

## Chapter III

### RESOLUTIONS AND DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

#### 1. Research and training for the advancement of women in Africa

##### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Considering the increasingly important role of African women in the political, economic, social and cultural affairs of their countries,

Considering the need to establish all the conditions required for education, training and the elimination of illiteracy in order to ensure more effective participation of African women,

Considering the precarious situation of the great majority of women in Africa and the consequent need for vigorous and comprehensive action,

Considering the objectives of the Pan-African Women's Organization relating to the acceleration of the advancement of African women,

Considering the decision of the Pan-African Women's Organization to establish a training centre at the organization's headquarters,

1. Welcomes the decision of the ECA Conference of African Ministers at Nairobi to establish an African Training and Research Centre for Women (resolution 269 (XII)) of the Economic Commission for Africa, of 28 February 1975; 1/
2. Supports the decision of the Pan-African Women's Organization to establish also a training centre for the advancement of women;
3. Recommends close collaboration to further the aims and objectives of these two African centres;
4. Calls upon all Governments and upon non-governmental organizations concerned to contribute to the development of these centres for the benefit of African women;
5. Calls upon United Nations specialized agencies to give all assistance and advisory services to the development of these centres for the benefit of African women.

#### 2. International co-operation under projects designed to achieve the objectives of the World Plan of Action

##### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972,

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/5657), part III.

Bearing in mind the Programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women, 2/

Recalling the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3/

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1850 (LVI) of 16 May 1974 establishing the Fund for the International Women's Year,

Taking note of the desire expressed by many delegations to extend the Fund beyond the end of the Year,

Noting the complexity of the usual procedures with respect to assistance and international co-operation,

1. Recommends the simplification of the procedure governing assistance to projects designed to promote the complete integration of women into the process of development, and the implementation of such projects under the effective responsibility of national experts;

2. Requests the Governments concerned to take all appropriate measures to entrust the direction of such projects to the fullest possible extent to women having the requisite competence;

3. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it request the Secretary-General and the United Nations specialized agencies to draw up an adequate plan of assistance with respect to this matter, taking into account the needs and priorities of countries.

3. The status of women in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Referring to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the numerous relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions condemning the policy of apartheid in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and the illegal occupation of Namibia,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2919 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972, instituting a decade for action to combat racism, apartheid and racial discrimination, as well as General Assembly resolution 3151 (XXVIII), of 14 December 1973,

Aroused to the highest indignation by the policy of apartheid in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, whose essence is the denial of the most elementary

2/ General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970.

3/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970.

rights of peoples to freedom and dignity and the degradation of the human person, and which, with particular regard to the status of women, is manifested in:

(a) The frequent compulsory separation of women and children from the father of the family and their almost total immobilization in reservations,

(b) The impossibility of having access to adequate medical care, even within the context of maternal and child welfare,

(c) The difficulty of access to the most elementary education and, to a still greater degree, to vocational training,

(d) The consequent absence of choice with regard to employment, which restricts women to menial occupations,

Aware that apartheid is a crime against humanity and a crime of genocide, whose primary victims are women, and that its eradication is a matter of concern to all humanity,

Gravely disturbed by the constant disregard by South Africa of the appeals made by the international community contained in the resolutions, decisions and recommendations of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Court of Justice (21 June 1971), 4/ and its refusal to put an end to the practice of apartheid, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Firmly convinced that apartheid and racial discrimination in all their forms and manifestations constitute the total denial of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the objectives of the World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 2919 (XXVII) on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism, Apartheid and Racial Discrimination,

1. Vigorously condemns the minority régimes of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia for their obstinate policy of oppression and contempt for the efforts of the United Nations and the patience of the international community;

2. Supports the oppressed peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe in their struggle for the total eradication of apartheid;

3. Urges the women of the entire world to become aware of the role they can and must play in enabling the women of those areas to recover their human dignity;

4. Further urges all Governments to apply political, economic, social and military sanctions (not to sell or give armaments or technical military assistance or help of a similar military character) with the aim of isolating the minority and racist régimes;

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4/ Legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion of 21 June 1971: I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

5. Notes with satisfaction the efforts of the United Nations and the Special Committee against Apartheid to promote concerted international action to eliminate the scourge of apartheid and racial discrimination;

6. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations and all the United Nations specialized agencies to initiate studies on the effects of apartheid on the status of women and to present a report to the Special Committee against Apartheid and to the Commission on the Status of Women;

7. Calls upon South Africa to terminate immediately its illegal occupation of Namibia;

8. Urges all States, United Nations organizations, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the peoples of the southern part of Africa by adopting measures, such as:

(a) Implementing United Nations resolutions bearing on the elimination of racism, apartheid, racial discrimination and the liberation of peoples under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

(b) Ensuring the immediate termination of all measures and policies, as well as military, political, economic and other activities, which enable racist régimes in southern Africa to continue the repression of the African people;

(c) Providing full support and assistance, morally and materially, to the peoples that are victims of apartheid and racial discrimination and to the liberation movements;

(d) Cessation of emigration to South Africa;

(e) Ensuring the release of political prisoners in South Africa and of those subjected to restrictions for their opposition to apartheid;

(f) Providing moral and material support to the national liberation movements and victims of apartheid and racial discrimination.

#### 4. Role of the United Nations system in implementing the World Plan of Action

##### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Convinced of the urgent necessity of implementing without delay the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing that the United Nations system of organizations has a significant role to play in assisting Governments to implement the World Plan of Action and effect the necessary changes to improve the world condition of women and increase their participation in the development process,

Recognizing further that the implementation of the World Plan of Action will require additional staff and financial resources at the national, regional and international levels,

1. Urges Governments to allocate sufficient staff, particularly women staff, and funds in their national plans for implementing the World Plan of Action and, in particular, the minimum targets to be achieved by 1980 in the fields of education and vocational training, literacy, health and nutrition and essential supportive social services and other measures which will improve the living conditions and quality of life for women, particularly rural and poor urban women;

2. Urges all organizations in the United Nations system to provide whatever additional staff, particularly women staff, and financial resources are necessary to implement the Plan effectively;

3. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary steps:

(a) To provide, within the framework of the regional commissions the staff and other resources necessary for the development of regional programmes to implement the Plan of Action and to improve the condition of women;

(b) To strengthen the Secretariat unit at United Nations Headquarters responsible for implementing the Plan appropriately and to expand its scope in order to enable it to support more effectively existing programmes and develop new ones, acting in co-operation with all organizations of the United Nations system;

4. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the continuing operation of the Commission on the Status of Women or some other representative body within the structure of the United Nations, designed specifically to deal solely with problems relating to the status of women, so as to ensure the implementation of ongoing projects designed to carry out the programmes set forth in the World Plan of Action and to provide an international forum for the interchange of views and the formulation of internationally acceptable principles pertaining to the status of women.

## 5. Women and health

### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recalling that the international community has proclaimed that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women as well as men in all fields,

Recognizing that the full participation of women in social, political and economic life is inhibited to a large degree by the inability of many women to enjoy good health,

Recognizing that there are shortages of medical and paramedical personnel and services, and myths, prejudices and taboos which prevent a full understanding of the particular health problems of women,

Considering that Governments should recognize the particular health needs of women of all ages and in all situations, including the needs of women with many children, few or none, those past childbearing age and those before, and the right of individuals and couples to decide freely the number and spacing of their children,

Considering that Governments should be aware of the particular forms of violence and cruelty, both physical and mental, that are perpetuated against women,

Recommends that Governments exercising their sovereign powers, should:

(a) Give high priority to and ensure adequate investments in community health programmes, mobile units and the education and informing of women of their basic health rights;

(b) Introduce effective measures for the prevention of all forms of discrimination and cruelty against the well-being of women, which keep them from participating actively in the political, economic and social development of their community and which violate their human rights;

(c) Exercise constant vigilance and provide adequate aid and assistance where suffering results from the lack of understanding of institutions, in particular in health, maternal and child care and family planning services;

(d) Establish priorities in medical research and in the training of health personnel for the prevention and cure of health problems of women, so that the present confused and inadequate state of knowledge relating to health problems experienced by women can be rectified.

