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The United Nations and
**The Advancement
of Women**
1945-1996

With an introduction by
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Editor's note:

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Section Two Chronology and Documents



I Chronology of events

26 June 1945

The Charter of the United Nations is signed in San Francisco, setting out three objectives for the new Organization: to foster international peace and security, to promote social and economic progress and to define and protect the rights and freedoms of every individual regardless of race, sex, language or religion.

See Document 1, page 103

12 February 1946

During the inaugural session of the United Nations General Assembly in London, Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the former President of the United States of America and United Nations delegate, reads an "open letter to the women of the world" calling for their increased involvement in national and international affairs.

See Document 2, page 103

16-18 February 1946

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) establishes the Commission on Human Rights, chaired by Mrs. Roosevelt, with a Subcommission on the Status of Women. A Section on the Status of Women is established within the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Secretariat's Department of Social Affairs.

See Document 3, page 109; and Document 4, page 110

29 April-25 May 1946

The Subcommission on the Status of Women, with Bodil Begtrup (Denmark) as Chair, holds its first meeting at the Bronx campus of Hunter College in New York.

21 June 1946

In its resolution 2/11, ECOSOC states that the Subcommission on the Status of Women shall henceforth be known as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) — an elevation in the body's status, making it a counterpart of the Commission on Human Rights.

See Document 5, page 111; and Document 6, page 112

11 December 1946

The General Assembly unanimously adopts resolution 56 (I), recommending that all Member States which have not already done so grant women political rights equal to those granted to men and that, in this connection, States adopt measures necessary to fulfil the purposes and aims of the Charter.

See Document 7, page 113

10-24 February 1947

The CSW holds its first session at Lake Success in New York State.

See Document 8, page 113

29 March 1947

On the basis of recommendations made by the CSW at its February session, ECOSOC, in its resolution 48 (IV), formalizes arrangements for the Commission to be represented in the deliberations of other United Nations bodies and to meet annually.

See Document 9, page 120

2 May 1948

The Inter-American Commission of Women adopts the Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women. The Convention subsequently serves as the model for the 1952 United Nations-sponsored Convention on the Political Rights of Women.

10 December 1948

The General Assembly adopts, in resolution 217 A (III), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which sets forth the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights to which every individual is entitled. The Declaration is the first of three components of an International Bill of Human Rights and includes the proclamation that all human rights and freedoms are to be enjoyed equally by women and men without distinction of any kind.

See Document 14, page 125

2 December 1949

The General Assembly adopts the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, calling for the punishment of those who would procure others, with or without their consent, for the purposes of prostitution.

See Document 18, page 130

29 June 1951

The International Labour Organization (ILO) adopts the Convention on Equal Remuneration, incorporating the principle of equal pay for men and women workers for work of equal value and calling for rates of remuneration to be established without discrimination based on sex.

28 June 1952

The ILO adopts the Maternity Protection Convention, entitling all women workers to maternity leave with cash and medical benefits.

20 December 1952

The Convention on the Political Rights of Women, one of the first legally binding rights agreements negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations, is adopted by the General Assembly. The Convention, under which Member States commit themselves to allowing women to vote, stand for election and hold public office on equal terms with men and without discrimination, comes into force on 7 July 1954.

See Document 26, page 164

8 April 1954

The Secretary-General addresses the Commission on the Status of Women. This is the first occasion a Secretary-General has done so.

See Document 27, page 166

29 January 1957

The General Assembly adopts the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, aimed at protecting the right of a married woman to retain her nationality and at eliminating conflicts of law involving the nationality of women who are married, divorced or whose husbands have changed their nationality. The Convention comes into force on 11 August 1958.

See Document 29, page 167

25 January 1958

The ILO adopts the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, whereby member States would adopt national policies to eliminate discrimination in employment on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin.

10 July 1958

ECOSOC, by its resolution 680 B II (XXVI), invites the World Health Organization to undertake a study of the persistence of customs which subject girls to ritual operations and of the measures adopted or planned for putting a stop to such practices.

