

PART II

PROGRAMMES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS

International non-governmental organizations interested in the advancement of women include : (a) organizations whose specific aim is to advance the status of women, and (b) organizations whose objectives are wider in scope, but who believe that these cannot be achieved without improvements in the status of women. Many organizations in the latter category have established special bodies to deal with questions of particular concern to women.

The non-governmental organizations whose programmes are described in this pamphlet all enjoy "consultative status" with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs. This means that they must meet the criteria established by the Council in order to be admitted to consultative status. They must be international organizations, be concerned with matters falling within the Council's competence, be of recognized standing and represent a substantial portion of the organized persons within the fields in which they work, and their aims and purposes must be in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

There are three categories of organizations in consultative status - known as "Category A", "Category B", and the "Register". The three categories have basically similar rights and privileges with the Council and its subsidiary organs. They are entitled to send observers to meetings; to circulate written statements, subject to certain rules and regulations; to receive United Nations documents; and to make oral statements relating to items under discussion. They may also be asked to undertake studies of particular subjects or to supply information on questions in which they have special competence. Organizations in category A status, in addition, may propose items for the agenda.

Most of the non-governmental organizations referred to in this pamphlet have national affiliates in many parts of the world, often in countries that are at varying stages of development. The affiliates are primarily concerned with improving the status of women in their own countries, and membership in the international organization helps the national bodies to achieve their objectives in various ways. Through that membership, for example, a wider range of experience is made available to them, an awareness of problems facing women in other countries is created, and attention can be focused on ways in which similar problems have been solved in other countries. The national affiliates can also assist the international organization in its work by bringing to its attention pressing national or local problems, by supplying it with information which can form a valid basis for recommendations and action at the international level, and by giving effect to programmes of the parent body on the national and local plane.

1. Forms of Assistance Offered

Non-governmental organizations have a variety of programmes aimed at helping the advancement of women and the assistance they offer takes a number of different forms. Specific examples of some of the activities being carried out are given in Annex II below. Most frequently non-governmental organizations give assistance to their own members but they may also offer help to women generally, whether or not they are members of the particular organization giving assistance. An interesting method followed by one or two organizations to help women in developing countries is for an affiliate in an industrialized country and an affiliate in a developing country to work in very close co-operation both in exchanging information and in providing practical assistance.

Financial Assistance

Some non-governmental organizations have given financial assistance under their programmes. However, the funds of most non-governmental organizations are very limited, and several of them emphasize that their activities are

frequently hampered by inadequate financial resources to carry them out. An important example of financial help given by non-governmental organizations may be found in the fund raising campaign which was organized by the Danish Council of Women in order to establish a community development training centre for women in Africa (see Annex II). Another example may be seen in the contribution made by non-governmental organizations to the establishment of the Community Education Training Centre in Fiji (see Annex I). This project is also interesting as showing the kind of co-operation that may be developed between non-governmental organizations, a regional inter-governmental body, and a United Nations agency. "Funds-in-trust" arrangements, described in Part I of this pamphlet (see Chap. 3 above) provide a unique opportunity for non-governmental organizations to render financial assistance to women in co-operation with the United Nations family of the organizations. A very recent example of this type of assistance is the action of United Church Women of America, who deposited "funds-in-trust" with the United Nations in 1966 for the purpose of building a training centre in the highlands of the Trust Territory of New Guinea (Australia).

Other Forms of Assistance

Many organizations give assistance for the advancement of women in one or more of the following forms : the provision of expert advisors; the organization of seminars, workshops or discussion groups; the holding of regional and international conferences; the establishment of training courses of all kinds, especially for leaders and potential leaders; the award of fellowships, scholarships or grants for study abroad; the organization of study tours, exchange visits or similar activities; the undertaking of studies and surveys of questions of concern to women; the provision of various kinds of research material and the preparation and distribution of pamphlets, booklets and other publications; the organization of hospitality for students and other persons coming from overseas, and for women who move from rural to urban areas; and the provision of different kinds of equipment.

2. Fields in which Assistance is Given

Non-governmental organisations offer assistance in a number of different fields. Many, for example, are concerned with improving education at all levels and with extending vocational training for women. Several have made studies and surveys and, based on the results of these studies and surveys, have drawn to the attention of responsible authorities matters requiring urgent action. Many fellowships and scholarships have been given for research and advanced study abroad, often in conjunction with the UNESCO study tour scheme for adult education leaders. Many organizations also have their own programmes to eradicate illiteracy, to extend adult education, physical education and home-making courses. Many also participate in UNESCO programmes in these fields. Some organizations whose interests are more specialized offer training in such matters as social services, nursing, secretarial work and kindergarten teaching. Professional organizations frequently help professional women to acquire more advanced training and education.

A number of organizations place particular emphasis on leadership courses which they offer to their members and voluntary workers. Such courses answer a particular need of women to receive training which enables them to work more effectively in the organization to which they belong, to help in establishing new organizations, if needed, and to assist in securing social and other services for their communities.

Civic and political education for women is another very important aspect of the work undertaken by many organizations. Through their activities in this area, women - and also men - are taught the political structure of their country and the proper exercise of voting and other political rights. The methods used include discussion groups, meetings, seminars and conferences as well as the preparation and dissemination of pamphlets and other publications. Through such activities, the co-operation of individual men and women is sought to assist other non-governmental bodies and governmental authorities in carrying out programmes to meet the needs of different communities. The topics that have been discussed at such meetings have included the role of women in community development, in local

and national government, and in international affairs.

Some organizations ~~also~~ give training in home industries and handicrafts which give women in many developing countries, an opportunity of making money for their families and for their personal expenditures which they might not otherwise enjoy. Valuable help has been given in establishing co-operatives to enable women to purchase the materials they need for their handicrafts and to sell them once they are completed. In some instances organizations have themselves furnished the materials and equipment (e.g. sewing machines) that may be required for handicrafts.

Many organizations provide opportunities for women to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to improve the home, and the standard of living for the community. They give training in such matters as family planning, child care, nutrition, first aid, hygiene, agriculture, home economics, including cooking, food preparation, dress-making, knitting and simple craft work.

3. Co-operation with the United Nations

No account of the assistance rendered to women by non-governmental organizations would be complete without reference to the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the work of the United Nations for the advancement of women. Both the Commission on the Status of Women - the United Nations organ primarily concerned - and the non-governmental organizations on several occasions, have emphasized the value of maintaining this close collaboration which has existed over many years.

More than fifty non-governmental organizations are represented at annual meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women and exercise to the full the rights and privileges they enjoy as organizations in consultative status. Many give wide publicity to resolutions and recommendations adopted by the United Nations organs and these have formed the basis of representations to governmental authorities on matters requiring urgent action to improve the status of women in the political, civil, economic, educational or social fields. Requests to non-governmental organizations to provide information for studies and reports required by United Nations organs have often served to create an awareness among women of conditions affecting the status of women in their own countries. The regional seminars held under the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, in some instances, have been followed by regional or national seminars organized by non-governmental organizations to discuss the same or a similar topic. Such seminars have often been used to discuss measures that might be taken by non-governmental organizations to overcome problems brought to light during the discussions at the United Nations seminars.

Non-governmental organizations have frequently been called on to supply factual information for studies undertaken at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women, and this information has been incorporated in reports prepared for the Commission by the United Nations Secretariat and also by the ILO and UNESCO. In addition to factual information, non-governmental organizations

have also been asked to supply information based on their practical experience : for example, on their activities directed towards the recognition and the exercise of political rights by women, and on methods found useful in creating an informed public opinion concerning the need for equal pay for equal work, and on methods found useful in promoting the access of women to training and employment in the principal professional and technical fields. They have also been asked, on numerous occasions, to submit comments on draft international conventions and draft declarations under consideration by the United Nations organs.

While, as has been stated, the programmes referred to in the pamphlet, and the example of activities cited in Annex II, relate to non-governmental organizations in consultative status, the co-operation of the United Nations is not confined to such organizations alone. Many others render valuable assistance, especially by helping to create a climate of public opinion favourable to the promotion of the status of women.

The close co-operation that exists between the non-governmental organizations and the Commission on the Status of Women and the fact that many different ideologies are represented among the organizations associated with that Commission have undoubtedly helped greatly to give universal scope to the commission's work and to achieve practical results. The continued collaboration of the non-governmental organizations will be essential to the success of a long-term unified United Nations programme for the advancement of women.

ANNEX I

EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN UNDERTAKEN IN RECENT YEARS UNDER PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM ^{1/}

A few examples are cited below of projects that have been undertaken in recent years under the various programmes of technical co-operation within the United Nations system. The examples have been chosen to indicate the type of existing activities which may be of interest to women. They are by no means exhaustive.

Planning for economic and social development

The Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Planning, in Santiago, Chile, is the first of several regional institutes to receive assistance from the Special Fund to raise the technical competence of government officials and institutions engaged in national planning and programming. Under the direction of the United Nations and with additional financial support from the Inter-American Development Bank, the Institute has been able in its second operational year to widen the basic training courses in industrial, agricultural, transport and budgetary programming to include the sociology of development and manpower studies. In addition to training at the Institute, short-term intensive courses have been conducted in Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. A further special course for the five Central American Republics emphasized the relation between planning in the area and the Central American Integration Programme.

The Institute continued to assist the advisory groups staffed jointly by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Development Bank in their work of strengthening national planning offices. It is also carrying out a very extensive programme of research on the development problems of the region.

^{1/} The examples in this Annex do not include projects undertaken under the human rights advisory services programme. Relevant examples of these have already been mentioned above (see Chapter 4, Section A).

Public Administration

Technical assistance has been provided to a number of countries in the establishment of national and regional institutes for training in public administration. Among the national institutes assisted is the Imperial Ethiopian Institute of Public Administration, founded in 1956, which has provided in-service training for a number of civil servants. The Institute of Public Administration in Cairo, United Arab Republic, was established early in 1954 after preparatory work had been carried out by United Nations experts. This Institute provides in-service training with the aim of improving the efficiency of civil servants, undertaking research on administrative matters, and providing advice to government departments on request. On an average, four experts have been supplied each year under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Roughly one-third of the trainees who completed their training before 1960 have been assigned to special organizational duties, and over two-thirds have remained in the same career. The Institute of Public Administration and Management in Burma, established in 1955 with assistance under the Expanded Programme and also with co-operation from the Ford Foundation and the Colombo Plan, has developed a comprehensive training scheme for civil servants, which includes a course in management and administration. It has concentrated especially on civil servants who are employed as clerks, superintendents and senior upper-division assistants. The long-range plan is to provide training for all government officials, including those of boards and corporations. The Advanced Institute of Public Administration in Argentina, initiated early in 1957, has developed into a centre for the provision of in-service training courses, advice and assistance to ministries, research and dissemination of information. Most of the trainees occupy middle level posts and have experience of five years or more in administration; many senior officials with university backgrounds have also attended. The Brazilian School of Public Administration, established in 1951, has three main courses: a degree course of four years for prospective entrants to the public service, and advanced training course of two years for senior administrators, and a special course of four and a half months for experienced public servants from Brazil, and other countries of Latin America. The degree course is intended to provide the necessary academic qualifications for entry into the public service.