6. Participation of women in the seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly and in other meetings of the various bodies of the United Nations

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972,

Recalling the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 5/

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 6/

Bearing in mind also the many resolutions of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Noting the importance of the role of women in the establishment of the New International Economic Order as envisaged in the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, of which the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States constitutes an effective instrument,

Noting the limited extent of participation of women in international meetings of major political and economic importance, such as the sixth special session of the United Nations on raw materials and development,

5/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970.

6/ General Assembly resolution 2263 (XXII) of 7 November 1967.

1. Requests all Governments to ensure the participation of women in the seventh special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation;
2. Recommends that the delegations of countries to the various committees of the General Assembly and the various bodies of the United Nations should be comprised of men and women without discrimination;
3. Requests all Governments to take measures to ensure the full participation of women in decision-making at all levels in their countries;
4. Further requests the Secretary-General to do everything possible to bring about the actual promotion of women on a broader scale to posts of the highest responsibility within the United Nations system, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution;
5. Recommends the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly, whenever appropriate, of an item relating to the status of women;
6. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it urge the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the present resolution.

7. Prevention of the exploitation of women and girls

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Considering that prostitution is one of the most grievous offences against the dignity of women,

Reaffirming its support for the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 317 (IV) of 2 December 1949,

Recognizing that in the de facto situation, the practice of prostitution and exploitation of women and young girls is still prevalent in many countries, as a result of socio-economic conditions,

Concerned with the injustice and suffering imposed especially on women who are forced into prostitution,

1. Urges Governments of countries where the practice of prostitution and exploitation of women and young girls still exists, in their efforts to abolish prostitution, to take energetic action to put an end to forced prostitution and the traffic in women, both of which are forms of exploitation;
2. Further urges those Governments to adopt measures to avert the forced recruitment of women and young girls into prostitution, not confining themselves to repressive measures but adopting also measures to promote the rehabilitation of prostitutes;
3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, to explore, in conformity with General Assembly resolution

3218 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, the possibility of undertaking a world-wide survey of houses of prostitution where torture is practised.

8. The situation of women in the employ of the United Nations and specialized agencies

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recognizing that several elements of the United Nations system have in the last several years studied the whole range of problems affecting the situation of women throughout the United Nations and its specialized agencies,

Noting that the study The situation of women in the United Nations, issued by UNITAR in 1973, 7/ is a compilation of data which confirms the widely known fact that, in comparison to men, the conditions under which women enter the service of the United Nations, work in it, achieve promotion and enjoy its benefits are by no means as equitable as the Charter of the United Nations requires,

Noting that the Secretary-General of the United Nations has set up a Standing Committee on the Employment of Women in the Secretariat, which reports to the Joint Advisory Committee on Personnel, to assist in eliminating discriminatory measures against women employees of the United Nations and to increase the recruitment of qualified women,

Recalling that the Ad Hoc Group on Equal Rights for Women prepared a draft plan of action concerning long-term goals, and presented a petition to the Secretary-General on 7 March 1975 making specific suggestions for promoting equality of treatment of women employees of the United Nations,

1. Recommends that the United Nations, its specialized agencies and all its subsidiary bodies recognize their responsibilities to set an example to Member States in employment and personnel practices and to give priority attention, in the shortest possible time, to the recommendations of the Standing Committee of the Joint Advisory Committee and to the petition of the Ad Hoc Group on Equal Rights for Women;

2. Recommends that efforts be made to bridge the gap in the recruitment of staff, including women, in the Secretariat of the United Nations between the over-represented and under-represented countries, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

9. Protection of maternal and child health

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Considering that urbanization is a rapid process, particularly in the developing countries, and that it has major effects on the health of the family in general and on maternal health in particular,

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7/ UNITAR publication, RR No. 18 (1973).



Being aware of the fact that large migrant populations in the urban areas of these countries live under substandard housing conditions, which have adverse effects on their health,

Considering that four fifths of the world's population still live in rural areas and that efforts must be made to lower the migration rate from rural to urban areas inasmuch as the rural population is an extremely important source of labour for agricultural and food production and at the same time constitutes a specific socio-cultural life style,

Recognizing that the high rate of illegal abortions performed by non-qualified persons is a serious maternal health problem in several developing countries, particularly in the case of migrant women living under substandard housing conditions,

Bearing in mind that the general maternal and child death rate in rural areas of developing countries is even higher than that of urban areas,

Noting that one of the world's most alarming problems consists of malnutrition and nutritional deficiencies, which are much more acute among the destitute inhabitants of both urban areas and semi-urban and rural areas,

Reaffirming that all these problems affecting maternal and child health are intimately related to the socio-economic factors which determine conditions in the countries where they prevail and that the measures to be taken must be congruent with national values and goals and with accepted international principles,

1. Urges Member States:

(a) To attach particular importance to special urban, semi-urban and rural health programmes for providing adequate health services to the population;

(b) To give special attention to the development of primary health services in which the community identifies and recognizes its own needs and takes part in the establishment of priorities and in the development of health-related activities at the primary level. This system should be supported by a national network of more complex specialized services to care for the entire population, with particular emphasis on the health of women throughout their life cycle; and by services for the care of women and children, including nutrition programmes and programmes for protection against environmental hazards and for health education;

(c) To provide family education and training plans in those countries in which these problems are serious and which offer family planning programmes within the broader context of complete maternal and child health care;

(d) To seek and promote the allocation of additional resources for such policies and programmes;

(e) To promote maternal and child-care and day-care services for working women;

(f) To promote an over-all approach to health care as determined by the problems of each country in all the curricula of teaching and training institutions

in the field of health, and, within this context, develop specific training programmes related to maternal and child health;

2. Invites the Secretary-General, in co-ordination with relevant specialized agencies, to carry out, within the framework of existing programmes, further research for the improvement of maternal and child health, including nutrition.

#### 10. Access of women to financial assistance

##### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recognizing the difficulties encountered by women in many countries of the world in securing credit and loans for activities which enhance their productive capacities, and thus the contribution of their full share to the development of their families and communities and to their consequent full integration into development,

Noting the special need for women of low-income groups in rural and urban areas for low-interest loans, which enable them both to establish credit and to attain a firm and viable economic base,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3275 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, in which the Assembly proclaimed that International Women's Year, 1975 should be devoted to intensified efforts to ensure the full integration of women in the total development effort,

Recommends that Governments in the countries concerned:

(a) Establish mechanisms to facilitate the extension of credit to meet the special needs of women of low-income groups in rural and urban areas;

(b) Facilitate also the access of women in low-income groups to existing financial institutions;

(c) Encourage and commend the initiatives taken and being taken by non-governmental and voluntary women's organizations to establish their own financial institutions and banks.

#### 11. Research on population and the integration of women in development

##### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recognizing that women's opportunities to realize their full potential as members of society are tempered by the quality and the trends of economic and social development, including their own contribution to it,

Recognizing further that economic and social development cannot be planned with any measure of success without due consideration to the demographic factors of mortality, internal and international migration and population redistribution, fertility and the sex-age composition of the population,

Aware that unless counteracted by deliberate policies to facilitate the integration and well-being of women, development efforts may exacerbate rather than alleviate their present unfavourable condition,

Recognizing that, in view of the diversity of economic, social, cultural and demographic conditions among the developing countries, existing knowledge is vastly insufficient as a basis for such policies,

Noting with appreciation the recommendations relative to women and development contained in the World Population Plan of Action, 8/ in resolution XV on "Population and research" of the World Population Conference, 1974 9/ and in Economic and Social Council resolution 1942 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975 on "Population, the status of women and the integration of women in development",

Emphasizing that the need for population-oriented research upon which to base policies relative to women and development extends to all fields of demography,

1. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council promote and carry out research on:

(a) The impact of population trends upon women's roles in the family and in society;

(b) The relationships between the roles and status of women and their opportunities for active participation in development under varying demographic and development conditions;

(c) The impact of international migration, internal migration and seasonal migration of men upon the quality of family life and the condition of women in particular and the implication, for women and the family, of national laws regulating migratory movements of women and their families;

2. Recommends further that the Economic and Social Council promote and carry out research on:

(a) The economic, social and demographic benefits that may be derived from the integration of women in development;

(b) Ways in which the urban process influences women's roles, conditions of life and opportunities for participation in development and vice versa;

(c) The interrelationship between levels of education, types of marital status and union status and the participation of women in economic activities outside the home, patterns of reproduction, and the cultural, biological and other related factors affecting them;

(d) The relationship of child-bearing to maternal morbidity and mortality, and to infant and early childhood mortality; and the impact of these and other mortality patterns upon conditions of women;

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8/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), part one, chap. 1, paras. 42-43.