16 July 1962

ECOSOC, by its resolution 884 E (XXXIV), recommends that Governments of Member States make full use of the United Nations technical assistance programme, advisory services programme in human rights and advisory services programme in social welfare serv-

ices for the purpose of promoting and advancing the status of women in developing countries.

See Document 30, page 169

7 November 1962

The General Assembly adopts the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, decreeing that no marriage may occur without the consent of both parties. The Convention comes into force on 9 December 1964.

See Document 31, page 170

7 December 1962

By its resolution 1777 (XVII), the General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to study means of providing and developing new resources aimed especially at the initiation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women and of expanding assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries.

See Document 32, page 172

5 December 1963

By its resolution 1921 (XVIII), the General Assembly asks the Commission on the Status of Women to begin work on a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women.

See Document 33, page 173

12 December 1963

The General Assembly designates 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights and the occasion for an International Conference on Human Rights to be held in Tehran. The Assembly urges Member States to use the Year — the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — as a deadline for ratifying pending human rights accords, including the 1952 Convention on the Political Rights of Women.

1 November 1965

The General Assembly adopts the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, which, though non-binding, adds a specific minimum age of 15 years to the 1962 Convention on Consent to Marriage.

See Document 34, page 173

16 December 1966

The General Assembly adopts the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which, together with the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, form the International Bill of Human Rights. Both Covenants contain provisions specifying

that all the rights therein apply equally to men and women.
See Document 35, page 174

7 November 1967

The General Assembly unanimously approves the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The Declaration, consisting of 11 articles, proclaims that discrimination against women is fundamentally unjust and incompatible with the welfare of the family and society, calls for new laws to end discrimination against women and resolves that all women must have full protection under the law.
See Document 36, page 175

22 April–13 May 1968

The International Conference on Human Rights in Tehran adopts 29 resolutions, including one concerning the promotion of women's rights that elaborates the need for a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women. The resolution stresses, among other things, that advancement in the status of women depends upon changes in those traditional attitudes, customs and laws which are based on the idea of the inferiority of women, that education is vital to eliminating discrimination and that technical assistance to women in developing countries should be expanded.
See Document 37, page 177

20 October 1970

The General Assembly, in its resolution 2626 (XXV), adopts the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (1970–1979), which calls for the full integration of women in the total development effort.

6 April 1971

The Ad Hoc Group on Equal Rights for Women in the United Nations holds its first formal meeting. The Group aims to improve the status of women employed in the Organization.

18 December 1972

The General Assembly designates 1975 as International Women's Year, with a three-part theme: equality, development and peace.
See Document 41, page 183

19–30 August 1974

The United Nations World Population Conference is held in Bucharest; its Plan of Action affirms the central importance of women in population policies.

5–16 November 1974

The World Food Conference, held in Rome, adopts the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, which calls for the recognition by all States of the key role of women in agricultural production and the rural economy and for the availability of appropriate education, extension programmes and financial assistance to women on equal terms with men.

10 December 1974

The General Assembly endorses the ECOSOC decision to convene during International Women's Year a world conference to examine the extent to which United Nations organizations have implemented recommendations for the elimination of discrimination against women made by the CSW since its establishment and to launch an international action programme aimed at achieving the integration of women as full and equal partners with men in the total development effort.
See Document 42, page 184; and Document 43, page 184

14 December 1974

The General Assembly adopts the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict, affirming that all forms of repression and cruel and inhuman treatment of women and children are criminal acts and that Governments should do everything to spare women and children from the ravages of war.
See Document 44, page 185

1975

International Women's Year, with a three-part theme: equality, development and peace, as established by General Assembly resolution 3010 of 1972.
See Document 41, page 183

7 March 1975

The United Nations first observes International Women's Day (8 March).

19 June–2 July 1975

The World Conference of the International Women's Year in Mexico City is the first global conference to be held on women's issues, with 133 Governments represented. The Conference adopts a World Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women for the coming decade. Helvi Sippila (Finland), the first woman Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations (appointed in 1972 to head the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs), is the Secretary-General of the Conference. Some 6,000 representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attend the related International Women's Year Tribune.
See Document 45, page 187

15 December 1975

The General Assembly, by its resolution 3520 (XXX), proclaims 1976-1985 the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be devoted to effective and sustained national and international action to implement the World Plan of Action of the 1975 Conference. By the same resolution, the Assembly calls for the establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).