Selection for the other two courses is based mainly on experience in administration rather than on academic training.

Among the regional institutes assisted under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, is the Advanced School of Public Administration in Central America, established in 1954 in Costa Rica. The project grew out of an inter-ministerial Central American Economic Co-operation Committee which met under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Latin America. It was requested by the five Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua), and these Governments make annual contributions to the operating expenses of the school, which is administered by a governing board on which they are represented. Courses have included seminars on organization and methods, local administration, social services administration and public health administration.

The Institute of Public Administration in Ghana was established with and is still receiving support from the United Nations Special Fund. Since the project began in 1961, nearly 200 students have been trained, and in addition, courses have been given for in-service officials. Almost without exception, graduates have immediately entered service in various Ministries. Twenty-two graduates are now administrative officers, three are auditors and three are information officers. Three more are working as industrial development officers, while five have been posted to embassies. One graduate is an assistant curator at the National Museum, another is the assistant clerk of the General Assembly, while another is Commissioner for National Culture. Among the students from Tanganyika, three have returned to their country to serve in the Ministries of Education and External Affairs and in the Department of Local Self Government. The Government of Ghana has recently made graduation from this Institute a mandatory prerequisite for acceptance into the Civil Service.

Community Development

The community development programme in Afghanistan is directed to concerted action in several different fields. The United Nations has assigned five experts: one for over-all policy development, one for training, one for women's activities, one for housing, and one for promoting community participation and village organization. The specialized agencies have also assigned experts in agriculture,

public health, sanitation, cottage industries, and (until 1959) adult education. Administrative arrangements at all levels for the co-ordination of their work has contributed to a programme which is constantly progressing and winning more and more support as an instrument of national development. At the end of the First Five Year Plan, twenty-five projects, covering 17 per cent of the population had been established. Budgetary provision for each project includes such services as health, agriculture, education and housing, in addition to general development activities based on self-help. Development programmes are co-ordinated at the village level through a village council, and at the project level through a project committee.

The experience of participation through village councils and the increasing activities in the economic sphere have led the people to show an interest in co-operatives. Community development activities have also encouraged the establishment of schools, particularly for girls, and these are becoming centres for formal, as well as informal education.

In Pakistan the urban community development programme is an important component in the national development plans for social welfare. One of the United Nations experts assigned was specifically concerned with women's activities in community development. There has been a steady emergence of mothers' clubs, youth organisations, community centres and social welfare agencies to undertake various community activities. The neighbourhood councils and project committees which were institutional features in the programme are being integrated with the local government institutions responsible for social welfare.

In the Philippines a substantial programme of training for community development has been organized. This includes training for barrio workers, supervisory personnel at the district and provincial levels, and seminars for administration and political and civic leaders.

Schools for girls and women in rural areas were introduced in Saudi Arabia through the efforts of social workers assigned to the community development programme. In one project the idea of women's education first met resistance from the Community Council, but the enrolment of girls continued and ultimately the Council itself provided the salaries of two additional teachers to complete the

staffing of the school. Medical clinics were also established in community development projects, and are now regularly attended by women.

Several community development experts have been assigned in recent years to countries in Africa.

In 1961-1962, for example, assistance was given in Western Nigeria, where a balanced and comprehensive project was carried out; in Cameroon, where two experts assisted the Government in developing a national programme of community development; and in the Ivory Coast, where the community development adviser assisted in working out a programme to improve the status of women and to ensure their participation in collective activities both in the country and in the city.

A community development project undertaken by UNESCO in Madagascar illustrates the assistance given under the Expanded Programme to promote fundamental and adult education. With the help of a UNESCO expert, the implementation of the rural education plan began in Madagascar in October 1961 on an experimental basis. Three pilot areas were selected for testing and adapting the methods and techniques to be used, and actual experimentation has so far been conducted in two areas differing substantially in rate of school enrolment and level of development. The rural schools devised under this scheme form the first four-year cycle of the primary education system and are to be supplemented by a second cycle of two to three years corresponding to the cours moyens. Curricula as well as the distribution of teaching hours are adapted to rural conditions. Agricultural extension and community development activities, including women's activities, are linked with the assignment of rural teachers who are trained at regional training centres and at a national centre. The expert played an important part in launching this project by providing advice and assuming planning and training responsibilities.

One of the best known of all regional projects of the United Nations family is the Arab States Training Centre for Education for Community Development (ASPEC). It was sponsored by UNESCO, in agreement with the Government of the United Arab Republic and with the participation of the United Nations, ILO, FAO and WHO. The countries participating are Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East also participates on behalf of the Palestine refugees. The main objectives are to provide training and orientation for specialists in adult education and community

development in the Arab States, to prepare prototype educational materials in various fields of community development, and to provide services of documentation and information for field workers in adult education and community development.

The Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Community Development in Latin America (GREFAL) continues to be one of the most important activities of UNESCO in this region. In collaboration with the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, WHO, the Organisation of American States and the Government of Mexico, annual nine-month training courses were held in which education and teaching methods, adult literacy, public administration, agricultural extension, community development, applied sociology, rural economics and rural industries, home economics, public health, audio-visual aids, and recreational, cultural and artistic activities, were taught by means of lectures, demonstrations and field experience. The ninth regular course was held in 1961 with seventy fellows attending.

Co-operatives

In Colombia, as a result of the work of a FAO co-operatives specialist, more than twenty co-operatives are now operating, still others are in the educational stage; the membership of one of these groups consists exclusively of housewives. In Iraq, an EPTA expert assigned to advise on setting up agricultural co-operatives helped the Government to prepare a request which led to the provision of Special Fund support for establishing an institute to train personnel for co-operatives and extension work.

Social welfare and social services

During 1964 advisory services to schools of social work in Bolivia and Mexico were completed, and both schools assumed full responsibility for the further development of training programmes. General social welfare advisory services, which have provided assistance to the Government of Paraguay in the strengthening of the planning, organization and administration of social services programmes were also completed, and as the next step in strengthening the programmes in that country, advisers were requested for more specific aspects, such as social work training.

Of special significance during 1964, was a Working Group on the Development of Indigenous Teaching Materials for Social Work, which met at the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East Headquarters in September 1964. The Group was composed of ten social work training educators, invited from selected countries in the region, representatives of UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, observers from the International Conference of Social Work and two United Nations technical assistance advisers. It discussed the types of indigenous material needed for background courses, social casework, group work and community organization, supervision and administration, and local resources from which material might be obtained.

Requests for advisers in family and child welfare in Asia have ranged from more specialized services, such as the improvement of day-care centres and the improvement of institutional care of children, to comprehensive social welfare programmes to meet the needs of families, youth and children through the establishment of community centres.

The countries of Africa have continued to express interest in the development and extension of comprehensive social welfare programmes in urban and rural areas, by requesting assistance in the planning, organisation and administration of social services, in family, child and youth welfare, and in the development of training programmes at different educational levels for various types of social welfare personnel.

In all of the African countries receiving assistance in this field, particular emphasis has been placed upon development of local training programmes. In the Ivory Coast, with the assistance of a social work training adviser, an OPEX officer and the United Nations Children's Fund, the social work training programme is being upgraded and extended, both to meet national needs and to provide training facilities for other African countries with similar conditions. In the latter connexion, fellowships for training at the School of Social Work have been awarded to fellows from Cameroon, Malagasy, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, a social work training adviser has been assisting for the past two years in the development of a training programme for community development and social welfare personnel. The Government of Togo has also requested a training officer as a national training programme is to be established. The Government is also using the resources of UNICEF and the World Food Programme to assist in the development of family, child and youth welfare services.

In many countries the technical assistance requested by Governments has been reinforced by material aid provided by the United Nations Children's Fund. In other cases, the availability of UNICEF assistance to strengthen family and child welfare services has led Governments to seek technical assistance for the implementation of such projects.

Family Planning

In the field of family planning, the Government of India asked the United Nations for advice on its national programme in 1965. In response, a team of five United Nations/EPTA experts reviewed the national programme; considered the problem of co-ordinating the family planning programme with programmes in related social fields, including health, education, community development and the status of women; advised on measures to accelerate popular acceptance of family planning, and helped formulate longer-range policies and research programmes.

Education and Teacher Training

Educational programmes at all levels from primary school to university, as well as specialized training in such fields as adult literacy, social sciences and graduate engineering, are receiving assistance from UNESCO and the United Nations Development Programme.

The Special Fund has, through UNESCO, concentrated primarily on building up permanent institutions for turning out secondary school teachers, middle-level technicians and graduate engineers. By the end of 1965, 5,300 teachers for currently understaffed secondary schools had received training at twenty-one Special Fund-assisted colleges, twenty of which are in Africa.

During 1965, the Special Fund in collaboration with UNESCO examined the possibility of supporting long-term projects for work-oriented literacy training of adults in close connexion with agricultural and industrial schemes. Projects to serve as "pilots" for eventual comprehensive literacy programmes in three countries have been prepared for approval.

The scope of EPTA's assistance, also provided mainly through UNESCO, takes in primary and university education, teacher-training and audio-visual aids, rural education through radio, and educational documentation.

The first priority - broad educational planning and administration - has been pursued by UNESCO under EPTA in a number of countries and territories, including India, Qatar, Sierra Leone and Uruguay. In Sierra Leone, an expert helped the Government formulate the first five-year phase of a long-term plan aiming at universal primary education and providing for a comprehensive system of teacher training. His work is now being carried forward and expanded with Special Fund assistance to a project establishing a Teacher Training College, which began in September 1965.

The training of large numbers of teachers in the shortest possible time is also emphasised in Algeria and Afghanistan. UNESCO/EPTA experts in teacher training and audio-visual aids have helped Algeria with the establishment of the National Pedagogic Institute and the organization of accelerated training courses for school supervisors and teachers. The Institute has so far trained 13,000 teachers and 300 inspectors. In Afghanistan, primary school teachers are being trained under an EPTA/UNESCO project and those at secondary level are emerging from a Special Fund/UNESCO-assisted college. At the primary level, the Academy of Teacher Training in Kabul has completed two years of operation with 200 primary teachers and 30 instructors of primary teachers enrolled. The Higher Teachers College, being assisted by the Special Fund, graduated its first 26 secondary school teachers during 1965, and they were immediately employed in posts almost equal to those of university graduates.