9/ Ibid., part one, chap. II.

3. Requests that the responsible functional commissions and the specialized agencies, in addition to undertaking the recommended research, analyse and study research on these questions undertaken by governmental and intergovernmental bodies and national research institutes; report to the General Assembly the over-all progress in the accumulation of knowledge in those spheres; and make the results available to Governments for their use in policy formulation, taking due account of national sovereignty and needs.

## 12. Special resources for the integration of women in development

### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recalling that the General Assembly in its resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 proclaimed the year 1975 as the International Women's Year, with equality, development and peace as general objectives,

Recalling further that the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1849 (LVI) of 16 May 1974 approved a programme of measures and activities for intensified action for the International Women's Year and in its resolution 1850 (LVI) of 16 May 1974 established a voluntary fund to supplement the resources available to implement the programme for the International Women's Year,

Stressing that one of the most effective ways of contributing to the advancement of women is to ensure that existing projects and technical assistance programmes shall take fully into account the interests of both women and men,

Convinced of the urgent necessity for special resources to implement without delay the World Plan of Action at the national, regional and international levels,

Noting the report of the Group of Experts on the Structure of the United Nations System 10/ established under General Assembly resolution 3343 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and in particular the recommendation to set up a United Nations Development Authority which would administer many of the funds now in existence as well as future funds to be established,

Aware that some countries, particularly the least developed ones, have inadequate resources for carrying out programmes and projects for women,

Recognizing the necessity for continuing financial support for these programmes,

Taking into account the need for sustained effort in the attainment of equality for women and for their integration in the development effort and in the quest for peace,

1. Recommends to the General Assembly that it declare 1975-1985 a Decade for Women and Development;

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10/ A New United Nations Structure for Global Economic Co-operation (E/AC.62/9). Subsequently issued as a United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.7.

2. Urges Governments to make every effort to implement their national plans of action and in particular their minimum targets to be achieved by 1980;

3. Urges all organizations in the United Nations system to provide the additional resources needed to assist in implementing national plans of action effectively;

4. Urges all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, and non-governmental organizations to allocate to the United Nations additional resources expressly intended for the integration and participation of women in development, particularly for projects for women in rural areas and the lowest-income groups, including those for the elimination of illiteracy, thus furthering the aims of the World Plan of Action;

5. Urges that priority be given to the needs of the least developed and geographically disadvantaged countries when making allocations from such additional resources;

6. Invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations organizations, including the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to present a report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, which, taking into account the existing Voluntary Fund for International Women's Year, will advise on the way in which additional funds, contributed for the express purpose of the integration of women in development, could best be canalized and administered through appropriate United Nations bodies.

13. Social security and family security for women, including the elderly and the handicapped

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Considering that in many countries women are at a disadvantage as regards the benefits provided by social benefits, especially those relating to social security, and that it is essential that women should share equally in social gains,

Bearing in mind that all women contribute to economic and social development through their work,

Recognizing that society should integrate and provide security for elderly women, as well as for physically and economically handicapped women,

Considering that the establishment and strengthening of institutions and legal standards to provide security to women, including women who are elderly or handicapped or living in poor circumstances, should have high priority,

Taking into account the International Labour Organisation Convention concerning maternity protection, No. 3, 1919; Convention concerning minimum standards of social security, No. 102, 1952; Recommendation concerning maternity protection (agriculture), No. 12, 1921 and Recommendation concerning maternity protection No. 95, 1952,

1. Recommends that Governments should provide benefits for women in order to protect them against risks which may diminish or affect their physical capacity and consequently affect their families;

2. Urges Governments to recognize maternity and parenthood as a social function;

3. Recommends that Governments should take all necessary means to ensure paid leave to all working mothers during pregnancy and delivery and provide job security for mothers for a minimum of one year after delivery, and that maternity benefits shall be a charge on social security and that both employers and workers shall be asked to contribute, whether or not the employers employ women,

4. Recommends that Governments should ensure free medical care to all citizens whose economic circumstances require it and provide special services to mothers during pregnancy and delivery and to newborn infants and children up to the age of five years;

5. Urges Governments to promote the establishment, where appropriate, of day-care, educational, recreation and social centres as a means of furthering the integration into society of women, their dependent children and women who are elderly or handicapped or living in poverty;

6. Recommends that States Members of the United Nations, the competent bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should carry out, within the framework of their existing programmes, special studies on the situation of women, in particular the aged or handicapped, and, in particular, on the most appropriate means of protecting them from the risks associated with their condition and on the most effective measures for achieving their reintegration into socially active life;

7. Urges Governments to provide social and rehabilitation services for physically, mentally or economically handicapped women of all ages.

14. Research for the formulation of policies concerning the integration of women in the development process

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, calling for a programme of concentrated international action for the advancement of women, in order to achieve certain objectives and targets in the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Mindful of the growing international awareness that development is not limited to economic growth but is a complex social progress towards well-being and equity,

Conscious of the fact that development research has been focused almost exclusively on the economic and technological aspects of development,

Conscious also of the fact that women's activities have received insufficient attention in development research,

Noting therefore the lack of both quantitative and qualitative data on the position of women and their role in different areas of activity, which data are needed for the formulation of adequate policies to promote the integration of women in the total development process, in developed as well as in developing countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the appropriate agencies and institutions within the United Nations system, to establish a system-wide United Nations research programme on the position and role of women in development in order to obtain quantitative and qualitative data needed for the formulation of policies to promote the full integration of women in development in the various regions of the world:

2. Requests the Secretary-General therefore:

(a) To report on the ongoing research within the United Nations system, both at the regional and the national level, on the role and the position of women in development;

(b) To report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session on the ways and means in which the proposed research programme can be organized and financed within the institutional framework of the United Nations;

(c) To provide, within the existing United Nations organs, for the dissemination of information on the status of research on the position and role of women in development.

### 15. Family planning and the full integration of women in development

#### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Considering that the full integration of women in development cannot be achieved without improvement in health, education and training for employment,

Recognizing the necessity, in the process of integrating women in development, of providing women with the information and means to enable them to determine the number and spacing of their children,

Noting that the findings of the Special Rapporteur on the interrelationship of the status of women and family planning, as endorsed by the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council, 11/ stressed the interrelationship between the promotion of family planning and social welfare and the role and status of women in the context, inter alia, of national development,

Recognizing also that the importance of the over-all development process, the status and role of women, and population factors were explicitly recognized by the seminars held in the regions of Africa and of Asia and the Pacific on the subject of the integration of women in development with special reference to population factors,

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11/ Council resolution 1854 (LVI) of 16 May 1974.

Aware that women in many parts of the world are demanding access to advice on family health services and the spacing of their children and that lack of access to such services has caused hardship and suffering to women and their families and has given rise to substantial social cost, including the adverse effect it has on the health of the woman and her child,

Considering that the expansion of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations family in the form of projects that benefit women and ventures designed to remedy the situation of disadvantaged groups would benefit women all over the world, especially those in the poorest countries,

Endorsing the view that population is but one factor in the development process and must therefore be considered equally with other economic, social and environmental factors,

1. Calls on Governments, the specialized agencies and the organizations within the United Nations system to implement the World Population Plan of Action; 12/

2. Calls on Governments, consistent with their national policy, as far as possible:

(a) To provide adequate facilities for the formal and non-formal education for women and girls, especially those in rural areas, to ensure that full advantage shall be taken of family health services;

(b) To make available to nursing mothers and their children the necessary health services within easy reach, coupled with programmes of education in maternal health and child welfare as an integral part of health programmes;

(c) To make available to all persons the necessary information and advice and adequate facilities and services within easy reach to enable women who so desire to decide on the number and spacing of their children, and, furthermore, to prepare young people for responsible parenthood;

(d) To include women on all boards and policy-making bodies at all levels in relation to the numbers of men, especially in socio-economic development plans and population policies;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Administrator of the United Nations Fund for International Women's Year to co-ordinate their activities to ensure the optimum utilization of existing resources;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Commission on the Status of Women and the Population Commission to consider measures to achieve the fuller integration of women in the development process and to submit such recommendations for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-second session.

