31	The role of women in society: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Bulgaria, Congo, German Democratic Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zambia	A/CONF.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.32	Women and children under <u>apartheid</u> ; draft resolution submitted by Botswana, Bulgaria, Haiti, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.33	World situation of displaced and refugee women; draft resolution submitted by Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea and Thailand
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.34	Support for women in island developing countries; draft resolution submitted by Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.35	Health immunization; draft resolution submitted by Kenya
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.36	Women and education, training and job promotion; draft resolution submitted by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.37	Parental leave; draft resolution submitted by Austria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Guyana, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Spain and Sweden
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.38	Refugee and displaced women; draft resolution submitted by the United States of America
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.39	Women and food security; draft resolution submitted by Botswana, Burkina Faso, Italy, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Zambia and Zimbabwe
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.40	Women and industrialization; draft resolution submitted by Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.41	Equal pay: draft resolution submitted by Austria	A/O
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.42	Participation of women in favour of peace, disarmament and arms control: draft resolution submitted by Mexico	
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.43	The effects of the external debt of the developing countries on women: draft resolution submitted by Mexico	A/O
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.44	Women's involvement in development and management of water resources for domestic and agricultural use: draft resolution submitted by Botswana and Zimbabwe	A/O
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.45	Women, population and development: draft resolution submitted by Bangladesh, Fiji, Jamaica, Mauritius, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru and Zambia	A/O A/O A/O
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.46	Science and technology for women's development: draft resolution submitted by Kenya	A/O
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.47	The family code: draft resolution submitted by Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, France, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger and Senegal	A/O
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.48	Women and water: draft resolution submitted by Kenya and Malawi	A/O
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.49	Vocational and technical training for women: draft resolution submitted by Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay and Venezuela	A/O A/O
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.50	Commercial publicity harmful to the dignity of women: draft resolution submitted by Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay and Venezuela	A/O A/O
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.51	Classification of women in census documents: draft resolution submitted by Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela	A/O
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.52	Women and shelter: draft resolution submitted by Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Sweden	

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.53	Maternal mortality: draft resolution submitted by Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Haiti, Hungary, India, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Sweden
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.54	Chadian women and children living in the zone occupied by a foreign army: draft resolution submitted by Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, Senegal and Togo
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.55	Integration of women in development: draft resolution submitted by El Salvador and Mexico
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.56	Withdrawn
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.57	Withdrawn
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.58	Unemployment: draft resolution submitted by Austria and Spain
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.59	New technologies: draft resolution submitted by Austria
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.60	Participation of women in the process of restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis: draft resolution submitted by Hungary and Indonesia
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.61	Palestinian women and children: draft resolution submitted by Democratic Yemen
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.62	Genetic technology: draft resolution submitted by Austria
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.63	Sexual violence against women and children: draft resolution submitted by Austria and Spain
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.64	Global concerns for peace and the plight of women: draft resolution submitted by Islamic Republic of Iran
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.65	<u>Apartheid</u> : draft resolution submitted by Mali*

* On behalf of the African Group.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.66	Namibia: draft resolution submitted by Mali*	A/I
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.67	Women and children living in zones affected by armed conflict: draft resolution submitted by Mali*	
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.68	Refugee and displaced women: draft resolution submitted by Mali*	A/I
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.69	Front-line States: draft resolution submitted by Mali*	
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.70	Latin American and Caribbean women and the critical economic situation: draft resolution submitted by Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela	A/I
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.71	Women and the environment: draft resolution submitted by Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A/C
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.72	Reporting system on the advancement of women: draft resolution submitted by Sierra Leone	A/C
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.73	Literacy: draft resolution submitted by the United States of America	A/C
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.74	Women and family planning: draft resolution submitted by Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand	A/O
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.75	Women and education: perspectives for the year 2000: draft resolution submitted by Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago	A/O

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.76	Women and development: principles and priorities: draft resolution submitted by Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Sweden and Zimbabwe
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.77	Refugee and displaced women: draft resolution submitted by Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea and Thailand
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.78	Women and education: perspectives for the year 2000: draft resolution submitted by Ecuador, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.79	Amendment submitted by the delegation of Iraq to the draft resolution contained in A/CONF.116/C.1/L.54
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.80	<u>Apartheid</u> : draft resolution submitted by Mali*
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.81	Women and water: draft resolution submitted by Botswana, Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.82	Amendment submitted by the delegation of Comoros, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco and Zaire to the draft resolution contained in A/CONF.116/C.1/L.11
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.83	Women and peace: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.84	Women and new technologies: draft resolution submitted by Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Italy
A/CONF.116/C.1/L.85	Improving the conditions of work and life: draft resolution submitted by Australia, Austria and Greece

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.1	Strengthening the co-ordination and implementation of the activities for the advancement of women within the United Nations system: draft resolution submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden	A/C
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.2	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas: draft resolution submitted by Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Zambia	A/C
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.3	Establishment of a system of information networks on women: draft resolution submitted by Bangladesh, China, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, Greece, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa and Thailand	A/C
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.4	Women in the United Nations: draft resolution submitted by Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Mexico, Swaziland and Venezuela	A/C
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.5	Women and aging: draft resolution submitted by China, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand	A/C
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.6	Participation of men in reaching the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: draft resolution submitted by Bangladesh, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand	A/CO
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.7	Collaboration with non-governmental organizations in the field of health: draft resolution submitted by Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe	