UNICEF is now planning an in-service training programme for 12,000 rural primary school teachers in Morocco. Nutrition education work will be an important part of the programme. The Teacher Training College in Khartoum, which was established with Special Fund assistance, is training, for the first time within the country, Sudanese teachers for advanced school grades. The College, which has a substantial number of women students, is paying particular attention to the teaching of basic science, a comparatively new and very essential addition to the curricula of secondary schools.

In addition to formal course programmes, television and radio are now being enlisted in the drive to disseminate knowledge and skills. In the Ivory Coast, for example, a Special Fund/UNESCO-assisted institute for secondary school teacher training has prepared "model lessons" for the national television as well as a plan to use closed-circuit television in providing refresher courses to in-service teachers. In Gabon and Togo, UNESCO/EPTA experts have been developing programmes of rural adult education through radio broadcasting. The programmes, given in

French and local languages, cover such subjects as rural economics, health and social affairs, and have already led to the establishment of some 150 listening groups in Gabon and 800 village groups in Togo. The groups themselves have also served as a basis for an expanded literacy campaign.

UNRWA, as part of its Vocational Training Programme for Arab Refugees and with the aim of providing refugee women to play a constructive role in community affairs, established in 1962 with World Refugee Year donations a combined Vocational and Teacher Training Centre for Women in Ramallah in Jordan. The Centre was the first large residential training institution of its kind to be set up for women in the Middle East. It provides a two-year residential teacher training course for 260 Palestine Arab refugees. The Centre, which is conducted with the guidance and co-operation of UNESCO, opened in 1962, replacing a smaller, pilot teacher training centre for girls set up by UNRWA in 1955. Since the Ramallah Centre opened, 248 young refugee women have graduated from it. The great majority of them are now teaching, some in UNRWA/UNESCO schools, others in government or private schools in Jordan and other Arab countries. In addition, refugee girls in the Gaza Strip are trained as teachers in a Government Centre. In 1965/66, 125 refugee girls were enrolled in this course.

In 1964, UNRWA and UNESCO jointly established an Institute of Education in Beirut in an effort to raise the standard of teaching in UNRWA/UNESCO schools, where some 90 per cent of the teaching force of nearly 4,700 refugees had received no formal professional training. By the spring of 1966, 611 women teachers had benefitted from the Institute's in-service training courses.

Vocational Guidance and Training

The ILO, in co-operation with the Council of Europe and other European organizations concerned, has set up an International Vocational Training Information and Research Centre (CIRF) for the purpose of undertaking basic research into vocational training problems throughout the world and making available information on training developments and methods. CIRF is concerned with the problems involved in the preparation of girls and women for work life and plans to devote attention to these problems as a part of its work programme of research and publication of information (a quarterly bulletin "Training for Progress" and "CIRF Abstracts" of technical materials).

A similar training research and information centre for Latin America (CINTERFOR) has been set up in Bogotá, with functions at the regional level much the same as those of CIRF at the international level.

A project for a National Vocational Training Service for Industry in Algeria was approved by the Special Fund in 1964. The project included the organization of central technical services for the National Vocational Training Service for Industry, and the establishment of a National Instructor Training Institute. The central technical services will, inter alia, collect and analyse manpower information, establish the general training policies and guidelines of the training programmes in the various centres throughout the country, provide assistance to industry in establishing its own training schemes, supervise and control training, and co-ordinate vocational training activities in the country.

The National Instructor Training Institute will be located in Algiers and will conduct courses for instructors and technical staff of the existing accelerated training centres located throughout the country. Courses will be of a three to six months' duration and will cover the various industrial trades for which trained personnel are required. The courses for personnel employed in industry will be organized with the close collaboration of employers.

It is expected that within the four years of the project's duration the proposed vocational training scheme will produce about 360 new instructors needed for the accelerated training centres.

Of the 600 students at UNRWA's Ramallah Vocational and Teacher Training Centre for Women, 340 girls are enrolled in one of the following vocational courses (most of them of two years' duration): business education; hairdressing/manicure; institutional management; kindergarten teaching; dressmaking; clothing production; clothing instructors; and home economics instructors. The remainder train as teachers. All the students take classes in art, music, home economics and physical training. Since the Centre opened in 1962, 227 girls have completed their courses; the majority of them have found good jobs in Jordan and other Arab countries. In addition to the training provided at the Ramallah Centre, some 30 refugee girls attend a secretarial course in the Lebanon conducted by a voluntary agency with financial assistance from UNRWA.

Nurses Training

An important large-scale operation run by WHO with Expanded Programme financing, with the collaboration of the University of Alexandria, UAR, is the Higher Institute of Nursing. It was established in 1953 within the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alexandria, to train student nurses in the United Arab Republic and other countries of the Eastern Mediterranean region. It offers a four-year course in professional nursing which leads to a bachelor's degree. Refresher courses and in-service training programmes for nurses and auxiliary nursing personnel are also part of the curriculum. The object is to meet the needs of rapidly expanding health services by preparing nurses for both hospital and public health duties.

The Institute admitted its first group of students in 1955 and these received their degrees in June 1959; ninety-two nurses have graduated so far. The great majority of the graduates are now employed directly in schools of nursing, the army medical services, and government hospitals and public health agencies in the United Arab Republic and in other countries; thirty graduates, moreover, have been appointed to the Faculty of the Institute itself. Several nurses from countries other than the UAR have graduated from the Institute and returned home to fill responsible positions. The total student body during the academic year 1963 amounted to 221, four of them students from four countries of the region other than the UAR. Sixty-four were in the first year, sixty-five in the second, fifty in the third and forty-two in the final year.

WHO has provided a total of eighteen experts for this project and the actual number at any one time has varied between three and eight. The Institute is preparing its own faculty of nursing which will replace the international nurse educators.

A great deal of public and professional interest has been shown in the Institute and this has resulted in an increased enrolment in the courses and a change in the public attitude, in the UAR, towards the career of nursing. The impressive quality of the programme has become a factor in the improvement of nursing services generally, and in particular, has exerted a significant influence on the development of the profession in the host country.

UNRWA has always given high priority to the training of nurses and commenced its programmes of basic nursing training in 1951. The refugee girls are trained in private or government hospitals or institutions in the four "host" countries (Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Gaza Strip), with financial assistance from UNRWA in the form of subsidies or individual scholarships. During 1965, 35 refugee nurses graduated and a further 49 were receiving training. UNRWA also provides scholarships for post-basic nursing training in public health and midwifery; intensive training for practical nurses and in-service training in midwifery and ophthalmic nursing.

Special Projects

Andean Indian Programme

The Andean Indian programme, in which the ILO is collaborating with the United Nations, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO, is considered highly successful, especially having regard to the peculiar difficulties involved in the planning and implementation of such a programme. The object is the integration of the indigenous population of the Andean region into the social, economic and cultural life of their respective countries, and the improvement of their living conditions. It is essentially a breaking down of institutional barriers which prevent Indians from enjoying the benefits of general economic and social development.

The project began with an inter-agency planning mission covering Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru in 1951, in which experts from the five Organizations took part. They have since continued to co-operate in the programme, which was initiated at the end of 1953 when the ILO was entrusted with general co-ordinating responsibilities. Technical assistance arrangements were concluded with the three Governments at the beginning of 1954.

The Andean Programme has developed in three phases. The initial phase was one of experimentation and demonstration of methods of work based on preliminary surveys, followed by the establishment of the first action bases in Bolivia and Peru, in close association with the field services of technical government departments. In the second phase, particular emphasis was placed on training national personnel at all levels. During the third phase, emphasis is being placed on the consolidation of existing activities, the transfer of the programme to national authorities, the continued training of national personnel at all levels, the setting up of new

centres to reach larger sections of the indigenous population, and the co-ordination of the programme with national integration and economic development plans.

Today there are twenty centres in the six countries of the Andean region, that is, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and the Venezuelan Government has recently requested the extension of the programme to the Guajira region, while national integration plans have been formulated and developed in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

The centres have been established to carry out practical work in the fields of agriculture, health, social welfare, education, community development, handicrafts and vocational training, so that the Indians may become acquainted with the types of activity which they can undertake in their own communities to improve their levels of living. Meanwhile, nationals of the countries concerned are being trained so that they will be able to establish and operate similar centres in due course.

Most of the action bases are situated in the highlands, but some have given attention to the particular problems involved in the resettlement of highland Indians in the lowlands. There is some spontaneous migration towards the lowlands and every effort is made to enable the new settlers to make the maximum contribution to the agricultural and general economic development of the country.

One of the main aims has been to arouse the interest of the Indians themselves. Once this was done they contributed money and labour to the creation of community facilities. The programme has trained a considerable number of them as social promoters and auxiliary workers in various fields, and in this way they have been able to help the other members of their communities to understand the methods and aims of the programme.

All the operations described above have been carried out with the financial assistance of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance but, in addition, there are five Special Fund projects and six UNICEF projects, all associated with the programme.

Contributions to the programme have been made by the Governments of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Mexico, as well as by the Canton of Geneva in the form of vocational training equipment and building facilities, medical drugs and equipment, vehicles, and so on, while employers' and workers' organizations in Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Norway, and Sweden have donated equipment of various kinds.

Extension of educational opportunities for girls and women in Africa

Following a fact-finding and negotiating mission to a number of African countries, undertaken on behalf of the Swedish Government by a social expert in 1963, the Government of Sweden informed UNESCO that it was prepared to make available to that agency the funds necessary for the extension of educational opportunities for women and girls in Africa, upon the request of the recipient Member States.

The projects are as follows:

- (1) The projecting, building and operating costs of a secondary boarding school for 450-500 female pupils in the region of Tanga, Tanzania, over a five-year period, starting 1 January 1965;
- (2) Scholarships for 300 female pupils for four years in secondary schools in Ghana;
- (3) Projecting, building and operating costs of a primary teacher's training college for women to accommodate 180 pupils in the northern province of Sierra Leone for five years starting 1 January 1966;
- (4) Mobile book distribution in East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) operating from Nairobi;
- (5) Mobile cinema unit for a literacy campaign in Sierra Leone;
- (6) Scholarships for training thirty-five to forty African women in community services for five years.

Community Education Training Centre in Fiji

In many areas of the South Pacific women are traditionally responsible for certain health and welfare activities in the villages. In 1959, the South Pacific Commission, assisted by a grant of funds from the United Church Women of the United States of America, decided to appoint a Women's Interests Officer to develop its work in this field. The main purposes of the Women's Interests Project were: (a) to promote the interests of women, in partnership with existing agencies and village and community authorities; (b) to develop women's groups as one of the means of furthering the process of adult education towards family and community betterment; and (c) to examine some of the means by which women may be helped towards a fuller understanding of opportunities and ways of meeting them from their individual resources and those of the community.

As a follow up to this initial action, the South Pacific Commission decided to convene a Women's Interests Training Seminar with the general aim of promoting education for family and community living through: (a) training for community education and group leadership; and (b) planning educational programmes and activities for women's organizations and clubs.