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12/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), part one, chap. I.



## 16. Popular participation

### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recognizing that no world plan of action can encompass or deal with all the needs of all the women in the world, and that without the conscious participation of its citizens no national Government can do all that needs to be done to achieve equality among women and men,

Bearing in mind that full equality among individuals can be achieved only through equal opportunities and other measures for access to education, economic activity, political participation and participation in all forms of culture,

Considering that voluntary work performed by national groups is demonstrating the benefits of this mechanism for strengthening local values and for the development of the community,

Convinced that women themselves must organize together in groups to help themselves achieve the goals of equality, development and peace,

Further recognizing that when individuals gather together in groups, they gain experience, confidence and a sense of their own dignity and personal worth,

Affirming that development requires solidarity and that in that effort women and men must have equal opportunities and duties of participation,

1. Recommends to Member States that they sponsor voluntary social promotion programmes, such as self-help groups, co-operative women's groups and other organizations at all socio-economic levels as an integral part of general local self-help popular projects or programmes aimed at national, economic and social development;

2. Recommends further that the voluntary social movement should be composed of nationals and permanent residents of the countries in question and should respond to the social conscience of the respective countries;

3. Recognizes that the participation of women in voluntary services such as self-help groups and co-operative women's groups must have as the basic objective the initial incorporation of such women in productive and socially useful activities in order to improve the living conditions of women and those of their families and communities and further ensure their effective and non-discriminatory integration in the development process.

## 17. The family

### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Aware that the family is the primary and fundamental nucleus of society and fulfils its mission in an organized community,

Bearing in mind that it is the fundamental institution of natural origin, distinguished by its character as a community of unity, love and life, which forms its members in their individuality and serves as the first school of social relations,

Realizing that the family should be the place in which the cultural heritage of the past is transmitted and renewed in the interests of attaining the ideals of equality and freedom, peace and international justice,

Recognizing that it ensures the full protection of those of its members who are in the process of "formation", children and young people, and makes itself responsible for giving preferential attention to the elderly, in recognition of their contributions and experience, both present and past,

Noting that man and woman form two aspects of the same vital essence and, united, make human life possible,

1. Urges States to treat the family as an object of special protection and to recognize its rights with respect to its formation and its defence, establishing the legal equality of the spouses;

2. Recommends that States should guarantee the freedom of individuals and couples freely to decide the number and spacing of their children within the context of the national sovereignty of each country and of the interrelationship between that national sovereignty and social and economic factors;

3. Suggests to States that urbanization policies should be aimed at creating an atmosphere conducive to the strengthening of family ties and that community services should be aimed at the different generations in the family nucleus, thus helping to create true family communities;

4. Expresses the hope that States will recognize the family as one of the most important nuclei of society in the conviction that the members of the family, considered individually, cannot develop fully if their natural context, the family, is lost sight of;

5. Recommends further that the family should be encouraged to play an active role by the granting to it of the right of direct participation in the work of bodies concerned with education and social services.

## 18. Political and social participation

### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recognizing the increasingly important role of women in building more just

national societies, and in the struggle for fundamental national rights and self-determination of peoples and against wars of aggression, in establishing a new international economic order and in strengthening peace and security and disarmament,

Convinced that the participation of women as agents of national and international economic, social and political change is fundamental in the sense that the woman has a specific role to play, and declaring that the recognition of this participation is not a gratuitous concession on the part of the international community but an act of justice owed to women by virtue of their valuable contribution to the development of humanity throughout history,

Aware that although women constitute half the population, their situation in the greater part of the world is that of the exploited in relation to that of men and that this inequality is founded both on unjust economic and social orders and on cultural values constituting behaviour patterns which continue to underestimate the role of women in spite of economic, social and technological advances,

Convinced that inter alia colonialism, racism, apartheid, alien domination, racial discrimination, acquisition of land by force and the armaments race impede the active participation of women as well as of men in all fields of endeavour,

Recognizing that impeding the economic, social and political participation of women is contrary to the instruments of the United Nations concerning human rights,

Convinced also that it is necessary to undertake far-reaching transformations in the socio-economic and political-cultural structures that prevent the revaluation of women and their active and mass political, economic and social participation,

Considering that Governments and national, regional and international organizations must take continuing, decisive and effective action in this connexion,

1. Requests Governments to consider the rights of women as an eminently political one requiring urgent and concrete solutions;

2. Further requests Governments, where appropriate, to undertake structural reforms in the economic, social, political and cultural fields that will make it possible to combine economic development with social transformation and will create conditions for the free personal and social development of women and their full and mass participation as equal partners with men in the process of national transformation, thus generating the integrated development of society as a whole;

3. Recommends to Governments where appropriate:

(a) That they should establish national commissions and, where such commissions exist, empower them to serve as ombudsman, institutions or mechanisms at the highest political level where appropriate and in a manner to be determined by Governments in order to ensure the active participation of women in structural

reforms and the achievement of economic and social development and international peace;

(b) That such national commissions, institutions or mechanisms should also promote policies and strategies designed to bring about institutional changes and changes in values and attitudes in both men and women in order to achieve the equality, integration and mass participation of the latter in all economic, social, political and cultural institutions of society as well as at all the decision-making levels of the State;

(c) That the commissions, institutions or high-level national mechanisms to be established or strengthened should report periodically, through appropriate channels, or at least once a year, regarding the national progress made with respect to women's participation in all aspects of social activity, to the United Nations when they deem this to be helpful to the United Nations system, and in order that the Organization may duly evaluate the progress made towards achieving the equality of women at the national and international levels.

#### 19. Women and communications media

##### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1852 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and of related instruments,

Recalling resolutions 1 (XXIV) of 18 February 1972 of the Commission on the Status of Women and Council resolution 1862 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, 13/

Considering the importance of the mass communication media (radio, television, cinema, the press, magazines, pamphlets etc.) in determining the attitudes and values of the community and in effecting social changes,

Aware that the mass communication media influence ways of thinking and the formation of opinion and can contribute to the adoption of new attitudes regarding the roles of men and women in society,

Recognizing that in many instances the mass communication media tend to reinforce and present a stereotyped, degrading and immoral image of women, particularly in connexion with the marketing of consumer goods,

Aware of the ability of the mass communication media to support the process of effecting structural changes in society by promoting the incorporation and participation by women in that process,

1. Condemns the degrading exploitation of women as a sex symbol and instrument of economic interests by certain media of social communication;

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13/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5109), chap. VIII.

2. Requests Governments and responsible organizations, as appropriate, to promote and encourage, in the mass communication media of their countries, the projection of a dignified and positive image of women, divesting them of their role as vehicles for publicity and as targets for the sale of consumer goods, with a view to bringing about changes in the attitudes and ways of thinking of both men and women that will be conducive to securing the equality and integrity of women and their full participation in society;

3. Invites Governments to urge all media of communication, taking into account freedom of expression, to adopt their programmes to ensure both to women and to men education in economic, professional and cultural spheres;

4. Likewise requests those in charge of the mass communication media to cease projecting and gradually eliminate commercialized, tasteless and stereotyped images of women, particularly in pornographic publications, the use of such images in depicting sexual crimes and crimes of violence, and the dissemination of any material tending to create prejudices and negative attitudes with regard to the changes necessary for the reevaluation of the role of women and to transmit an image of men's and women's roles that is as varied as possible;

5. Calls for the critical and creative participation of women in all systems of mass communication, at the programming, production, distribution, reception and consumer levels;

6. Requests that international governmental and non-governmental organizations, particularly those in charge of the educational aspects of the work of the communications media, should organize seminars, meetings and other types of events in order to propagate the revalued image of women in the mass communications media;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to present a report on this situation to the Commission on the Status of Women at its next session.