See Document 49, page 214

1976-1985

United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, as established by General Assembly resolution 3520 of 15 December 1975.

See Document 49, page 214

12 May 1976

ECOSOC decides to establish INSTRAW as an autonomous body under the auspices of the United Nations, funded through voluntary contributions. The Institute is directed to focus its activities on the needs of women in developing countries. INSTRAW begins operation in January 1980.

See Document 54, page 221

8 November 1977

At the first Pledging Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women, pledges of more than \$3 million are received for the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and more than \$500,000 for INSTRAW.

See Document 56, page 231; and Document 59, page 235

18 December 1979

The General Assembly adopts the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, first drafted and approved by the Commission on the Status of Women in 1976. The 30-article women's bill of rights is the first international legal instrument to stipulate what constitutes discrimination against women. The Convention comes into force on 3 September 1981.

See Document 69, page 244

14-30 July 1980

The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women takes place in Copenhagen with delegations from 145 Member States. Sixty-four Member States sign the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, adopted by the Conference, calls for

special emphasis on improving women's employment, health and education. Lucille Mair (Jamaica), the first woman Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations is Secretary-General of the Conference. About 7,000 NGO representatives attend the related NGO forum.

See Document 70, page 250

11 December 1980

The General Assembly, by its resolution 35/136, decides to convene in 1985 a World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women.

See Document 71, page 284

23 June 1981

The ILO adopts the Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention calling for equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women workers with family responsibilities and for action by States to eliminate discrimination in employment for those with family responsibilities.

14 December 1981

The General Assembly, by its resolution 36/129, extends the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, which includes funding for 68 new development projects, beyond the end of the Decade.

See Document 73, page 288

16 April 1982

At the first meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), an expert panel to monitor compliance with the 1979 Convention, is established. The Committee holds its inaugural session from 18 to 22 October 1982 in Vienna.

3 December 1982

The General Assembly adopts the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Cooperation, which states that since women and men have an equal interest in contributing to international peace and cooperation, women must be enabled to participate equally with men in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs.

See Document 75, page 290

1-12 August 1983

The Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held in Geneva, states that whenever there is racial discrimination, women are

subjected to a second layer of discrimination, and calls for detailed legislative and educational measures to combat all forms of discrimination.

11 August 1983

INSTRAW inaugurates its permanent headquarters in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
See Document 76, page 292

11 December 1984

The first *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* is issued. Updated every five years, the *World Survey* is a major source of statistical and analytical data on women in the global economy.
See Document 86, page 366

14 December 1984

The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women is renamed the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and is made a separate entity in association with the United Nations Development Programme. In 1984, the Fund provides assistance totalling \$24 million to almost 400 projects.
See Document 80, page 303

26 February 1985

The Secretary-General appoints a Coordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat, Mercedes Pulido de Briceño (Venezuela), at the Assistant Secretary-General level. The Secretary-General also establishes a Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat.

15-26 July 1985

The third global women's conference, the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, takes place in Nairobi, with delegations from 157 Member States present. The final document, the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, is a blueprint for measures to improve the status of women by the end of the century. Leticia Shahani (Philippines), United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, is Secretary-General of the Conference. Some 15,000 NGO representatives attend the related NGO forum.
See Document 84, page 310

20 April 1987

Nafis Sadik (Pakistan) is appointed Director of the United Nations Population Fund — the first woman to head a major United Nations programme.

26 May 1987

ECOSOC adopts the long-term work programme pro-

posed by the CSW, prioritizing implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

See Document 89, page 372

May 1988

The Section on the Status of Women in the United Nations Secretariat, which in 1972 was renamed and upgraded to the Branch for the Promotion of Equality between Men and Women, and in 1979 renamed as the Branch for the Advancement of Women, is further upgraded to become the Division for the Advancement of Women. In 1993 the Division moves from Vienna to New York to become part of the newly created Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

25 February–5 March 1990

The CSW completes the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and adopts 21 recommendations for eliminating obstacles to their implementation. The Commission recommends the convening of a world conference on women in 1995.