The Seminar was held in September 1961 in collaboration with FAO, UNESCO, and various non-governmental organizations. Participants from fifteen territories in the South Pacific, observers from several Governments and representatives of international non-governmental organizations attended. One of the several recommendations of the Seminar was that consideration be given to the establishment of a regional training centre.

In the intervening period it had become apparent that the Women's Interests Project would not remain a programme exclusively for women, nor would it be confined to the rural areas. Moreover, it was considered that the particular status enjoyed by women and by young people and the interest of men in home and community improvement in the South Pacific area meant that the work would inevitably develop into a broad programme of community education and development.

The recommendation of the Seminar for the establishment of a regional training centre was favourably received, and in September 1963 the "Community Education Training Centre" was officially opened in Fiji. It was established by the South

Pacific Commission, in collaboration with the Government of Fiji and the Food and Agriculture Organization, acting as the trustee of funds contributed by the Australian Committee of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

The long-term objective is that the Centre should provide both training for men and women who have a responsibility for strengthening programmes relating to family and community welfare and continuous leadership in the field of community education by dissemination of information, carrying out research and serving as a demonstration centre in the region, as well as being a permanent training centre.

The immediate objective is to train personnel for leadership and instruction of women's and other community groups throughout the territories of the Pacific.

The first course provided at the Centre, which was of one year's duration, was attended by students from twelve Pacific territories, including four nurses, eight teachers, one welfare assistant, one clerk, one housewife, one telephonist and one student teacher. The curriculum covered: home economics; the principles and practice of community education; English and public speaking, club organization and programming planning; recreational activities for the community; and practical field work and observation visits. Students trained at the Centre have returned home to work in government health and education departments, extension of maternal and child welfare programmes and other community services. Their role is to encourage self-help in villages where the standard of living is low.

It is anticipated that during the initial three-year period of the Centre, shorter courses on community education for government officers and selected voluntary personnel will be organized for the study of methods in adult education, techniques of communication and means of co-ordinating field services. Plans will also be developed for courses of more advanced training in such fields as librarianship, preparation of teaching media and aids, social welfare and youth work, to meet needs for specialized training not otherwise readily available.

The South Pacific Commission has undertaken to support the establishment of the Centre in collaboration with the Government of Fiji, and to provide substantial financial assistance for staff and facilities. The assistance, which the Food and

Agriculture Organization has agreed to provide from funds-in-trust supplied by the Australian Committee of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, included: the services of an expert in home economics and nutrition to assist the Director of the Centre; the award of a number of fellowships to train professional staff and workers overseas, and grants for trainees from South Pacific territories to attend courses at the Centre.

ANNEX II

EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF INTEREST TO WOMEN UNDERTAKEN IN
RECENT YEARS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS

(To be added)

ANNEX III

SUGGESTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL READING

The United Nations and the Status of Women. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 64.I.10.

Civic and Political Education of Women. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 64.IV.7.

United Nations Work for Human Rights. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 65.I.19.

United Nations Program of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights. OPI/18494.

15 Years and 150,000 Skills: An Anniversary Review of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 65.I.18.

The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 64.II.H.2.

Target: An Expanding World Economy. A United Nations Special Fund Report 1963.

Impact: A United Nations Special Fund Report 1964.

Progress in Pre-Investment. United Nations Special Fund 1965. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 65.I.25.

Project Guideline No.1. United Nations document SF/PGL/1.

Report of the Activities of the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1965. DP/L.15 and Addenda 1 and 2.

Report of the Secretary-General on the Technical Assistance Activities of the United Nations. United Nations document E/4016.

Progress Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Development Decade. United Nations document E/4033.

Annual Report of the Technical Assistance Board for 1964 to the Technical Assistance Committee. United Nations document E/4021/Rev.1.

Reports of United Nations Human Rights Seminars on subjects of interest to Women:

Seminar on Civic Responsibilities and Increased Participation of Women in Public Life, held in August 1957, in Bangkok, Thailand. United Nations document ST/TAA/HR/1.

Seminar on the Participation of Women in Public Life, held in May 1959, in Bogotá, Colombia. United Nations document ST/TAO/HR/5.

Seminar on the Participation of Women in Public Life, held in December 1960, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. United Nations document ST/TAO/HR/9.

Seminar on the Status of Women in Family Law, held in June-July 1961, in Bucharest, Romania. United Nations document ST/TAO/HR/11.

Seminar on the Status of Women in Family Law, held in May 1962, in Tokyo, Japan. United Nations document ST/TAO/HR/14.

Seminar on the Status of Women in Family Law, held in December 1963, in Bogotá, Colombia. United Nations document ST/TAO/HR/18.

Seminar on the Status of Women in Family Law, held in August 1964, in Lomé, Togo. United Nations document ST/TAO/HR/22.

Seminar on the Participation of Women in Public Life, held in August 1965, in Ulan Bator, Mongolia. United Nations document ST/TAO/HR/24.

Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries, held in May 1964, in Kabul, Afghanistan. United Nations document ST/TAO/HR/21.

Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries, held in February 1966, in Dakar, Senegal. United Nations document ST/TAO/HR/25.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE



ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. UN 5/4 PIi

4 July 1966

JUL 8 - 1966

ACTION

TO *M. Scheer*

1

2

3

☐ - A pleted

☒ - Ac ed

☒ - Ng equired

INITIALS *as*

Dear Mrs. Bruce,

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter SO
244 (11) of 28 June, addressed to the Director-General,
which arrived today.

We shall do our best to send you comments on the
paper entitled "Resources available to member states for
the advancement of women" by 15 July.

Yours sincerely,

A. G. Orbaneja
for A.G. Orbaneja
Chief

International Agency Liaison Branch

Mrs. Margaret K. Bruce
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Human Rights
United Nations
New York

Mr. Kofsky

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO:
A:

Mr. W.R. Leonard
Director
Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations

DATE: 29 June 1966

REFERENCE: SO 244 (11)

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM:
DE:

Margaret K. Bruce
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Human Rights

SUBJECT:
OBJET:

Draft pamphlet on Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women

RECORDS CONTROL

00 JUL 1966
HIC Bruce

.....

I should be grateful for your comments on the attached manuscript of a pamphlet, prepared by the Section on the Status of Women for issuance as a sales publication, on the Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women through Technical Co-operation Programmes of the United Nations System and through Programmes of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status.

The pamphlet is a revised version of document E/CN.6/435/Add.5, which was originally prepared at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women at its seventeenth session. You may recall that the draft of the original report was submitted to your office for comments and approval at the time of its preparation in 1963. As we are anxious that the revised document should also present an accurate picture of the nature and scope of the assistance currently available for the advancement of women under the various programmes of the United Nations system, we should again appreciate your reviewing it.

Since the printed pamphlet is required for a Seminar on the advancement of women to be held in the Philippines in December 1966, may I ask for your comments, if any, by 11 July.

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. B.Kofsky

A:

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
PREPARE DRAFT		PROJET A REDIGER
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE CONFER?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND FILE		NOTER ET CLASSER
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

Copy of our reply herewith.

We have suggested close editing, but did not think it appropriate we should propose changes.

For example, it seems to us that 'Basic objectives' on page 4 could perhaps be improved.

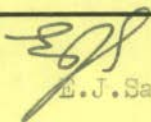
Date:

8 July 1966

CR. 13 (11-64)

FROM:

DE:


 E.J. Sady

JWMacCabe/mpp
cc: Mr. B. Kofsky ✓

Mrs. Margaret K. Bruce
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Human Rights

8 July 1966

SO 244 (11)
TE 430

Paul J. Sady, Acting Head
Public Administration Branch, BTAG

Draft pamphlet on Resources Available to
Member States for the Advancement of Women.

1. We have reviewed pages 20-22, dealing with public administration in detail. We think certain changes desirable. Reference to the proposed International Centre for Public Administration under GA resolution 246 (III), since it never materialised, is perhaps better omitted, and the Assembly's action in 1948 simply used as the starting point for its interest in public administration.
- 2. Attached hereto is a suggested revision of the section on public administration, including OPEX. If you have any questions about it, we shall be glad to consult with you further on it.
3. Because of the time factor, we have not been able to go through the rest of the paper, except to give it a somewhat cursory glance in order to provide a context for our contribution. We assume it will be subject to close editing, but we thought it might be helpful to note one or two things that caught our eye in passing.

The full title of FAO is the "Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations." The ITU is "International Telecommunication Union." Since the ILO, established as the International Labour Office in 1919, is now nearer fifty than forty years old, it might be better to say forty-seven years, instead of 'over forty'.

There are references to 1964 reports. Since 1965 reports are available, it would be better to refer to them, and to the statistics they provide.

See also slight addition at the top of page 11.

Public Administration

In 1948, the General Assembly first recognized the need for making technical assistance in public administration available to the developing countries. (GA resolution 246 (III)). The United Nations for several years thereafter financed the provision of experts and fellowships under the regular budget. In 1951, the General Assembly placed this assistance on a continuing basis and authorized the use of the funds of the Expanded Programme for providing additional assistance to Governments in this field.

At its seventh session in 1953 the General Assembly again reviewed the scope of its assistance in public administration and adopted resolution 723 (VIII), recognising the increasingly important role of governmental administration in programmes for the promotion of economic and social development. The resolution embodied a revised programme of technical assistance in public administration under two main heads, namely (a) the provision of advisory experts, fellowships and scholarships, the support of training institutes, seminars and conferences, the provision of technical publications and (b) the collection, analysis and exchange of information in the field of public administration in collaboration with such institutions as the International Institute of Administrative Sciences. In addition to providing an enlarged allocation under the regular budget for this purpose, the resolution re-affirmed the use of funds from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

United Nations assistance in public administration deals, inter alia, with the central administration of government, including organization and methods; personnel administration; administrative aspects of development planning; budgetary and financial administration; purchasing, store, material, and records management; and general training of government personnel; and decentralized government operations, including the deconcentration of administrative operations to area and field offices; the devolution of functions to regional and local authorities; and the relations of central government to autonomous enterprises.

Since the programme was established, assistance has been provided to a number of national and regional training institutions, some of which were initiated under the United Nations programme. The award of fellowships has been an important feature of the programme, especially to train the staff of training centres and other central agencies for the improvement of public administration. Experts have been provided to serve as teachers and members of the directional staff in training institutions and to make surveys and recommendations on general or specific problems of public administration.

Relatively few women offer their candidacy for expert posts in public administration, and their recruitment and selection as experts tends to be further circumscribed by the extent to which Governments actually utilize women in the public services. In the last ten years the total number of women who have served as experts in the field of public administration is six. In the last five years the nomination by Governments of women for fellowships in public administration averages only 2 per cent of the total nominations made. Women also benefit from technical assistance in public administration to the extent that they participate in national training programmes or are effected by services that are improved as a result of United Nations assistance.