20. Integration of women in the process of political, economic, social and cultural development as equal partners with men

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recognizing that the full and equal participation of women and men in all fields of activity is an inseparable part of the political, economic and social development of each country since women represent more than half of the world population,

Recognizing further that although women have historically been relegated to marginal positions as regards recognition and the exercise of women's rights, the need for a new international economic order and the internal structural changes are conducive to women's political, economic, social and cultural integration as equal partners with men,

Aware of the fact that the political factor still plays an important role in the integration of women in some parts of the world and that its solution is linked with the change of economic, political and social structures, which should eliminate all forms of discrimination and exploitation,

Aware of the need for new relations between States based on full equality among States, respect for independence and national sovereignty, non-interference in the affairs of States and promotion of the right of peoples to develop freely in accordance with their own will and aspirations and to create conditions which will enable women to exercise their right to contribute to the permanent improvement of international co-operation, peace and security in the world,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of every State to full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources, its wealth and all its economic activities, and its full freedom to choose its own economic and social system,

Starting from the fact that the full sovereignty of every country over its own natural resources and freedom to choose its own economic and social system, the broadest possible co-operation, full, efficient and equal participation of all countries in the settlement of world economic problems, and primarily the establishment of the new international economic order are in the interests of the entire world community,

Realizing the necessity for full, effective and equal participation by developing countries in the settlement of world economic problems, and in all phases of decision-making on international monetary questions,

Convinced of the need to invest maximum efforts for accelerating economic and social development, primarily that of the developing countries, as one of the essential pre-conditions for closing the gap between the developed and the developing countries, for liquidating colonialism, neo-colonialism, foreign occupation and all forms of subjugation of peoples, apartheid and racial discrimination and for securing the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations proclaims respect for the basic freedoms of all and for human rights without distinction of sex, race, language or religion,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 proclaiming 1975 as International Women's Year and setting as one of its goals the complete integration of women in over-all efforts towards development,

Considering that discriminatory practices are a threat to human dignity and that it is impossible for women today to renounce the independence of their thought, enjoyment of their civil and political rights, cultivation of their own personalities and aptitudes and their freedom of choice,

Considering further that discrimination against women with regard to equality of rights, responsibility and opportunity, and their limited degree of participation in political, economic and social life are but two aspects of the same reality,

Bearing in mind the importance of extending parental responsibility to both parents equally for the upbringing, education, support and care of their children,

1. Considers that one of the primary tasks of States and international organizations in their endeavour to make the world involvement of women in the

socio-economic spheres meaningful is to eliminate economic inequality, discrimination and exploitation, aggressive wars, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, which contradict the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations:

2. Invites all States to intensify their efforts at co-operation for the establishment of new relations between States and the rapid abolition of underdevelopment and of the gap between the developed and the developing countries so that women may be able to join their menfolk on an equal basis in those efforts conducive to a better and more just world;

3. Believes that in order to fulfil the objectives of equality, development and peace it is imperative to remove from relations among States all forms of exploitation, including that conducted by transnational corporations, so that people of every country, especially the developing countries, can fully exercise their sovereignty over natural resources and take all necessary measures, such as nationalization, for the benefit of accelerated economic and social development;

4. Stresses the fact that the establishment of a New International Economic Order - as defined in the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, of which the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States constitutes a fundamental element based inter alia on sovereign equality, common and mutual interest and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems - is a prerequisite of the industrialization of the developing countries, the modernization of their agricultural production and the general economic and social development of all States, which leads to the improvement of the role and the status of women;

5. Makes an appeal to all States, particularly to nuclear-weapon Powers, for determined and urgent general and complete disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, through the application of concrete and effective measures which will ensure decided progress towards a world without arms and wars, a world of peace and understanding among nations, leading to the release of the huge human and material resources meant for the production of means of destruction to be utilized for the welfare of people and civilization, thus implementing one of the most ardent wishes of women and men all over the world;

6. Requests States which have not yet done so to enact or revise their laws in order to guarantee the full equality of the rights of women with those of men, and to eliminate all legal provisions which in one form or another discriminate against women and restrict their participation in the process of political, economic, social and cultural development;

7. Considers that, since the essence of efforts to promote the social position of women and their complete integration in development goes beyond the problem of legal equality and is an integral part of over-all economic and social development, deeper structural transformation of society and changes in the present international economic relations are required, so as to create conditions that would make it possible for everyone to develop all one's intellectual and physical capacities and to participate actively in the democratic constitution and implementation of all decisions and measures of socio-economic development;

8. Encourages such social and economic development as would secure the participation of women as equal partners with men in all fields of work, equal access to all working posts, equal pay for work of equal value and equal possibilities for education and vocational training, and co-ordinate the legislation on the protection of women at work with the need for women to work and be highly productive producers and managers of all political, economic and social affairs and develop the branches of social services to make domestic duties easier for women and men;

9. Draws special attention to the importance of creating economic, social and cultural conditions for the improvement of the position of millions of rural women so that they may become modern agricultural producers;

10. Requests Governments to adopt the necessary measures and strengthen their special programmes for ethnic groups in order to integrate them into the new society;

11. Urges the developing countries to place more emphasis on intermediate technology that is not only labour-intensive but surplus-saving; and urges the developed countries to make available technological know-how and advanced technology under fair and equitable conditions in order to improve agricultural production;

12. Invites Governments and the appropriate specialized agencies of the United Nations to take steps towards providing greater attention to the education, training, work opportunities and integration in the process of development of handicapped people, especially handicapped women, and to undertake public information programmes, by means of all mass communication media, regarding the capacities and limitations of handicapped persons in terms compatible with human dignity;

13. Requests Governments, international and governmental organizations to adopt the necessary measures to enable women and men to participate as equal partners in decision-making;

14. Requests the specialized agencies to provide assistance, at the request of Governments, for the attainment of the objectives proposed herein and for improving the lives of indigenous women;

15. Invites the Secretary-General to study the most adequate and appropriate means for providing assistance to women and men in their triple role in the family, as a productive labour force and active agents of change, and as joint participants in the destiny of their communities, and to report to the competent organs of the United Nations.

## 21. Condition of women in rural areas

### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Bearing in mind that in order to be achieved, the objectives of the International Women's Year - equality, development and peace - should be attained in an integral and simultaneous way,



Recalling General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), of 24 October 1970, on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, so far as human development is concerned,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1707 (LIII) of 28 July 1972, on agrarian reform,

Recalling resolution XXX (Population and the status of women), resolution XIII (The rural family) and resolution XIV (Rural populations) adopted by the World Population Conference held at Bucharest in August 1974, 14/

Recalling particularly resolution II (Priorities for agricultural and rural development), resolution V (Policies and programmes to improve nutrition), and resolution VIII (Women and food) adopted by the World Food Conference held in Rome in November 1974, 15/

Considering that rural women in the developing world account for a substantial share of food production,

Knowing that women everywhere generally play the main role in procuring and preparing food for family consumption and in all aspects of family life, but that these roles have hitherto had insufficient acknowledgement in many countries,

Aware that rural self-reliance and popular mobilization are essential if expansion of agriculture and improvement of its productivity are to take place effectively,

Stressing the severe problems of rural unemployment, under-employment, and misallocation of human resources, both over-all and as they affect women,

With the deep conviction that the struggle against under-development is the primary responsibility of all peoples, that it is indispensable that the principles contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States be transformed into concrete action that will make possible productive and peaceful coexistence and social welfare shared with justice and equity,

1. Calls on Governments:

(a) To identify needs and to formulate and implement, with greater financial and policy support, rural development programmes, particularly those which benefit women living in situations of rural poverty and of disadvantage relative to men;

(b) To carry out the statistical and information work necessary to identify and evaluate the participation of women in productive life and to measure the results of programmes for the betterment of rural life;

(c) To ensure legal parity and economic rights of women in the peasant family as an essential part of any rural development programme;

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14/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), part one, chap. II.

15/ Report of the World Food Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3).