See Document 92, page 378

5-9 March 1990

The World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, held in Jomtien, Thailand, calls for a universal reduction of the disparities which exist in the education of girls and boys.

29-30 September 1990

The World Summit for Children, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York, discusses the global status of children and emphasizes the disadvantages faced by girls as compared to boys. The World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children states that improving the status of children depends greatly upon ensuring the equal rights of women.

14 December 1990

The General Assembly, by its resolution 45/129, decides to hold a fourth world conference on women in 1995.

See Document 99, page 451

21 December 1990

The General Assembly adopts resolution 45/239 establishing targets for the employment of women in the Secretariat of 35 per cent women in professional posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995 and 25 per cent women in senior posts.

See Document 100, page 452

18 June 1991

The United Nations publishes *The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*.
See Document 101, page 455

22 July 1991

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees issues Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women, which call for special protection for refugee women and girls. In March 1995, the High Commissioner issues Guidelines on Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence against Refugees.

31 January 1992

CEDAW adopts General Recommendation 19 on Violence against Women, stating that the issue of violence against women is covered by most of the articles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
See Document 115, page 528

7 February 1992

The Secretary-General appoints Margaret Joan Anstee (United Kingdom) as his Special Representative for Angola (UNAVEM II), the first woman to be in charge of a United Nations peace-keeping mission and the first woman to be appointed as a Special Representative of a Secretary-General.

25-26 February 1992

The Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women is held in Geneva under the auspices of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The Summit participants — the wives of heads of State or Government — adopt the Geneva Declaration for Rural Women in which they express solidarity with rural women of the world and proclaim their determination to raise awareness of conditions affecting rural women among decision makers at the national, regional and international levels.

8 March 1992

On the occasion of the seventeenth annual United Nations observance of International Women's Day, the Secretary-General announces a Strategic Plan of Action for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat from 1995 until the year 2000.
See Document 114, page 519

18 March 1992

The CSW accepts the invitation of the Government of China to hold the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.

3-14 June 1992

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro adopts the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which proclaims that women have a vital role to play in environmental management and development and that their full participation is essential to the achievement of sustainable development. The Conference also adopts Agenda 21, a far-reaching blueprint for sustainable development into the twenty-first century, which calls for the full representation of women and their interests, needs and perspective in sustainable development.
See Document 103, page 464

14-25 June 1993

The World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna adopts the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which urges Governments and the United Nations to ensure equal rights for women and stresses the importance of working towards the elimination of violence against women.
See Document 106, page 472

27 July 1993

ECOSOC, in its resolution E/1993/235, agrees to the recommendation of a United Nations task force that INSTRAW and UNIFEM be merged into a unified programme.

20 December 1993

The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/104, adopts the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, which condemns any act causing physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women in the family or the community or by the State and urges States not to invoke custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to the elimination of violence against women.
See Document 107, page 474

4 February 1994

CEDAW adopts General Recommendation 21 on equality in marriage and family relations, which indicates that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women prohibits any discrimination in family law.
See Document 115, page 528

11 March 1994

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights appoints a Special Rapporteur to collect information on acts of gender-based violence and to recommend measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination.
See Document 111, page 495; and Document 116, page 577

5-13 September 1994

The International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo affirms that there are four requirements for any programme of population and development: gender equality; the empowerment of women; the ability of women to control their own fertility; and the elimination of violence against women.

See Document 113, page 515

6-12 March 1995

The World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, the largest gathering in history of heads of State or Government, proclaims the central role of women in fighting poverty, creating productive employment and strengthening the social fabric. The Copenhagen Declaration includes a commitment by world leaders to make equality and equity of women and men a priority.

See Document 126, page 640

8 March 1995

On the occasion of International Women's Day, the Secretary-General calls on Member States to consider putting the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women into legally binding form.

15 March-7 April 1995

The CSW undertakes a second review and appraisal of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and holds the final preparatory meeting for the Fourth World Conference on Women.