United Nations activities in the field of public administration have increased substantially in recent years. The number of requests for the services of experts and for fellowships has grown since 1960. In addition, regional and interregional efforts have been stepped up to support the work of experts, and to suggest alternative solutions, based on comparative study, for the administrative problems faced by developing countries. New emphasis is being placed on the use of Special Fund assistance to develop central agencies and institutions for the improvement of national and local administration.

The current trend in the public administration programme is towards research and assistance in three main fields, all directed towards the building of institutions for development. In the first

place, urgent measures are required for the development of effective civil service systems and training schemes for personnel at all levels. Secondly, special emphasis is being given to the administrative requirements of development planning in order to accelerate achievement of development goals. Thirdly, materials are being assembled and assistance provided in methods of improving regional and local administration. Improvement of local government and other institutions for participation of the citizenry in local administration can contribute substantially to increasing the contribution of women to community betterment.

The expenditure on technical assistance activities in public administration (excluding OPEX) was \$2,470,290 in 1965. This includes Special Fund support for institutes of public administration in four countries as well as technical assistance expenditure under the Regular and Expanded Programmes.

In 1958 the Economic and Social Council again reviewed programmes of technical assistance in the field of public administration and, while noting with satisfaction the results of assistance to date, took into account the expressed desire of a number of Governments to obtain the services of experts to fill operational or executive posts in their administrative machinery. The General Assembly subsequently approved the initiation, in 1959, of a programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX), as a supplement to other forms of technical assistance in public administration (GA resolution 1256 (XIII)) and, after an experimental period of two years, placed the programme on a continuing basis in 1960 (GA resolution 1530 (XIII)).

Under OPEX arrangements, in response to the requests of Governments, the United Nations recruits personnel internationally for appointments, each with the Government's approval, to posts of an operational, executive and administrative character, in the public services of the Governments. Governments contribute to such appointments by paying the local salaries applicable to the posts. The United Nations supplements each local salary by whatever is necessary to bring the total remuneration of a post into line with the accepted international level. An express provision of each assignment is that the OPEX appointee shall train his national successor to take over from him as rapidly as possible. This form of technical assistance was undertaken to meet the pressing needs of the developing countries, particularly those which had recently achieved independence, for the filling of important posts of an operational executive and administrative character for which the Government themselves lacked nationals trained and qualified to fill them.

The nature of OPEX assignments, in which the public administration aspects of each are allied with the technical aspects of virtually every
 1 which technical assistance is given, covering a wide
 and social development, has led to requests for
 fill posts of an operational, executive, administrative
 and in such widely diversified fields as agriculture,

fisheries, forestry, banking, public finance, taxation, economic planning and development, power development, natural resources development, trade promotion, tourism, industrial undertakings, meteorology, telecommunications, radio and broadcasting, civil service organization, pensions, statistics, transport and communications, civil aviation, public health, social security, community development and social welfare. In the last-named field two OPEX appointments of women have been made to UNICEF-assisted projects dealing with maternal and child welfare and social welfare training.

The initial programme was financed with an annual allocation of \$200,000 from the regular budget but when the programme was placed on a continuing basis in 1960, the allocation was raised to \$850,000, beginning in 1961. In 1964, however, the separate allocations under the regular budget in respect of technical assistance for economic development, social welfare and public administration (including OPEX) were merged into a single allocation now at the level of \$6.4 million annually. Requests for OPEX assistance under the regular budget are now placed by Governments within their overall priorities for all technical assistance, subject to the available resources.

In 1963, recognizing that the demand for OPEX assistance was increasing and that a substantial number of the posts filled so far had fallen within the fields of competence normally belonging to the specialised agencies, the General Assembly, upon a recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, authorised the use of the funds of the Expanded Programme, experimentally for the years 1964-1966, for the provision of operational personnel by all the participating organizations. A proposal to continue the use of the funds of Expanded Programme (now part of the United Nations Development Programme) for this purpose will be placed before the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

30 JUN 1966

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman
Administrator
United Nations Development Programme

29 June 1966

SO 244 (11)

Margaret K. Bruce
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Human Rights

Draft pamphlet on Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women

..... I should be grateful for your comments on the attached manuscript of a pamphlet, prepared by the Section on the Status of Women for issuance as a sales publication, on the Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women through Technical Co-operation Programmes of the United Nations System and through Programmes of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status.

The pamphlet is a revised version of document E/CN.6/435/Add.5, which was originally prepared at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women at its seventeenth session. You may recall that the draft of the original report was submitted to your office for comments and approval at the time of its preparation in 1963. As we are anxious that the revised document should also present an accurate picture of the nature and scope of the assistance currently available for the advancement of women under various programmes of the United Nations system, we should again appreciate your reviewing it.

Since the printed pamphlet is required for a Seminar on the advancement of women to be held in the Philippines in December 1966, may I ask for your comments, if any, by 11 July.

ORIGINAL D12

RECORDS CONTROL

MKB/ha

30 JUN 1966

Mr. W.R. Leonard
Director
Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations

29 June 1966

SO 244 (11)

Margaret K. Bruce
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Human Rights

Draft pamphlet on Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women

.....
I should be grateful for your comments on the attached manuscript of a pamphlet, prepared by the Section on the Status of Women for issuance as a sales publication, on the Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women through Technical Co-operation Programmes of the United Nations System and through Programmes of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status.

The pamphlet is a revised version of document E/CN.6/435/Add.5, which was originally prepared at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women at its seventeenth session. You may recall that the draft of the original report was submitted to your office for comments and approval at the time of its preparation in 1963. As we are anxious that the revised document should also present an accurate picture of the nature and scope of the assistance currently available for the advancement of women under the various programmes of the United Nations system, we should again appreciate your reviewing it.

Since the printed pamphlet is required for a Seminar on the advancement of women to be held in the Philippines in December 1966, may I ask for your comments, if any, by 11 July.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

MKB/ha

30 JUN 1966

Miss Julia Henderson
Director
Bureau of Social Affairs

29 June 1966

SO 244 (11)

Margaret K. Bruce
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Human Rights

Draft pamphlet on Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women

..... I should be grateful for your comments on the attached manuscript of a pamphlet, prepared by the Section on the Status of Women for issuance as a sales publication, on the Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women through Technical Co-operation Programmes of the United Nations System and through Programmes of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status.

The pamphlet is a revised version of document E/CN.6/435/Add.5, which was originally prepared at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women at its seventeenth session. You may recall that the draft of the original report was submitted to your office for comments and approval at the time of its preparation in 1963. As we are anxious that the revised document should also present an accurate picture of the nature and scope of the assistance currently available for the advancement of women under the various programmes of the United Nations system, we should again appreciate your reviewing it.

Since the printed pamphlet is required for a Seminar on the Advancement of women to be held in the Philippines in December 1966, may I ask for your comments, if any, by 11 July.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

30 JUN 1966

MKB/ha

Mr. Chi-Yuen Wu, Senior Deputy
Director in Charge
Public Administration Branch
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

29 June 1966

SO 244 (11)

Margaret K. Bruce
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Human Rights

Draft pamphlet on Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women

.....
I should be grateful for your comments on the attached manuscript of a pamphlet, prepared by the Section on the Status of Women for issuance as a sales publication, on the Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women through Technical Co-operation Programmes of the United Nations System and through Programmes of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status.

The pamphlet is a revised version of document E/CN.6/435/Add.5, which was originally prepared at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women at its seventeenth session. You may recall that the draft of the original report was submitted to your office for comments and approval at the time of its preparation in 1963. As we are anxious that the revised document should also present an accurate picture of the nature and scope of the assistance currently available for the advancement of women under the various programmes of the United Nations system, we should again appreciate your reviewing it.

Since the printed pamphlet is required for a Seminar on the advancement of women to be held in the Philippines in December 1966, may I ask for your comments, if any, by 11 July.

RECORDS CONTROL
MKB/aj

ORIGINAL DIRECT

30 JUN 1966

SO 244 (11)

29 June 1966

Dear Mr. Labouisse,

..... On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have pleasure in forwarding to you herewith the manuscript of a pamphlet entitled: Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women, which has been prepared at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women for issuance as a sales publication.

The pamphlet is a revised version of a document (E/CN.6/435/Add.5), which formed part of a preliminary report of the Secretary-General relating to United Nations assistance for the advancement of women submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1963. The document in question did not itself describe the activities of UNICEF, but contained a cross reference to another part of the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/435/Add.3) in which such activities were set forth on the basis of information furnished by UNICEF. This material has now been incorporated in the pamphlet (Chapter 4, Section C).

We should be most grateful if UNICEF would review the attached manuscript, and, in particular, the Section referring to its activities, and make any comments which it deems appropriate. It may be noted that Annex I contains examples of projects of interest to women undertaken in recent years under programmes of technical co-operation within the United Nations system. We should appreciate knowing of any other such current projects which UNICEF considers to be of particular interest and worthy of mention in the pamphlet.

Since we hope that the printed pamphlet can be available for a Seminar on the advancement of women to be held in the Philippines in December 1966, it would be most helpful to receive a reply at your earliest convenience. Would it be possible to send the comments of UNICEF, if any, by 15 July 1966?

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Human Rights

Mr. Henry R. Labouisse
Executive Director
United Nations Children's Fund
Room 1827 A

ORIGINAL DIR. C.

29 JUN 1966

SO 244 (11)

28 June 1966

Dear Dr. Sen,

..... On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have pleasure in forwarding to you herewith the manuscript of a pamphlet entitled: Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women, which has been prepared at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women for issuance as a sales publication.

The pamphlet is a revised version of a document (E/CN.6/435/Add.5), which formed part of a preliminary report of the Secretary-General relating to United Nations assistance for the advancement of women submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1963. The document in question did not itself describe the activities of the specialized agencies, but contained cross references to another part of the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/435/Add.2) in which such activities were set forth on the basis of information furnished by the agencies concerned. This material has now been incorporated in the pamphlet (Chapter 4, Section B).

We should be most grateful if the FAO would review the attached manuscript, and, in particular, the Section referring to that agency, and make any comments which it deems appropriate. It may be noted that Annex I contains examples of projects of interest to women undertaken in recent years under programmes of technical co-operation within the United Nations system. We should appreciate knowing of any other such current projects which the FAO considers to be of particular interest and worthy of mention in the pamphlet.

Since we hope that the printed pamphlet can be available for a Seminar on the advancement of women to be held in the Philippines in December 1966, it would be most helpful to receive a reply at your earliest convenience. Would it be possible to send the comments of the FAO, if any, by 15 July 1966?

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Human Rights

Dr. Binay Ranjan Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

ORIGINAL DIRECT

29 JUN 1966

SO 244 (11)

28 June 1966

Dear Mr. Maheu,

.....

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have pleasure in forwarding to you herewith the manuscript of a pamphlet entitled: Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women, which has been prepared at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women for issuance as a sales publication.