2. Suggests that further research should be undertaken with regard to the most effective design of systems of rural non-formal education, needed to equip women in rural areas with the necessary and additional skills relevant to their social and economic roles;

3. Endorses proposals for rural development as a total integrated process involving in many cases fundamental structural changes in socio-economic institutions, including organizations of co-operative workers and small landowners, in national employment policies, education, health and welfare services, pricing, marketing and credit facilities, and the strengthening of popular and elected participation in decision-making, with a view to reallocation of resources to disadvantaged groups living in rural areas;

4. Requests international and bilateral agencies to review the criteria which they use for financial, technical and other assistance for rural development and to support the efforts of developing countries in the field of agricultural productivity, agro-based industries and integrated rural development, with due attention to the interests of rural women and girls.

## 22. Women and development

### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Considering that extreme poverty constitutes an obstacle to the enjoyment of basic human rights,

Considering that in many regions of the world possibilities of personal development are denied to human beings because of their extreme deprivation,

Recognizing that the most underprivileged among women have the same needs as all other human beings and have a right to similar dignity and respect,

Affirming that the human community must not neglect the immense potentialities and values which even the most deprived women possess but cannot develop because of their situation,

Recognizing that women in most countries capable of assisting others should exercise solidarity by urging their respective Governments to support actions initiated in developing countries and designed to improve the situation,

Recognizing that it is just that women who, on the occasion of the International Women's Year, affirm the principle of equality, assume their duty to be in solidarity with those who do not enjoy the material and spiritual good inherent in human dignity,

1. Makes an urgent appeal to all women and all men to give priority in their interests to those women who, with their families, live under an intolerable yoke of poverty;

2. Urges women to be co-workers with the most underprivileged in their daily needs, in their struggle for change, in their integration in development and in their participation in the fight for peace;

3. Recommends that women assume a special role in urging Governments and non-governmental organizations to co-operate in the establishment of structures that will enable individuals and groups - including the voluntary organizations - justly and with regard for human dignity, to work to overcome the causes of poverty, of great economic disparity, and of those conditions resulting from poverty that threaten the dignity of women, men and children.

### 23. Revision and expansion of the International Standard Classifications of Occupations

#### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Bearing in mind the lack of factual information about the role of women and their social and economic contribution to society,

Realizing the difficulties of achieving strict comparability of data both within countries and between countries,

Recognizing the need for more comprehensive information on which policies can be based and by which change can be measured,

1. Requests that the International Labour Organisation, in consultation as appropriate with the United Nations Statistical Commission, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations University and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, to proceed immediately to study all nominal categories within the International Standard Classification of Occupations that imply that a job can only be done by either a female or a male, with the aim, according to the outcome of the study, of redefining and, where necessary, relabelling, the relevant current classifications;

2. Also requests that the United Nations Statistical Commission and the International Labour Organisation, in consultation with the Commission on the Status of Women, provide a resource service to assist Governments in the conduct of national censuses to include proper classification of the actual functions of women who are currently defined as not economically active;

3. Suggests that these new categories should include caring for dependents, housework, all forms of domestic production, family workers, and voluntary social work that has social and/or economic value.

### 24. Education and training

#### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Convinced that the expansion of education is essential in order to meet the increasing intensity of challenges to the welfare and even the existence of humanity, to reduce the gaps between socio-economic groups and to eliminate prejudice against women,

Convinced also that the advantages of education should by right be equally available to all people, regardless of sex, age, race, religion or ethnic origin,

Further convinced that education should be a life-long activity that reinforces the personal and vocational development of the individual,

Recognizing that historical and cultural perspectives regarding the role of women at all levels of education have too often been obstacles to the full participation of women in society,

Further recognizing that only if a woman is given equality of educational opportunity can she make and exercise a free choice as to what her role in society will be,

Aware that equality of educational opportunity enables a woman to enhance her economic status and to enrich the contribution that she can make to the quality of her own life and that of her family,

1. Affirms:

(a) That fundamental education, including functional literacy, basic skills, science and technology, and civic education should be provided for all as soon as possible;

(b) That, as far as resources permit, all educational programmes should be free to people of all ages and that primary and secondary education should, within the limits of each country's resources, be compulsory and free as soon as possible so as to ensure equal opportunities for girls and boys;

(c) That women should be given equal access to formal and non-formal educational opportunities, including technical education,

(d) That educational programmes should be relevant to the needs and resources of particular individuals, communities, cultures and countries;

(e) That life-long education should be accessible to women and men of all ages;

(f) That co-education should be provided at all levels in order that girls and boys may have access to identical curricula and resources at every level so that they may be able to form a more realistic picture of each other;

(g) That all curricula should be free of sex bias, and should include a critical analysis of sex-role stereotyping;

2. Recommends to Governments:

(a) That genuine reforms should be carried out in all educational systems, beginning with early childhood education, so that girls and boys will consider each other as equals;

(b) That training for teaching, counselling and administration should be without sex bias or discriminatory attitudes and should heighten teachers' awareness of the full range of abilities in both sexes;

(c) That at all levels of teaching and administration men and women should be given equal opportunities;

(d) That all forms of mass communication and technology should be used to expand the educational opportunities for women as well as men;

(e) That all teaching media and materials should be free of sex bias and should be directed towards changing discriminatory attitudes;

(f) That all skills and human resources of the community should be identified, and that full use should be made of these skills and resources in the educational process, with particular emphasis upon the contribution of women;

(g) That training and promotion centres for women should be established, in the form of community or co-operative enterprises, in rural and urban areas where the need is greatest;

(h) That there should be continuing economic and social research and evaluation of education programmes as they affect girls and women and as they bring about changes in attitudes and roles for women and men;

3. Urges that structures and strategies be evolved and implemented to these ends on a massive scale;

4. Calls upon non-governmental organizations to assist Governments in such programmes;

5. Requests the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as other international agencies, to assist Governments, at their request, in the planning and implementation of such programmes;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to give priority, in the allocation of finances from the Fund for International Women's Year, to literacy and education programmes for women.

25. Equality between men and women and elimination of discrimination against women

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Noting that discrimination against women hampers the full utilization of their vast potentialities in the service of society and is incompatible with human dignity and the principles of respect for human rights,

Recognizing the necessity for prompt realization of full equality between men and women in political, economic, social and other spheres,

Noting the growing awareness by Governments of the need to use fully human resources to promote social progress,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and

3275 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and emphasizing the importance of implementing fundamental socio-economic changes in order to achieve substantial improvement in the situation of women,

1. Appeals to all Governments that have not yet done so to undertake the necessary measures for the speediest ratification of the relevant conventions and other instruments elaborated by the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other United Nations bodies;

2. Requests all Governments to give full effect to the principles set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

3. Considers it necessary to speed up the elaboration and finalization by the United Nations of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which should ensure in practice the full equality between men and women in all fields, including participation in political activities, general and vocational education, employment, equal pay, health services, social security and family, civil and legal relations;

4. Welcomes the progress already made by the Commission on the Status of Women in drafting such a Convention;

5. Notes that Governments of States Members of the United Nations have been invited to comment on the draft texts contained in the report of the Working Group of the Commission on the Status of Women, 16/ submitted to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session;

6. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session to prepare, in the light of those comments, a draft for submission to the Council and to the General Assembly;

7. Urges that high priority should be given in 1976 by all concerned to the preparation and adoption of the Convention,

26. International Research and Training Institute  
for the Advancement of Women

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which the Assembly proclaimed 1975 as the International Women's Year to be devoted to intensified action to ensure the full integration of women in the total development effort,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 3342 (XXIX), of 17 December 1974, in which the Assembly called upon the United Nations system to provide increased assistance to those programmes, projects and activities that would encourage and promote the further integration of women into national, regional and interregional economic development activities,

Noting that the inadequacy of research, data and information is an impediment to the formulation of development strategies and programmes for furthering the advancement of women,

Deeply conscious of the need to provide training opportunities to enhance the effective participation of women,

1. Decides to recommend the establishment, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an International Training and Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, financed through voluntary contributions, which in collaboration with appropriate national, regional and interregional economic and social research institutes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations, would:

(a) Undertake research and the collection and dissemination of information as the basis for the formulation of programmes and policies for the effective participation of women;

(b) Assist in the design of research for the monitoring of changes in the situation of women and the impact on their lives of economic, social and technological changes;

(c) Develop, adapt and provide training programmes for women, in particular those of the developing countries, which would enable them to undertake national research, to assume leadership roles within their own societies and to increase their earning possibilities;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to appoint, with due consideration to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, a group of experts to assist him in the establishment of this Institute and to draw up its terms of reference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, on the basis of the recommendations of the group of experts, to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session.

