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**POLICY**

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

United Nations Development Programme co-operation with non-governmental  
organizations and grass-roots organizations

Women in development

Report of the Administrator

Addendum

1. In its decision 87/15 of 18 June 1987, the Governing Council noted the necessity of complementarity and the need to avoid duplication between the Division for Women in Development and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and requested the Administrator to submit to Council at its thirty-fifth session (1988) the respective work plans of the two units. The work plan for the Division for Women in Development is presented in the present document. The attention of the Council is also drawn to paragraphs 39 to 55 in document DP/1988/15. The work plan for UNIFEM is referred to in document DP/1988/50/Add.1 and DP/1988/59/Add.2.
2. By decision 87/15 the Council also requested the Administrator to indicate how women-in-development perspectives are reflected in the content of the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and to include specific examples illustrating the practical implications of women-in-development perspectives on project and programme content. These issues are also addressed in this document.

A. Work plan: 1988

<u>Summary objectives</u>	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Time frame</u>
1. Policy issues	. Issuance of policy and procedures paper to field offices and agencies	January/February
	. Updating of programme advisory note on women in development	July
	. Advisory missions	Periodically
2. Programme issues	. Reviews of selected country programmes	March, July, October
3. Project related issues	. Participation in Action Committee for project approval	Weekly
	. Review of project documents	Regularly
4. Monitoring/evaluation issues	. Pilot analysis of policy implementation	December
	. Assessment of use of project review form	December
5. Training	. Regional seminars	February/October/November
	. Headquarters seminars	May/July/August
	. Country-level workshops	Ongoing
	. Inputs in other staff training	Periodically
	. Production of training materials and package	September
6. Support issues	. Newsletter for exemplification and exchange	Quarterly, from June
	. Computerized information base	Ongoing, from June
	. Country profiles	Ongoing
	. Dialogues with Regional Bureaux, field offices, non-governmental organizations	Ongoing
	. Public information	Periodically

<u>Summary objectives</u>	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Time frame</u>
7. Co-ordination, co-operation	. Agency missions	Periodically
	. Commission on the Status of Women	March
	. Inter-agency meeting on women	March
	. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) Board meeting	February
	. Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) subcommittee on women-in-development issues	Regularly
	. Invited seminar contributions/participation	Periodically
	. Bilateral agency consultations	Periodically

B. Women-in-development perspectives as reflected in the work of the United Nations Development Programme

3. There is increasing evidence of initiatives taken by the Division for Women in Development in UNDP global, regional and country-level programmes and projects. Examples below illustrate some of these initiatives, indicated in general terms in paragraphs 30 to 49 of document DP/1988/15.

1. Global programmes

4. The interregional programme continues its support of research and trials on water and energy supplies for domestic use. In its support of aquaculture research and trials, the roles and opportunities for women are a central concern.

5. Projects in support of household surveys and statistics for national planning emphasize the need for genderized data collection and presentation.

2. Regional programmes

6. The Africa regional programme, as part of its fourth cycle projects, has developed a series of interrelated action research projects on factors relevant for the productivity of women's work: water and energy, agricultural policies, extension and technologies, the informal economy, credit, and science and technology. In the Africa region, studies being planned on the social consequences

of structural adjustment will include the gender variable in the analysis. The Organization of African Unity and the African Development Bank both receive support under the regional programme for their units for women in development.

7. For the Arab region, a series of planned needs assessments for women in development is expected to generate programme and project issues and proposals. In the Regional Programme for Arab States, human resources development is an integral part of every project, and the role of women in development will be emphasized.

8. In the Asia region, the Asia and Pacific Development Centre receives programme support, including support of its research on women-in-development issues, programmes and projects, and its training for planners and practitioners. A special UNDP seminar on integrating women's perspectives into development planning and project implementation, was held at the Centre for UNDP staff, and Government and agency representatives. A special regional project in Asia aims to translate State policies on poverty into strategies directly addressing women, and to exemplify effective initiatives.

9. The Latin America regional programme on critical poverty particularly addresses the conditions of women.

### 3. Country level initiatives

10. Field offices are now engaged in collecting and analysing country-specific information on the economic and social roles of women. One field office initiated a pooling of information relevant for women in development among all agencies active in the country. Other field offices have launched special studies (see document DP/1988/15, para. 42 (b)).

11. A national technical co-operation assessment and programme (NaTCAP) on women in development has recently been carried out in one East African country, while several field offices have analysed ongoing projects in an effort to enhance their integration of women (see document DP/1988/15, para. 42 (c)). One field office in the Arab region has established a voluntary advisory group of professional women for that country to advise the UNDP office in its approach to women-in-development issues. Another field office recently arranged a meeting for 50 women involved in agricultural projects, and created new visibility for women-in-development concerns as well as new ideas.

12. In a recent mid-term country programme review in an Asian country, women-in-development considerations formed an integral part of the review (see document DP/1988/15, para. 42 (e)).

### 4. Project reviews

13. Project presentations for appraisal and review committees and for the Action Committee increasingly contain information on the relevance of projects for women (see document DP/1987/15, paras. 45-48). Furthermore, project discussions regularly include women-in-development perspectives, such as:

- (a) Will the reconstruction of a burnt-down central market accommodate, at affordable prices, women-traders in at least the same proportion as the old market?
- (b) In plant research and seed multiplication, will the particular skills and preferences of women farmers and consumers be utilized?
- (c) In advisory services for small entrepreneurs, will women entrepreneurs have access to these services?
- (d) In introducing aquaculture, will the project give women and men equal opportunities in this next field?
- (e) In rehabilitating the industry for agricultural implements, will an effort be made to improve tools for women farmers, based on ergonomic studies?
- (f) In increasing the capacity for artisanal fisheries, what provision is made for the participation and benefit of women who process and trade fish?
- (g) In energy-policy planning, what attention is given to domestic energy needs and options?
- (h) In the reconstruction of houses after a cyclone, will women participate in planning, on-the-job training and actual reconstruction, thereby acquiring both improved housing and a marketable skill?
- (i) In computer-aided management training, would women participate in training proportional to their increasing employment in this area?

14. Through the Regional Bureaux inputs such as the above are communicated to field offices, and to the parties to the projects, as appropriate.

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