The pamphlet is a revised version of a document (E/CN.6/435/Add.5), which formed part of a preliminary report of the Secretary-General relating to United Nations assistance for the advancement of women submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1963. The document in question did not itself describe the activities of the specialized agencies, but contained cross references to another part of the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/435/Add.2) in which such activities were set forth on the basis of information furnished by the agencies concerned. This material has now been incorporated in the pamphlet (Chapter 4, Section B).

We should be most grateful if UNESCO would review the attached manuscript, and, in particular, the Section referring to that agency, and make any comments which it deems appropriate. It may be noted that Annex I contains examples of projects of interest to women undertaken in recent years under programmes of technical co-operation within the United Nations system. We should appreciate knowing of any other such current projects which UNESCO considers to be of particular interest and worthy of mention in the pamphlet.

Since we hope that the printed pamphlet can be available for a Seminar on the advancement of women to be held in the Philippines in December 1966, it would be most helpful to receive a reply at your earliest convenience. Would it be possible to send the comments of UNESCO, if any, by 15 July 1966?

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Human Rights

Mr. René Maheu
Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
Place de Fontenoy
Paris VIIe, France

ORIGINAL DIRECTOR

29 JUN 1966

SO 244 (11)

28 June 1966

Dear Mr. Morse,

..... On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have pleasure in forwarding to you herewith the manuscript of a pamphlet entitled: Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women, which has been prepared at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women for issuance as a sales publication.

The pamphlet is a revised version of a document (E/CN.6/435/Add.5), which formed part of a preliminary report of the Secretary-General relating to United Nations assistance for the advancement of women submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1963. The document in question did not itself describe the activities of the specialized agencies, but contained cross references to another part of the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/435/Add.2) in which such activities were set forth on the basis of information furnished by the agencies concerned. This material has now been incorporated in the pamphlet (Chapter 4, Section B).

We should be most grateful if the ILO would review the attached manuscript, and, in particular, the Section referring to that agency, and make any comments which it deems appropriate. It may be noted that Annex I contains examples of projects of interest to women undertaken in recent years under programmes of technical co-operation within the United Nations system. We should appreciate knowing of any other such current projects which the ILO considers to be of particular interest and worthy of mention in the pamphlet.

Since we hope that the printed pamphlet can be available for a Seminar on the advancement of women to be held in the Philippines in December 1966, it would be most helpful to receive a reply at your earliest convenience. Would it be possible to send the comments of the ILO, if any, by 15 July 1966?

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Human Rights

Mr. David A. Morse
Director-General
International Labour Organisation
154, rue de Lausanne
Geneva, Switzerland

ORIGINAL DESTROYED

RECORDS CONTROL

MKB/aj

29 JUN 1966

SO 244 (11)

28 June 1966

Dear Dr. Candau,

..... On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have pleasure in forwarding to you herewith the manuscript of a pamphlet entitled: Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women, which has been prepared at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women for issuance as a sales publication.

The pamphlet is a revised version of a document (E/CN.6/435/Add.5), which formed part of a preliminary report of the Secretary-General relating to United Nations assistance for the advancement of women submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1963. The document in question did not itself describe the activities of the specialized agencies, but contained cross references to another part of the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/435/Add.2) in which such activities were set forth on the basis of information furnished by the agencies concerned. This material has now been incorporated in the pamphlet (Chapter 4, Section B).

We should be most grateful if WHO would review the attached manuscript, and, in particular, the Section referring to that agency, and make any comments which it deems appropriate. It may be noted that Annex I contains examples of projects of interest to women undertaken in recent years under programmes of technical co-operation within the United Nations system. We should appreciate knowing of any other such current projects which WHO considers to be of particular interest and worthy of mention in the pamphlet.

Since we hope that the printed pamphlet can be available for a Seminar on the advancement of women to be held in the Philippines in December 1966, it would be most helpful to receive a reply at your earliest convenience. Would it be possible to send the comments of WHO, if any, by 15 July 1966?

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Human Rights

Dr. Marcolino G. Candau
Director-General
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

UNION MONDIALE DES ORGANISATIONS FÉMININES CATHOLIQUES
WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS
UNIÓN MUNDIAL DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES FEMENINAS CATÓLICAS
WELTUNION DER KATHOLISCHEN FRAUEN ORGANISATIONEN

*Action completed
PSD/aj.
31/5*

SECRÉTARIAT :

91, rue de Sèvres, Paris-VI^e

Téléphone : BABylone 27-54

May 12, 1966

Compte Bancaire : CRÉDIT LYONNAIS

Ag. X (D. 51.843 W)

C. C. P. PARIS 7587-28

Mrs. Margaret K. Bruce
Chief, Status of Women Division
Room 3102
United Nations, New York

Membres du bureau :

Le Générale : Mlle Bellosillo
vice-présidentes : Mlle du Rostu
Mme Spillman
Trésorière : Mme Darbre
Aumônier Général : Mgr Lamoot

Espagne
France
États-Unis
Suisse
France

Dear Mrs. Bruce:

I am enclosing for the information of the Commission on the Status of Women the Final Report (Spanish original) of the Fourth Regional Seminar of the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations held in Panama, January 22 - February 11, under the auspices of UNESCO.

The theme "The Education of Catholic Leaders of Women's Organizations and International Understanding," was treated in depth also in relation to problems of development and the effects of women's advancement thereon.

We trust the Report may be of interest.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Catherine Schaefer
Catherine Schaefer

Membres de droit :

Mme di Seyssel, Présidente de l' A. C. I. O. P. J. F.
Mlle Vendrik, Présidente de la F. M. J. F. C.

Consultantes permanentes :

Mlle Schaefer, E. C. O. S. O. C. New-York
Mlle Zizzamia, U. N. I. C. E. F. New-York
Mlle Mealey, O. E. A. Washington
Mme Premand, E. C. O. S. O. C. Genève
Mlle Swagemakers, U. N. E. S. C. O. Paris
Mlle Chavigny, U. N. E. S. C. O. Paris
Mlle Carosi, F. A. O. Rome
Mlle des Gachons, Conseil de l'Europe Strasbourg

CS/ev
encl.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

MKB/aj

6 - APR 1966

SO 244 (11)

6 April 1966

Dear Margaret,

Thank you very much for your letter of 9 March 1966. I apologize for the delay in acknowledging it, but I was away in Geneva when it arrived.

We shall be very happy to incorporate the notes you included about the UNRWA projects in the pamphlet on resources available to Member States for the advancement of women.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Chief
Section on the Status of Women

Miss Margaret Arakie
Special Assistant to the
Commissioner-General of
the UNRWA
Museitbeh Quarter
Beirut, Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY
FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES



NATIONS UNIES
OFFICE DE SECOURS ET DE TRAVAUX
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS DE PALESTINE

وكالة هيئة الأمم المتحدة
لأغاثة وتشغيل اللاجئين الفلسطينيين

Telephones : { 250750 to 250755
233936 to 233939

Cables: UNRWA

Ref: OR 230

UNRWA Headquarters
Musaitbeh Quarter
Beirut, Lebanon

APR 1966
So 244 (11)

Action completed

9 March 1966

HKB/aj
6/4

Dear Molly,

Mich has asked me to thank you very much for your letter of 10 February, for the agenda of the recent session of the Commission - which we hope went off splendidly - and for the documents you kindly sent us on the "Advancement of Women" item.

.....
We are glad that it might be helpful for you to have some additional material on UNRWA projects in this field, for possible inclusion in the pamphlet to be based on the Secretary-General's preliminary report (E/CN.6/435/Add.5), and I enclose some notes herewith. We thought it best to write them as though they were draft additions to the preliminary report, i.e. a general note for part I, and other notes for Annex I.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Margaret

Margaret Arakie
Special Assistant to the
Commissioner-General

Mrs. Margaret K. Bruce
Chief, Section on the Status of Women
United Nations
New York

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

I. PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, which is financed by voluntary governmental and private contributions, is a special, temporary, non-political body established by the General Assembly in December 1949. UNRWA's task, carried out in co-operation with the governments of its host countries - Jordan, the Gaza Strip, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic - is twofold. It provides relief for Palestine refugees in need and a considerable range of technical services for their health, welfare, education and training. On 31 December 1965, the number of refugees registered with UNRWA totalled 1,300,117.

In all UNRWA's four host countries, as elsewhere in the Arab world, there is a trend towards a more active and responsible rôle for women in the life of the community and an increasing recognition of the value of education for girls. In line with this trend, the percentage of refugee girl pupils in UNRWA/UNESCO schools has increased from 23% in 1951 to 43% in 1966; and UNRWA is endeavouring to improve the education offered to girls by the introduction of home economics, biology, child care and health education in as many of its schools as funds permit. The Agency has also developed opportunities for vocational and teacher training of women and for the training of nurses (see Annex I).

Vocational Training carried out by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East.

As part of its Vocational Training Programme for Arab refugees and with the aim of providing refugee women to play a constructive rôle in community affairs, UNRWA established in 1962 with World Refugee Year donations a combined Vocational and Teacher Training Centre for Women in Ramallah in Jordan. The Centre was the first large residential training institution of its kind to be set up for women in the Middle East. Of its 600 students, 340 girls are enrolled in one of the following vocational courses (most of them of two-years duration): business education; hairdressing/manucure; institutional management; kindergarten teaching; dressmaking; clothing production; clothing instructors; and home economics instructors. The remainder train as teachers. All the students take classes in art, music, home economics and physical training. Since the Centre opened in 1962, 227 girls have completed their courses; the majority of them have found good jobs in Jordan and other Arab countries. In addition to the training provided at the Ramallah Centre, some 30 refugee girls attend a secretarial course in the Lebanon conducted by a voluntary agency with financial assistance from UNRWA.

Teacher Training carried out by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

UNRWA's Training Centre for Women in Ramallah, Jordan (see above) provides a two-year residential teacher training course for 260 Palestine Arab refugees. The Centre, which is conducted with the guidance and cooperation of UNESCO, opened in 1962, replacing a smaller, pilot teacher training centre for girls set up by UNRWA in 1955. Since the Ramallah Centre opened, 248 young refugee women have graduated from it. The great majority of them are now teaching, some in UNRWA/UNESCO schools, others in government or private schools in Jordan and other Arab countries. In addition, refugee girls in the Gaza Strip are trained as teachers in a Government Centre. In 1965/66, 125 refugee girls were enrolled in this course.

In 1964, UNRWA and UNESCO jointly established an Institute of Education in Beirut in an effort to raise the standard of teaching in UNRWA/UNESCO schools, where some 90 per cent of the teaching force of nearly 4,700 refugees had received no formal professional training. By the spring of 1966, 611 women teachers had benefitted from the Institute's in-service training courses.