## 27. Measures for the integration of women in development

### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recalling that General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 set forth the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which included among its objectives the full integration of women in the total development effort,

Recalling also that in resolutions 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3275 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 the General Assembly proclaimed that International Women's Year 1975 should be devoted to intensified action, inter alia, to ensure the full integration of women in the total development effort,

Recalling further that the General Assembly, in its resolution 3342 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, called upon the United Nations system to provide increased

assistance to those programmes, projects and activities that would encourage and promote the further integration of women into national, regional and interregional economic development activities; and recommended to all organizations concerned within the United Nations system to review their work and personnel programmes in order to assess their impact on the further participation of women in development,

Noting that in its resolution XII (Population and the status of women) 17/ the United Nations World Population Conference requested United Nations organs and the specialized agencies to give special consideration to the impact of development efforts and programmes on the improvement of the status of women, especially in connexion with the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in the deliberations of the General Assembly at its special session in 1975,

Noting also that in its resolutions II (Priorities for agricultural development), V (Policies and programmes to improve nutrition) and VIII (Women and food) 18/ the United Nations World Food Conference urged priority consideration of women in every stage of the design, planning, implementation and evaluation of development programmes and projects,

Noting further that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its nineteenth session requested that the integration of women in development should be a continuing consideration in the formulation, design and implementation of the projects and programmes of the United Nations Development Programme, 19/

Bearing in mind that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1942 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, requested United Nations bodies to pay particular attention to the evolving status of women, keeping in mind the mutual interaction among population factors, social and economic development and the status of women, and called for monitoring of the progress of short-term and long-term programmes,

Bearing in mind also that the recent resolutions and actions of United Nations specialized agencies are designed to further the integration of women in development,

1. Recommends that all organs of the United Nations development system, specialized agencies, and other international technical and financial assistance programmes and agencies:

(a) Give sustained attention to those initiatives that integrate women in the development process;

(b) Incorporate in their development plans, programme and sector analyses, and programme documents an impact statement of how such proposed programmes will

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17/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), part one, chap. II.

18/ Report of the World Food Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3).

19/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5646), para. 151.



affect women as participants and beneficiaries, in consultation with the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women;

(c) Establish a review and appraisal system and undertake to serve in the design, implementation and evaluation of programmes and to use social and economic indicators as a means of measuring progress in the integration of women in the development process;

(d) Ensure that women shall participate on an equitable basis with men on all levels of decision-making that govern the planning and implementation of these programmes, keeping in mind the principle of geographical distribution;

2. Invites the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations and private organizations engaged in development programmes to adopt the above recommendations in their programming processes.

28. Women's participation in promoting world peace and international co-operation

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Reaffirming its conviction in the objectives of the United Nations as declared in its Charter,

Believing firmly as Member States in the promotion and maintenance of peace, and in the strengthening of friendly relations and co-operation among States as a necessary condition for the promotion of human rights,

Acknowledging that an essential condition for the maintenance and strengthening of international co-operation and peace is the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recognizing the efforts of women as individuals and in groups towards the promotion of friendly relations among nations, international co-operation and the attainment of international peace,

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

Recalling that the General Assembly in its resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 recognizes the importance of women's increasing contribution to the development of international peace and co-operation,

Recalling further that to pursue resolution 3010 (XXVII), a programme of measures and activities for intensified action for the International Women's Year was approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1849 (LVI) of 16 May 1974,

Convinced that these programmes at peace efforts by women must be supplemented by more positive and concrete steps,

1. Urges Governments, in a concerted effort:

(a) To encourage more women to study for a diplomatic career and eliminate all barriers to their admission and advancement in the diplomatic service of their countries as co-equal with men;

(b) To provide more opportunities for women to join and advance in the international civil service or international or regional organizations and agencies;

(c) To provide women with equal opportunities with men to represent their countries in all international forums where the issues of international peace and co-operation are discussed and in particular in the meetings of the organizations of the United Nations and all conferences on disarmament and international peace and other regional bodies;

(d) To allow and encourage more women to participate in foreign policy decision-making agencies of the national Governments;

(e) To organize, at the grassroots level, such activities as reading groups, information services and similar other projects, to familiarize as many men and women as possible with the concepts of international peace and co-operation, cultural understanding, self-reliance, self-determination and other concepts recognized in United Nations resolutions, to enable them to translate these concepts at all levels of society;

(f) To provide women with more opportunities to be better aware of political issues and concepts, and be better equipped to resolve political problems through exchange of women leaders, encouragement of a free flow of information, and in the pursuance of university or college courses in government and international studies;

(g) To implement a system of continuous education whereby the individual's perspectives and attitudes to such values as understanding all nations and peoples, racial equality, international peace and co-operation which all men and women are called upon to instil in their children, be further strengthened by the teachers and educators;

(h) To utilize to the fullest the media channels to continue the educational process of goodwill and understanding among all peoples;

(i) To request the United Nations to proclaim United Nations Day, 24 October, also as a special day devoted to international peace, to be celebrated nationally and internationally;

2. Urges non-governmental organizations to engage actively in mobilizing public opinion for the cause of a just peace in accordance with the principles and resolutions of the United Nations.

29. Women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and foreign domination

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Reaffirming the determination expressed in the Charter of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling that the United Nations reaffirms in its Charter faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations,

Recalling that the flames of war in the world have inflicted great pain, especially on women and children,

Taking into account that millions of women are still meeting with untold sufferings and the violations of human dignity resulting from different forms and manifestations of colonialism, foreign domination, apartheid and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming that the universal strengthening of world peace and the expansion of the co-operation among States will advance the economic, social and cultural development of the countries and serve the improvement of the situation of women,

Proceeding from the fact that the central subject of the International Women's Year reads "Equality - Development - Peace",

Taking into account that the programme of the International Women's Year adopted in Economic and Social Council resolution 1849 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, envisages efforts to promote international détente, the strengthening of world peace and the expansion of co-operation among States, particularly, the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, foreign domination and subjugation, against apartheid and racial discrimination and the implementation of the rights of the peoples to self-determination and the protection of women and children in armed conflicts as well as in the struggle for national independence and self-determination,

Appreciating that the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 3276 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 endorsed the broadest involvement of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and the elimination of racism and racial discrimination and, moreover, decided to consider under a special agenda item at its thirtieth session the role of women in the struggle against colonialism, racism and racial discrimination and for the strengthening of international peace and co-operation among States,

Taking into account that the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States confirms the obligation of all States to promote the implementation of general and complete disarmament and to use the funds saved for economic and social development and provide part of them for the needs of the developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction the positive changes which took place during the last years in the international situation concerning the deepening of the process of détente and the strengthening of international peace, particularly, regarding the elimination of the dangerous sources of war in Viet-Nam and the organization of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Emphasizing the grave concern that in some regions of the world colonialism, apartheid and racism yet exist and foreign territories are still occupied, which represents a very serious infringement of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of human rights of both men and women, and of the peoples' right to self-determination,

1. Reaffirms that the strengthening of international peace and security, co-operation among all States irrespective of their social and economic systems based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, alien domination and foreign occupation are indispensable prerequisites of the safeguarding of the fundamental human rights of both men and women;

2. Calls upon all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, women's organizations and women's groups to intensify their forces in order to strengthen peace, to expand and deepen the process of détente and to implement its irreversible character, to eliminate completely and definitely all forms of colonialism, to put an end to the policy and practice of apartheid and racism, and to foreign domination and aggression;

3. Holds the view that the promotion of the objectives of the United Nations should find a better expression in the activities of the national and international women's organizations, especially in respect of the maintenance of international peace, the development of friendly relations among countries based on respect for the sovereign equality of States and non-interference in internal affairs, the termination of the arms race, the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, apartheid, racism and foreign domination;

4. Urges all Governments to take effective measures towards bringing about general and complete disarmament;

5. Expresses its solidarity with and its assistance for women who contribute towards the struggle of the peoples for their national liberation and underlines the fact that the wider and the more determined and active the participation of women is going ahead, the sooner the hour of victory will come about for the fighting peoples;

6. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare and consider at its twenty-sixth session a comprehensive report on the participation of women in the strengthening of world peace and the elimination of apartheid, racism, racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and annexation of territories by force and in the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, and submit this report to the General Assembly at its forthcoming session.