See Document 124, page 614

11 April 1995

The Secretary-General appoints Carol Bellamy (United States of America) as the Executive Director of UNICEF, one of five women to head United Nations programmes. The others are the High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata (Japan); the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, Elizabeth Dowdeswell (Canada); the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Catherine Bertini (USA), and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, Nafis Sadik (Pakistan).

12 July 1995

The Security Council and the General Assembly elect Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom) to the International Court of Justice, the first woman to sit on the Court.

4-15 September 1995

The Fourth World Conference on Women is held in Beijing, with delegations from 189 countries. The largest United Nations Conference ever, it adopts by consensus the Beijing Declaration and a five-year Platform for Action which identifies 12 critical areas of concern. Ms. Gertrude Mongella (United Republic of Tanzania), United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, is Secretary-General of the Conference. Some 30,000 NGO representatives attend the related NGO Forum at Huairou.

See Document 127, page 649

28 December 1995

In response to a recommendation from the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Secretary-General designates Assistant Secretary-General Rosario Green (Mexico) as his Senior Adviser on gender issues, to help ensure the system-wide implementation of the Platform for Action.

10 January 1996

The Secretary-General issues a report on the elaboration of an optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

See Document 137, page 776

29 February 1996

The Security Council appoints Justice Louise Arbour (Canada) as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

II Chronology of United Nations conferences and seminars

The following chronology of selected United Nations conferences and seminars includes international meetings convened to support the work of the Commission on the Status of Women and other intergovernmental bodies and preparatory and follow-up meetings for the world conferences on women. The symbols following the entries represent United Nations reports and publications relevant to the proceedings. These documents can be found at the Dag Hammarskjöld Library at United Nations Headquarters in New York, at other libraries in the United Nations system or at libraries around the world which have been designated as depository libraries for United Nations documents.

5-16 August 1957

Seminar on the Civic Responsibilities and Increased Participation of Asian Women in Public Life, Bangkok.
ST/TAA/HR/1 (S7.IV.10)

18-29 May 1959

Seminar on Participation of Women in Public Life, Bogotá.
ST/TAO/HR/5

12-23 December 1960

Seminar on Participation of Women in Public Life, Addis Ababa.
ST/TAO/HR/9 and Corr.1

19 June-3 July 1961

Seminar on the Status of Women in Family Law, Bucharest.
ST/TAO/HR/11

8-21 May 1962

Seminar on the Status of Women in Family Law, Tokyo.
ST/TAO/HR/14

3-16 December 1963

Seminar on the Status of Women in Family Law, Bogotá.
ST/TAO/HR/18

18-31 August 1964

Seminar on the Status of Women in Family Law, Lomé, Togo.
ST/TAO/HR/22

3-17 August 1965

Seminar on the Participation of Women in Public Life, Ulan Bator, Mongolia.
ST/TAO/HR/24

6-19 December 1966

Seminar on Measures Required for the Advancement of Women with Special Reference to the Establishment of a Long-term Programme, Manila.
ST/TAO/HR/28

1-14 August 1967

Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women, Helsinki.
ST/TAO/HR/30

19 November-2 December 1968

Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women, Accra, Ghana.
ST/TAO/HR/35

5-18 August 1969

Seminar on the Effects of Scientific and Technological Developments on the Status of Women, Iasi, Romania.
ST/TAO/HR/37

8-21 September 1970

Seminar on the Participation of Women in the Economic Life of Their Countries (with reference to the implementation of article 10 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women), Moscow.
ST/TAO/HR/41