Nurses training

UNRWA has always given high priority to the training of nurses and commenced its programme of basic nursing training in 1951. The refugee girls are trained in private or government hospitals or institutions in the four "host" countries (Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Gaza Strip), with financial assistance from UNRWA in the form of subsidies or individual scholarships. During 1965, 35 refugee nurses graduated and a further 49 were receiving training. UNRWA also provides scholarships for post-basic nursing training in public health and mid-wifery; intensive training for practical nurses and in-service training in mid-wifery and ophthalmic nursing.

RECORDS CONTROL

MKB/ir

15 FEB 1966

SO 244 (11)

15 February 1966

Dear Miss Friderich,

Thank you very much for your letter of 4 February 1966 which reached me only yesterday. I appreciate your comments and will bring a copy of them with me to Geneva. Perhaps we can discuss there the best way of dealing with them, either through an oral statement by you when the item comes up for discussion or through publishing a corrigendum to the appropriate paragraphs in the report.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Chief
Section on the Status of Women

Miss Nicole Friderich
Department of Education
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
Place de Fontenoy
Paris 7ème, France

ORIGINAL DIRECTOR

RECORDS CONTROL

MKB/ir

10 FEB 1966

SO 244 (11)

10 February 1966

Dear Mich,

I was very pleased to receive your letter of 18 January 1966 and to have the valuable information on the activities of UNRWA for the advancement of women which you sent with it.

..... It would be extremely helpful if you could send us any additional material that you have on this question, since we are preparing a pamphlet on the "Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women". The pamphlet will include information on specific projects undertaken within the United Nations system of organizations and also by non-governmental organizations, and will be based on a report prepared by us for the eighteenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1965 (E/CN.6/435/Add.5). To give you some idea of what is involved, I enclose a copy of this document for your information. We hope to have the manuscript ready for printing in April.

..... You may also be interested in the report which we are submitting to the Commission at its forthcoming session in February on the item "United Nations assistance for the advancement of women" (document E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3). I enclose this for your information and draw your attention to chapters II, III and IV in particular. I will keep you informed of the Commission's action on this item.

I am not sure from your letter whether you have seen the whole provisional agenda of the forthcoming session, so I am enclosing a copy of this also (E/CN.6/443).

With kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Chief
Section on the Status of Women

Mr. Laurence Michelmore
Commissioner-General
United Nations Relief and Works
Agency for Palestine Refugees
Museltbeh Quarter
Beirut, Lebanon

UNESCO
UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

RECORDS CONTROL

11 FEB 1966

INCOMING TELEX

DATE: 4 FEBRUARY 1966
TIME: 12:45 P.M.

50 244 (11)

no action required
HKB/ir

COMMUNIC
GAGLIOTTI
FOR BRUCE
CORRECTIONS TO E/CN/450 SENT YOU BY POUCH FOUR FEBRUARY =
FRIDERICH 5136/4 +
COMMUNIC



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

place de Fontenoy, Paris-7^e

téléphone : 783-98.70, 783-86.00, 705-99.48
câbles : Unesco Paris
télex : 27.602 Paris

référence: ED/30/838

FEB 14 1968
ACTION

TO:	Mrs. Bruce
1
2
3
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Action Completed
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Acknowledged
<input type="checkbox"/>	- No Action Required
INITIALS	

4 February 1968

50 244 (11)

Dear Mrs Bruce,

Thank you very much for your letter of 18 January which I found on my return from leave yesterday. I am taking advantage of the pouch to send you the following few corrections to the text of document E/CN/450. I am sorry they could not be addressed to you earlier.

Page 24 - second paragraph, second line ; it would be most accurate to say "some times " than "frequently".

Page 24 - last line before one, the words "rural areas" should probably come in the blank space.

Page 55 - ~~of~~ paragraph 2, section "Specialized agencies and UNICEF" should be replaced by the following as of the second sentence : "Le coût total de ce programme, y compris l'action de dix ans en matière d'accès des femmes aux études et carrières scientifiques, peut être estimé à quelque 10 millions de dollars, dont environ 3 au titre du programme ordinaire, les 7 autres provenant des ressources extra-budgétaires de l'Organisation". At present the following figures have been considered for the five two-years periods 1967/1976 and could be quoted if you find it useful : "Les estimations correspondant aux diverses phases du programme sont de l'ordre suivant : 1967/68 : \$ 800.000, dont 400.000 au titre du programme ordinaire ; 1969/70 : \$2.200.000 ; 1971/72 : \$ 2.500.000 ; 1973/74 : \$ 2.500.000 ; 1975/76 : \$ 2.000.000.

I think it is important to correct the total given in your present document which, I well understand, was based on the last available Unesco paper on the subject (71 EX/5). The figures I am giving you here are the ones that will be included in our draft Programme and Budget which will be submitted to the General Conference next October. I hope to have copies of this document available for members of the Commission during the session.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely

Mrs Margaret Bruce
Section on the Status of Women
United Nations -NEW YORK

N. Friderich
N. Friderich

RECORDS CONTROL

2- FEB 1966

SO 244 (11)

1 February 1966

Dear Mrs. Heath,

Thank you very much for your letter of 17 December 1965 and for the information you sent relating to activities of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the advancement of women.

A summary of this information and of the Afro-Asian Seminar Report which you are planning to send us will be incorporated in our pamphlet on the resources available to Member States for the advancement of women to be published later this year.

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Chief
Section on the Status of Women

Mrs. Muriel G. Heath
Corresponding Secretary
World's Woman's Christian Temperance
Union
62 Becmead Avenue
London, S.W.16, England

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

2- FEB 1966

SO 244 (11)

Le 1er février 1966

Monsieur le Professeur,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 11 janvier ainsi que l'annexe V, et je vous en remercie. Cette dernière sera également utilisée dans l'élaboration de la brochure relative à l'assistance des Nations Unies pour le progrès de la femme.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

Margaret K. Bruce
Chef
Section de la condition
de la femme

Monsieur le Professeur A. Hacquaert
Secrétaire général de
l'Association internationale des
professeurs et maîtres des universités
Rozier 6
Gand, Belgique

RECORDS CONTROL

ORIGINAL DIRECT

17 MAR 1966

Mr. John P. Humphrey, Director
Division of Human Rights

25 January 1966

50 244 (4)

Helen Seymour, Deputy Director of Policy Coordination
Office of the Controller

Report by the Secretary-General Relating to
United Nations Assistance for the Advancement of Women

1. You already have Mr. Kirkbride's memorandum of 20 January in which the Budget Division has given a proposed rewording to take the place of the last three paragraphs in Section A.1 of Part III.
2. I would only add that the material on possible trust funds is altogether acceptable to the Controller's Office as an initial basis for Commission discussion. I note that it leaves open for a later time the matter of modalities including any related overhead costs. These are matters which can be dealt with specifically if things should reach the stage of a draft resolution.
3. Further to STAO's comments, I would suggest:
 - (a) In the last line on page 56, deletion of "planned on a two-year cycle". (This is only true of the EPTA side of UNDP and even so is greatly mitigated by contingency fund arrangements.)
 - (b) On page 70 last paragraph, in the first and last lines, deletion of the phrase "and volunteers". In the same connexion, deletion of "or private organizations" in fifth line and deletion of the paragraph comprising lines 7 and 8 on page 71. (The question of having a UN-assisted "volunteer programme" is undecided.)

cc: Mr. Kirkbride
Mr. Goodkind
Mrs. Bruce

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE
ALLIANCE COOPERATIVE INTERNATIONALE
INTERNATIONALER GENOSSENSCHAFTSBUND
MEZDUNARODNY COOPERATIVNY ALLIANCE

RECORDS CONTROL

20 JAN 1966

50 244 (11)

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 5991-3

11, Upper Grosvenor Street,

TELEGRAMS: INTERALLIA, LONDON.

LONDON, W.1

MJR/IG

50 244 (11)

21st January, 1966

*no action required
PSD/line*

Dear Mrs. Bruce,

Thank you very much for your letter dated January 14th which I received a few minutes ago. To my surprise I note that you mentioned my letter dated December 22nd and I realised immediately that you are by now in receipt of a second letter dated January 12th, 1966. I hasten to explain this matter to you otherwise you may think that a very strange situation exists here in our new Department.

On December 22nd I dictated the original letter to you and almost immediately my secretary was taken ill. As I found copies of this letter on her desk a few days later I was of the opinion that it had not been dispatched. I delayed dealing with the matter until she recovered, but as her illness lasted longer than expected, I arranged for another letter to be sent to you. I altered the text on page two, regarding the paragraph on Africa, because in the meantime the situation on that Continent plus certain advice received suggested that it may be wiser to reconsider the matter. However, I do not think too much harm will be done if you use this information because a discussion on seminars is already included on my agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the Women Co-operators Advisory Council and Africa certainly will not be ruled out.

Having given you this explanation, which I trust will not appear to complicated, I end by thanking you for your good wishes. I hope to visit America in April and if time permits, pay a visit to the United Nations. If this can be arranged, I would welcome an opportunity to meet you.

Yours sincerely,

Muriel J. Russell,

Mrs. Muriel J. Russell,
Secretary for Women Co-operators

Mrs. M.K. Bruce,
Chief Section on the Status of Women,
United Nations, New York.

ORIGINAL DIRECTOR

MEB/ak

16 MAR 1966

Mr. William R. Leonard, Director
Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations

18 January 1966

SO 244 (11)

John P. Humphrey, Director
Division of Human Rights

Report by the Secretary-General relating to United Nations
Assistance for the Advancement of Women

.....

1. I attach herewith a copy of a report which has been prepared for the nineteenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, relating to the establishment of a long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women. The report has been drafted in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 1777 (XVII) and 2059 (XX) and resolution 10 (XVII) of the Commission on the Status of Women. The pertinent extracts from these resolutions are quoted in the introduction to the report.

2. I draw your attention in particular to the following chapters: Chapter II, Possibility of facilitating projects initiated by non-governmental organizations; Chapter III, Possibility of providing and developing new resources for the advancement of women; and Chapter IV, Suggestions concerning a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women.