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A/CONF.116/C.2/L.8	Improvement of the condition of physically and mentally disabled women of all ages: draft resolution submitted by Iran, Islamic Republic of, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.9	Migrant women: draft resolution submitted by Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.10	Women in the United Nations: draft resolution submitted by Canada
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.11	Indigenous women: draft resolution submitted by Canada
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.12	Strengthening the international system for the advancement of women: draft resolution submitted by Canada
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.13	Integration of women in the development process: draft resolution submitted by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.14	Support for development activities for women: draft resolution submitted by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

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A/CONF.116/C.2/L.15	Machinery for the integration of women in development: draft resolution submitted by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela	A/
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.16	Role of the Commission on the Status of Women: draft resolution submitted by Austria	A/
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.17	International illegal kidnapping of children: resolution submitted by Greece, Italy and Spain	A/
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.18	Implementation and evaluation of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: draft resolution submitted by Bangladesh, China, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand	A/
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.19	World conference on women in the year 2000: draft resolution submitted by Botswana, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Zambia	A/
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.20	Family violence: draft resolution submitted by the United States of America	A/
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.21	Strengthening the role of the Commission on the Status of Women: draft resolution submitted by Cuba and Kenya	A/
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.22	United Nations Development Fund for Women: draft resolution submitted by India, Jamaica, Kenya and Norway	A/
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.23	International human rights: draft resolution submitted by the United States of America	A/

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International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: draft resolution submitted by Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Italy, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Spain, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Zimbabwe

A/CONF.116/C.2/L.25

Food security: draft resolution submitted by Mali (on behalf of the African Group)

A/CONF.116/C.2/L.26

Programme for women up to the year 2000: draft resolution submitted by Mali (on behalf of the African Group)

A/CONF.116/C.2/L.27

Drought and desertification in Africa: draft resolution submitted by Mali (on behalf of the African Group)

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Rural women: draft resolution submitted by Mali (on behalf of the African Group)

A/CONF.116/C.2/L.29

Improved conditions and opportunities for women: draft resolution submitted by Mali (on behalf of the African Group)

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Integration of women in development projects: draft resolution submitted by Italy

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International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, India, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tunisia and Yugoslavia

A/CONF.116/C.2/L.32

Disabled women and women who have a disabled person in their family: draft resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain and Sweden

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A/CONF.116/C.2/L.33	Strengthening women's machineries at the national, regional and international levels to ensure the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies up to the year 2000: draft resolution submitted by the Philippines	A, A,
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.34	Co-ordination of activities for the advancement of women: draft resolution submitted by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela	A/ A/ A/
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.35	Women in the United Nations: draft resolution submitted by Canada, Colombia, Honduras, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela	A/ A/ A/ A/
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.36	Strengthening of the co-ordination and implementation of the activities for the advancement of women within the United Nations system: draft resolution submitted by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden	A/ A/ A/ A/ A/ A/
A/CONF.116/C.2/L.37	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas: draft resolution submitted by Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe	A/ A/ A/ A/ A/ A/ A/ A/ A/ A/ A/ A/ A/ A/ A/C

Symbol

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B. Background papers

- A/CONF.116/BP/1
Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- A/CONF.116/BP/2
Report of the Interregional Seminar on National Experience relating to the Improvement of the Situation of Women in Rural Areas
- A/CONF.116/BP/3
Women and apartheid in South Africa and Namibia

C. Information document

- A/CONF.116/INF/1
List of participants

D. Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations

- A/CONF.116/NGO/1
International Movement A.T.D. Fourth World
- A/CONF.116/NGO/2
International Alliance of Women
- A/CONF.116/NGO/3
Baha'i International Community
- A/CONF.116/NGO/4
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
- A/CONF.116/NGO/5
Zonta International
- A/CONF.116/NGO/6
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
- A/CONF.116/NGO/7
International Federation on Aging
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World Blind Union
- A/CONF.116/NGO/9
Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association
- A/CONF.116/NGO/10
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- A/CONF.116/NGO/11
Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University
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Women's International Democratic Federation
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Latin American Federation of Association of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees
- A/CONF.116/NGO/14
International Association for Religious Freedom
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Mouvement Mondial des Mères
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Commission of Churches on International Affairs, World Council of Churches
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Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
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Socialist International Women
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International Co-operative Alliance
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International Federation of University Women
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World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception
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Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

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Arab Women Solidarity Organization
Associated Country Women of the World
World Federation of United Nations
Associations
World Federation of Trade Unions
International Federation of Business and
Professional Women
Population Institute
Soroptimist International
World Peace Council
Latin American Council of Catholic Women
World Assembly of Small and Medium
Enterprises
International Movement for Fraternal Union
among Races and Peoples
International Council of Women
Arab Lawyers Union
International Organization of Consumers'
Unions
World Association of World Federalists
International Federation of Associations of
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Environment Liaison Centre
United Towns Organization
Habitat International Council
International Federation for Home Economics
Prison Fellowship International
International Federation of Women in Legal
Careers
International Council of Jewish Women
International Union of Family Organizations
International Federation of Agricultural
Producers
Worldview International
Christian Peace Conference
International Union of Family Organizations
All India Women's Conference
World Movement of Mothers
Institute of Social Studies Trust
Inter-Parliamentary Union
International Sociological Association and
International Union of Anthropological and
Ethnological Sciences
Third World Movement against the
Exploitation of Women
International Prisoners Aid Association
International Organization of Employers

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