- 27 July-9 August 1971**
Seminar on the Participation of Women in Economic Life (with reference to the implementation of article 10 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and of General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV)), Libreville, Gabon.
ST/TAO/HR/43
- 19-28 June 1972**
Interregional Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Women in Development, New York.
ST/SOA/120 (73.IV.12)
- 25 February-1 March 1974**
International Forum on the Role of Women in Development, New York.
ST/ESA/SDHA/AC.5/6/Add.1
- 13-17 May 1974**
Regional Consultation for Asia and the Far East on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors (in preparation for the World Conference of the International Women's Year), Bangkok.
E/CONF.66/34; ST/ESA/SER.B/5/Add.1; E/CONF.66/BP.2
- 3-7 June 1974**
Regional Seminar for Africa on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors (in preparation for the World Conference of the International Women's Year), Addis Ababa.
E/CONF.66/34; ST/ESA/SER.B/6/Add.1; E/CONF.66/BP.3
- 4-17 September 1974**
Interregional Seminar on National Machinery to Accelerate the Integration of Women in Development and to Eliminate Discrimination on Grounds of Sex, Ottawa.
ST/ESA/SER.B/7; E/CONF.66/BP.4
- 28 April-2 May 1975**
Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, Caracas.
ST/ESA/SER.B/7/Rev.2-E/CEPAL/1006/Rev.2
- 26 November-10 December 1975**
United Nations Interregional Seminar on Women, the Media and the Arts, Sydney, Australia.
- 17-23 February 1976**
Group of Experts on the Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, New York.
E/5772
- 22-30 March 1976**
Regional Seminar on Women's Participation in Economic, Social and Political Development, Buenos Aires.
ST/ESA/SER.B/9
- 15-22 February 1977**
Regional Seminar on the Participation of Women in Political, Economic and Social Development with Special Emphasis on Machinery to Accelerate the Integration of Women in Development, Kathmandu, Nepal.
ST/ESA/SER.B/10
- 28 March-5 April 1977**
Seminar on the Changing Roles of Men and Women in Modern Society: Functions, Rights and Responsibilities, Groningen, the Netherlands.
SOA/ESDP/1977/2 and Add.1
- 13-17 June 1977**
First Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, Havana.
E/CEPAL/1042/Rev.1
- 13-16 July 1977**
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Colloquium on Women and Decision-making in the United Nations, Hernestein, Austria.
UNITAR/CR/10 (78.XV.CR/10)
- 27 September-2 October 1977**
Regional Conference on the Implementation of National, Regional and World Plans of Action for the Integration of Women in Development, Nouakchott, Mauritania.
E/CN.14/714
- 29 May-4 June 1978**
Regional Conference for the Integration of Women in Development, Amman.
E/ECWA/SDHS/CONF.2/9
- 19-30 June 1978**
First session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Vienna.
A/CONF.94/PC/4

6-10 November 1978

Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women on the Role of Women in Industrialization in Developing Countries, Vienna.
A/CONF.94/BP.1

10-15 February 1979

World Health Organization (WHO) Seminar on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children: Female Circumcision, Childhood Marriage, Nutritional Taboos, Khartoum.
A/CONF.94/BP.9/Rev.1

6-13 May 1979

Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development, Baghdad.
A/34/321

9-12 July 1979

Seminar on the Participation of Women in the Economic Evolution of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Region, Paris.
A/CONF.94/14

27 August-8 September 1979

Second session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, New York.
A/CONF.94/PC/12

5-9 November 1979

Regional Preparatory Meeting for Asia and the Pacific for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, New Delhi.
A/CONF.94/15

12-16 November 1979

Regional Preparatory Meeting for Latin America for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, Macuto, Venezuela.
A/CONF.94/16

3-7 December 1979

Regional Preparatory Meeting for Africa for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development, Lusaka.
A/CONF.94/17 and Corr.1

10-13 December 1979

Regional Preparatory Meeting for Western Asia for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, Damascus.
A/CONF.94/4; A/CONF.94/18 and Corr.1; A/CONF.94/21 and Corr.1

7-18 April 1980

Third session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, New York.
A/CONF.94/23

9-11 May 1980

Hemispheric Seminar on Women under Apartheid, Montreal, Canada.
A/CONF.94/BP.17

19-22 May 1980

International Seminar on Women and Apartheid, Helsinki.
A/CONF.94/BP.17; A/AC.115/L.528^b

20-23 May 1980

International Seminar on Women and the Media, New York.
A/CONF.94/BP.10

24-27 November 1981

Expert Group Meeting on Women and the Media, Vienna.
ST/IESA/SDHA/AWB/EGM/1981/1

17-19 May 1982

International Conference on Women and Apartheid, Brussels.
A/AC.115/L.571 and Corr.1