3. I should be most grateful for your comments on the Report and on these chapters in particular.

4. Unfortunately, the document is already very late since the Commission opens its nineteenth session in Geneva on 21 February. It would, therefore, be most helpful if any comments you may have could reach us at your earliest convenience and, if possible, not later than Monday, 24 January. I am sorry to give you so little time, but I understand the report must be submitted for reproduction next week.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

16 MAR 1966

MKB/1r

Mr. T. B. Kirkbride, Director
Budget Division
Office of the Controller

18 January 1966

SO 244 (11)

John P. Humphrey, Director
Division of Human Rights

Report by the Secretary-General relating to United
Nations Assistance for the Advancement of Women

- 1. I attach herewith two copies of a report which has been prepared for the nineteenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, relating to the establishment of a long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women. The report has been drafted in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 1777 (XVII) and 2059 (XX) and resolution 10 (XVII) of the Commission on the Status of Women. The pertinent extracts from these resolutions are quoted in the Introduction to the report.
2. I draw your attention in particular to the following chapters: Chapter II, Possibility of facilitating projects initiated by non-governmental organizations; Chapter III, Possibility of providing and developing new resources for the advancement of women, Section A. - Financial resources (international); and Chapter IV, Suggestions concerning a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women.
3. I should be most grateful for your comments on the report and on these chapters in particular.
4. Unfortunately, the document is already very late since the Commission opens its nineteenth session in Geneva on 21 February. It would, therefore, be most helpful if any comments you may have could reach us at your earliest convenience and, if possible, not later than Monday, 24 January. I am sorry to give you so little time, but I understand the report must be submitted for reproduction next week.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

REC'D

101

MKB/ir

16 MAR 1966

Miss Julia Henderson, Director
Bureau of Social Affairs

18 January 1966

SO 244 (11)

John P. Humphrey, Director
Division of Human Rights

Report by the Secretary-General relating to United
Nations Assistance for the Advancement of Women

- 1. I attach herewith a copy of a report which has been prepared for the nineteenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, relating to the establishment of a long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women. The report has been drafted in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 1777 (XVII) and 2059 (XX) and resolution 10 (XVII) of the Commission on the Status of Women. The pertinent extracts from these resolutions are quoted in the Introduction to the report.
2. I draw your attention in particular to the following chapters: Chapter I - Comments relating to the significant gaps in resources available to Member States for the advancement of women with regard to geographic areas and substantive needs - Section B. Substantive needs - 5. Social (including health); Chapter III - Possibility of providing and developing new resources for the advancement of women; and Chapter IV - Suggestions concerning a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women.
3. I should be most grateful for your comments on the report and on these chapters in particular.
4. Unfortunately, the document is already very late since the Commission opens its nineteenth session in Geneva on 21 February. It would, therefore, be most helpful if any comments you may have could reach us at your earliest convenience and, if possible, not later than Monday, 24 January. I am sorry to give you so little time, but I understand the report must be submitted for reproduction next week.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY
FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES



NATIONS UNIES
OFFICE DE SECOURS ET DE TRAVAUX
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS DE PALESTINE

وكالة هيئة الأمم المتحدة
لإغاثة وتشغيل اللاجئين الفلسطينيين

RECORDS CONTROL

UNRWA Headquarters
Musaitbeh Quarter
Beirut, Lebanon

Telephones : { 250750 to 250755
233936 to 233939

Cables: UNRWA

Ref:

10 FEB 1966

18 January 1966

50244(11)

acknowledged
MKB/cr

Dear Molly,

We are a little out of the main stream of United Nations information here, and it is only through a voluntary agency publication that I learnt today that the agenda of the next meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women includes an item "United Nations Assistance for the Advancement of Women".

As you may know, UNRWA to some extent pioneered in this part of the Arab world, by setting up, in 1962, the first vocational training centre for women, in Ramallah in Jordan. It occurred to us that you might like to include some mention of the Ramallah Centre in the documentation for the meeting, either in the form of a separate paper or of a passage for inclusion in a more general document. If that were so, perhaps you would let me know the length of any text that would be suitable and the particular standpoint from which it should be written.

.... To give you an idea of the scope of the Centre, I am enclosing two information pamphlets, intended largely as fund-raising publications. The pamphlet "Opportunity" covers our vocational training programme as a whole but contains on pages 27 to 31 some material on the Ramallah Centre. Various women's organizations which closely follow the work of the Commission, such as the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, have taken a lively interest in the Ramallah Centre and given it generous financial support. In addition to the Centre, UNRWA has several smaller programmes for the training and education of refugee girls and women.

I look forward to hearing from you about this idea.

Yours sincerely,

Laurence Michelmore

Laurence Michelmore
Commissioner-General

Mrs. Margaret K. Bruce
Chief of Status of Women Section
United Nations
New York

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

19 JAN 1966

SO 244 (11)

18 January 1966

Dear Miss Friderich,

..... I attach herewith for your information a copy of a report relating to a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women which we are submitting to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forthcoming session (21 February to 11 March 1966). The draft still requires some final editing, especially as regards the footnotes.

I am extremely sorry that we could not send this report to you earlier as I would have appreciated having your considered comments on it. Time is now very short since I have to submit the report for reproduction and translation by 27 January at the latest. However, if there is anything in the document you would like us especially to change at this late stage, please send me your suggestions (by cable, if possible) and we will make every effort to comply with them. I draw your attention in particular to Chapter I, Section B, and to Chapters II, III and IV. You will have, of course, a chance to comment on details during the Commission's discussion of the report under item 6 of the provisional agenda.

May I take this opportunity of asking you if we will soon receive the report of UNESCO on the access of women to higher education. If we are not able to submit this report before 27 January, there will be considerable difficulty in having it available for the Commission in all the languages.

I very much look forward to seeing you again in Geneva.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Chief
Section on the Status of Women

Miss Nicole Friderich
Department of Education
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
Place de Fontenoy
Paris 7ème, France

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

19 JAN 1966

SO 244 (11)

18 January 1966

Dear Mrs. Johnstone,

..... I attach herewith for your information a copy of a report relating to a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women which we are submitting to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forthcoming session (21 February to 11 March 1966). The draft still requires some final editing, especially as regards the footnotes.

I am extremely sorry that we could not send this report to you earlier as I would have appreciated having your considered comments on it. Time is now very short since I have to submit the report for reproduction and translation by 27 January at the latest. However, if there is anything in the document you would like us especially to change at this late stage, please send me your suggestions (by cable, if possible) and we will make every effort to comply with them. I draw your attention in particular to Chapter I, Section B, and to Chapters III and IV. You will have, of course, a chance to comment on details during the Commission's discussion of the report under item 6 of the provisional agenda.

I very much look forward to seeing you again in Geneva.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Chief
Section on the Status of Women

Mrs. Elizabeth Johnstone
Programme Co-ordinator
Women, Young Workers and Older
Workers Programmes
International Labour Office
154 rue de Lausanne
Geneva, Switzerland

17 JAN 1966

14 January 1966

SO 244 (11)

Dear Mrs. Russell,

Thank you very much for your letter of 22 December 1965, and for the information relating to the new developments in the organization of the International Cooperative Alliance, contained therein.

The information you sent us relating to present and planned activities of your organization will be incorporated in our forthcoming pamphlet on the "United Nations Assistance for the Advancement of Women", which we hope will be issued soon.

I wish you great success in your future activities and, please do not hesitate to request from our Section whatever assistance you feel we might be able to offer you.

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Chief
Section on the Status of Women

Mrs. Muriel J. Russell
Secretary for Women Co-operators
International Cooperative Alliance
11, Upper Grosvenor Street
London, W.1, England

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS
(I. A. U. P. L.)

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES PROFESSEURS ET MAITRES DE CONFÉRENCES
DES UNIVERSITÉS

RECORDS CONTROL

FEB 1966

Hon. Secretary-General:

Prof. A. Hacquaert
Rozier, 6, Ghent, Belgium
Tel. 257611

Secrétariat - général :

Prof. A. Hacquaert
Rozier, 6, Gand, Belgique
Tel. 257611

SO 244 (11)
Acknowledged
HKB/aj 1/2

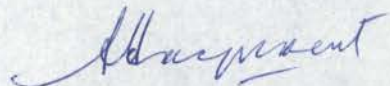
Gand, le 11 janvier 1966.

Madame Margaret K. BRUCE,
Chef
Section de la condition de la
femme,
NATIONS UNIES,
NEW YORK
U.S.A.

Madame,

En complément à ma lettre du 23 novembre 1965, j'ai l'avantage de vous transmettre copie d'un rapport qui m'est parvenu tardivement. Prière de le joindre à l'envoi du 23 novembre avec l'indication "Annexe V".

Par la même occasion je vous remercie de votre lettre du 7 janvier et vous présente mes meilleurs vœux pour 1966.



Prof. A. Hacquaert,
Secrétaire général.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

12 JAN 1966

SO 244 (11)

Le 7 janvier 1966

Monsieur le Professeur,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 23 novembre 1965 ainsi que ses annexes et je vous en remercie.

Les renseignements de l'Association internationale des professeurs et maîtres de conférences des universités nous seront très utiles dans l'élaboration de la brochure relative à l'"Assistance des Nations Unies pour le progrès de la femme".

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

Margaret K. Bruce
Chef
Section de la condition
de la femme

Monsieur le Professeur A. Hacquaert
Secrétaire général de l'Association
internationale des professeurs et
maîtres de conférences des universités
Rozier, 6
Gand, Belgique



UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



RECORDS CONTROL

11 JAN 1966

Distr.
LIMITED

A/RES/2059 (XX)
3 January 1966

Twentieth session
Agenda item 12

50 244(11)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[On the report of the Third Committee (A/6143)]

2059 (XX). United Nations assistance for improving the status
of women and for their emancipation

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 771 H (XXX) of 25 July 1960 and General Assembly resolution 1509 (XV) of 12 December 1960 concerning special assistance by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the advancement of women in developing countries,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1777 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 and 1920 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 1068 A (XXXIX) of 16 July 1965, in which the Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its eighteenth session,^{1/} which was held at Teheran from 1 to 20 March 1965,

Recognizing the importance of the work accomplished by the Commission on the Status of Women,

Recognizing the contribution of the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations in the matter of improving the status of women,

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4025).

Believing that the co-ordination and development of the various programmes concerning the status of women should be implemented through a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Recognizing that it is appropriate to draw the attention of world public opinion to the importance of the contribution which women can make to national development and to the consequent need to solve the problem of the status of women and of their emancipation,

1. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1068 E (XXXIX) of 16 July 1965, in which the Council recommended to Member States, and especially to those making use of technical assistance, that they give greater priority to projects and programmes directed towards the advancement of women, and invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies to encourage the participation of women in projects submitted by Member States;

2. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1068 C (XXXIX) of 16 July 1965, in which the Council emphasized the importance of training appropriate cadres, especially in the developing countries, in order to enable women to participate fully in the economic, social, cultural and political life of their respective countries;

3. Welcomes the support given by the Economic and Social Council to the other recommendations made by the Commission on the Status of Women at its eighteenth session;

4. Invites the specialized agencies and the international non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts for the improvement of the status of women;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to study especially the possibility of expanding the assistance which can be rendered for the advancement of women in developing countries;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to co-operate with the Commission on the Status of Women to these ends;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly informed on developments in this respect,

/...

especially with regard to the possibility of establishing a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;

8. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Iran for its generous invitation, which enabled the Commission on the Status of Women to hold its eighteenth session at Teheran in conditions that were particularly favourable for its work.

1397th plenary meeting,
16 December 1965.