30. The question of the Panamanian territory called the "Canal Zone"

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Considering that the continued existence of colonial situations, racism, racial discrimination, and domination and alien occupation constitute a threat to international peace and that women are fighting together with men throughout the world to eliminate them,

Noting that in the Panamanian territory called the "Canal Zone" there exists a colonial situation which perpetuates forms of racism, racial discrimination and domination and alien occupation, and that in the struggle to eliminate it Panamanian women are playing an outstanding part,

Noting that this colonial situation results in an unequal distribution of the benefits of every kind resulting from the operation of the Canal and a form of aggression against Panama, since that country has not authorized the establishment in its territory of United States military bases,

Recognizing that Panama's geographical situation is its principal natural resource and that the exercise of its sovereignty over the whole of its territory cannot be deferred,

Noting that the colonial situation in the so-called "Canal Zone" affects men and women and the people as a whole and that the continued existence of that situation is an obstacle to Panama's full development,

1. Expresses the view that the negotiations between the United States of America and Panama on a new Canal treaty must eliminate the colonial situation, racism, racial discrimination, and domination and occupation without the consent of the authority which is sovereign in the territory, in conformity with the principles of international law governing relations between States;

2. Expresses its conviction that the current negotiations must eliminate once and for all the causes of conflict and, in particular, must envisage Panama's effective jurisdiction in the so-called "Canal Zone" and control of the Canal by Panama in the exercise of its complete sovereignty and as an instrument of its full development.

31. Women's contribution to world peace through participation in international conferences

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Noting that less than 10 per cent of the delegations to sessions of the General Assembly and to most United Nations conferences are women,

Noting that less than 5 per cent of the representatives are women,

Noting also that the achievement of the goals of International Women's Year requires that more women should hold positions of policy and decision-making in their own Governments in order to make a greater contribution towards international peace,

1. Recommends that in the current year Governments of States Members of the United Nations should seek to increase substantially the number of women in their delegations to meetings held under United Nations auspices, particularly the seventh special session and the thirtieth regular session of the General Assembly,

2. Further recommends that Governments of Member States should not only maintain this increase in the representation of women but should seek to improve upon it in subsequent years;

3. Further recommends that the Governments of Member States should not limit the representation of women to the Third Committee of the General Assembly but should appoint women to serve on all Main Committees of the General Assembly.

### 32. Palestinian and Arab women

The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Mindful of the objectives and goals of International Women's Year,

Reaffirming the fundamental purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of international peace and world security, and the development of friendly relations among nations,

Deeply concerned about the prevailing conditions - political, social, demographic and economic - of the Palestinian people and, in particular, the conditions under which the Palestinian woman lives, and recognizing the close relationship between such conditions and the question of Palestine,

Reaffirming the futility of speaking about equality of human beings at a time when millions of human beings are suffering under the yoke of colonialism,

Considering that international co-operation and peace require national independence and liberation, the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism, zionism, apartheid and foreign occupation, alien domination and racial discrimination in all its forms and also respect for human rights,

Deeply concerned that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has yet been achieved and recognizing that the problem of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East continue to endanger international peace and world security,

Expressing its grave concern that the Palestinian woman and people have been prevented from enjoying their inalienable rights, and in particular their right to return to their homes and property from which they have been displaced and uprooted, the right to self-determination and the right to national independence and sovereignty,

Recognizing that mass uprooting from the homeland obstructs the participation and integration of woman in the efforts of progress,

Affirming the right of the Palestinian woman to develop a strong and more effective impetus to peace and the development of friendly relations among nations,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 adopting the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling the final resolutions and declarations of the regional seminars held in Mogadishu, Kinshasa and Caracas,

1. Appeals to all women of the world to proclaim their solidarity with and support for the Palestinian women and people in their drive to put an end to flagrant violations of fundamental human rights committed by Israel in the occupied territories;

2. Appeals also to all women in the world to take the necessary measures to secure the release of thousands of persons, fighters for the cause of self-determination, liberation and independence, held arbitrarily in the prisons of the forces of occupation;

3. Appeals also to all States and international organizations to extend assistance - moral and material - to the Palestinian and Arab woman and people in their struggle against zionism, foreign occupation and alien domination, foreign aggression, and help them restore their inalienable rights in Palestine, and in particular the right to return to their homes and property from which they have been displaced and uprooted, the right to self-determination and the right to national independence and sovereignty in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Requests the United Nations, its organs and specialized agencies, as well as all national, regional and international women's organizations, to extend their help - moral and material - to the Palestinian woman and its organization and institutes.

### 33. Aid to the Viet-Nameese people

#### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Noting that the theme of International Women's Year proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 10 December 1972 is "Equality, Development and Peace",

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1944 (LVIII) of 7 May 1975, on assistance to the countries of Indo-China,

Appreciating the role of Viet-Nameese women in the struggle for national liberation, thus contributing to the movement for the liberation of peoples and the emancipation of women throughout the world,

Profoundly shocked at the horrible consequences of the war for the national economy of Viet-Nam and particularly at the sufferings of Viet-Nameese women and children,

1. Appeals to the women and the peoples of the world to do everything possible, with a view to preserving the right of peoples and of women to live in peace, independence, freedom and equality, to prevent the occurrence in the world of another war like that of Viet-Nam;

2. Invites the peoples and the Governments of the world and national and international organizations to continue their aid to Viet-Nam so as to heal the wounds of war and reconstruct the country and requests the United Nations to continue its assistance to the Viet-Nameese people through the funds of existing international agencies.

#### 34. The situation of women in Chile

##### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of 10 December 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 20/ all of which raise the fundamental human rights to the category of principles adopted by international law,

Considering that a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have visited Chile either for humanitarian or investigation purposes have reported the systematic violation of all basic human guarantees regarding liberty and the fundamental economic and social rights; and that according to these reports this situation still prevails up to this date,

Taking into account that General Assembly resolution 3219 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, supported by 90 nations, as well as resolutions by other United Nations bodies, express their concern that constant flagrant violation of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile continues to be reported,

Deeply concerned about the reports of degrading and humiliating conditions of women prisoners, as well as the growing tendency to extend the repression to the families of those who are being persecuted to force their submission,

1. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take, immediately and effectively, all necessary measures for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3219 (XXIX);

2. Demands that the Chilean authorities immediately abstain from any political executions, torture, persecution, oppression and the denial of liberty and jobs which continue to be reported, as these practices constitute flagrant violations of human rights which are the heritage of civilization;

3. Demands the immediate release of all political prisoners and especially women and children and other relatives held as hostages;

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20/ General Assembly resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966.



4. Expresses the wish that the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights in its investigation and report on the situation in Chile pay special attention to the situation of women and children;

5. Invites the General Assembly, in accordance with its resolution 3219 (XXIX), to pay special attention to the situation of women and children in Chile at its thirtieth session.

### 35. Expression of thanks

#### The World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recognizing the importance of international activities within the United Nations system directed towards the recognition of equality between men and women, the full integration of women in the total development process, and the involvement of women in strengthening international peace,

Convinced that the World Conference of the International Women's Year, which took place at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, represents a significant contribution to the efforts of the international community to find appropriate means of ensuring equality for women, of integrating women in the development process and of involving women in strengthening international peace,

Expresses its deep appreciation to the President of the Republic of Mexico, Luis Echeverría Alvarez, and to the Government and the people of Mexico for making possible the holding of the Conference at Mexico City and for their generous hospitality and valuable contribution to the successful completion of the work of this historic Conference.

#### Recommendation for the convening of a second world conference in 1980

The Conference decided to recommend that the General Assembly of the United Nations at its thirtieth session should consider the convening of another world conference on women in 1980.