23 February-4 March 1983

First session of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the Preparatory Body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Vienna.
A/CONF.116/PC/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1

11-15 April 1983

Expert Group on Improving Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women, New York.
ST/ESA/STAT/AC.17/9-INSTRAW/AC.1/9

8-10 August 1983

Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, Mexico City.
E/CEPAL/G.1265-E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.8

27 February-7 March 1984

Second session of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the Preparatory Body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Vienna.
A/CONF.116/PC/19 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Corr.1

- 12-16 March 1984**
Interregional Seminar on Women and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, Cairo.
INSTRAW/BT/1985/CRP.1
- 26-30 March 1984**
Regional Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for Asia and the Pacific for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Tokyo.
A/CONF.116/9
- 17-28 September 1984**
Interregional Seminar on National Experience relating to the Improvement of the Situation of Women in Rural Areas, Vienna.
A/40/239
- 8-12 October 1984**
Regional Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for Africa for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania.
A/CONF.116/9 and Corr.1
- 15-19 October 1984**
Seminar on the Economic Role of Women in the ECE Region, Vienna.
A/CONF.116/9 and Corr.1
- 19-23 November 1984**
Regional Preparatory Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Havana.
A/CONF.116/9 and Corr.1
- 3-6 December 1984**
Regional Preparatory Meeting for Western Asia for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Baghdad.
A/CONF.116/9 and Corr.1
- 4-13 March 1985**
Third session of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the Preparatory Body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Vienna.
A/CONF.116/PC/25
- 10-11 April 1985**
Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development, New Delhi.
A/40/365
- 29 April-7 May 1985**
Resumed third session of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the Preparatory Body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, New York.
A/CONF.116/25/Add.1-3 and A/CONF.116/12
- 7-11 May 1985**
International Conference on Women and Children under Apartheid, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania.
A/AC.115/L.623
- 1-3 October 1985**
Consultative High-level Expert Meeting on the Role of Women in International Economic Relations, Geneva.
INSTRAW/BT/1986/CRP.2
- 13-17 October 1986**
Expert Group on Measurement of Women's Income and Their Participation and Production in the Informal Sector, Santo Domingo.
ESA/STAT/AC.29/8-INSTRAW/AC.3/8
- 8-12 December 1986**
Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family with Special Emphasis on Its Effects on Women, Vienna.
E/AC.57/1988/12
- 10-13 February 1987**
International Safe Motherhood Conference, Nairobi.
Report: Preventing the Tragedy of Maternal Deaths, Kenya, 1987
- 25-29 January 1988**
Seminar on Information Systems for National Machineries for the Advancement of Women, Vienna.
United Nations Press Release WOM/415
- 27-30 September 1988**
Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, Guatemala City.
LC/G.1539(CRM.4/13)
- 3-7 October 1988**
Interregional Seminar on Women and the Economic Crisis, Vienna.
United Nations Press Release WOM/467
- 14-18 November 1988**
Expert Group Meeting on Social Support Measures for the Advancement of Women, Vienna.
E/CN.6/1989/6

22-26 May 1989
International Seminar on Women and Rural Development Programmes and Projects, Vienna.
A/44/516

18-24 September 1989
Expert Group on Equality in Political Participation and Decision-making, Vienna.
E/CN.6/1990/2

2-6 October 1989
Regional Seminar for Latin America and the Caribbean on the Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Guatemala City.
E/CN.6/1991/CRP.2

6-10 November 1989
Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development and on the Implementation of the Arusha Strategies for the Advancement of Women in Africa, Abuja, Nigeria.

29-31 January 1990
Meeting of High-level Experts on the Role of Women in the Development of Least Developed Countries, Niamey, Niger.
A/CONF.147/UNCLDC III/5

2-6 July 1990
Expert Group Meeting on Refugee and Displaced Women and Children, Vienna.
E/CN.6/1991/4

20-24 August 1990
Seminar on Disabled Women, Vienna.
E/CN.6/1991/CRP.1

2-12 September 1990
Commemorative Seminar on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Kiev.
E/CN.6/1991/CRP.2

24-28 September 1990
Expert Group Meeting on Women and HIV/AIDS and the Role of National Machinery for the Advancement of Women, Vienna.
E/CN.6/1991/CRP.2

19-24 November 1990
Second Conference of the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children, Addis Ababa.

26-30 November 1990
Expert Group Meeting on Vulnerable Women, Vienna.
E/CN.6/1991/2

8-12 April 1991
Regional Seminar on the Impact of Economic and Political Reform on the Status of Women in Eastern Europe and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: The Role of National Machinery, Vienna.
ST/CSDHA/19 (92.IV.4)

29 April-3 May 1991
United Nations Seminar on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/48

21-24 May 1991
Expert Group on the Role of Women in Public Life, Vienna.
E/CN.6/1992/10

27-30 May 1991
Women and Children First: Symposium on Poverty and Environmental Degradation, Geneva.
A/CONF.151/PC/114

16-19 September 1991
Fifth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.
LC/G.1684(CRM.5/6)

7-11 October 1991
Expert Group Meeting on the Integration of Ageing and Elderly Women into Development, Vienna.
E/CN.6/1992/8, annex II

22-25 October 1991
United Nations Expert Meeting on the Feminization of Internal Migration, Aguascalientes, Mexico.
ST/ESA/SER.R/127 (94.XIII.3)

4-8 November 1991
Global Assembly of Women and the Environment: "Partners in Life", Miami, United States of America.
E/CN.6/1992/9; A/CONF.151/PC/114

11-15 November 1991
Expert Group Meeting on Violence against Women, Vienna.
E/CN.6/1992/4

9-11 December 1991

Seminar on the Integration of Women in Development, Vienna.

E/CN.6/1992/8

11-20 March 1992

First session of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the Preparatory Body for the Fourth World Conference on Women, Vienna.

E/1992/24 and Add.1-2

18-22 May 1992

Expert Group Meeting on Increased Awareness by Women of Their Rights, including Legal Literacy, Bratislava, Slovakia.

E/CN.6/1992/3

31 August-4 September 1992

Working Group on Violence against Women, Vienna.

E/CN.6/1993/12

9-15 September 1992

Interregional Workshop on the Role of Women in Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development, Beijing.

INSTRAW/SER.A/37

9-12 November 1992

Seminar on Women in Extreme Poverty; Integration of Women's Concerns in National Development Planning, Vienna.

E/CN.6/1993/3

17-26 March 1993

Second session of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the Preparatory Body for the Fourth World Conference on Women, Vienna.

E/1993/27 and Corr.1

4-8 October 1993

Expert Group Meeting on Measures to Eradicate Violence against Women, New Brunswick, United States.

E/CN.6/1994/4

10-14 January 1994

Inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the Preparatory Body for the Fourth World Conference on Women, New York.

E/CN.6/1994/12

7-18 March 1994

Third session of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the Preparatory Body for the Fourth World Conference on Women, New York.

E/1994/27 and Add.1

7-14 June 1994

Regional Preparatory Meeting for Asia and the Pacific for the Fourth World Conference on Women, Jakarta.

E/CN.6/1995/5/Add.1

4-8 July 1994

Second United Nations Regional Seminar on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/10

25-29 September 1994

Regional Preparatory Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean for the Fourth World Conference on Women, Mar del Plata, Argentina.

E/CN.6/1995/5/Add.2

10-14 October 1994

Expert Group Meeting on Gender, Education and Training, Turin, Italy.

E/CN.6/1995/11

17-21 October 1994

Regional Preparatory Meeting for Europe for the Fourth World Conference on Women, Vienna.

E/CN.6/1995/5/Add.3

6-10 November 1994

Regional Preparatory Meeting for Western Asia for the Fourth World Conference on Women, Amman.

E/CN.6/1995/5/Add.4

16-23 November 1994

Regional Preparatory Meeting for Africa for the Fourth World Conference on Women, Dakar.

E/CN.6/1995/5/Add.5

15 March-7 April 1995

Fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the Preparatory Body for the Fourth World Conference on Women, New York.

E/1995/26