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REPORT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM OF EXPERTS FOR CO-ORDINATED ACTION
IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

18 - 20 February 1979

AND OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR RURAL WOMEN
IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

22 - 28 February 1979

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO WOMEN
CIVIC ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN OF THE PHILIPPINES

I N T E R N A T I O N A L C O U N C I L O F W O M E N

Motto: The Golden Rule

"Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you"

Founded in 1888, in Washington

In consultative status (Category 1) with the
Economic and Social Council of the United States (ECOSOC).

ICW is an international non-governmental
organisation comprising National Councils of
Women of every continent.

ICW is a federation of women of all nations, races,
creeds and cultural traditions.

ICW's aim is to help make women aware, not only
of their rights but also of their civic, social and
political responsibilities to society as a whole.

ICW has representatives on:

The United Nations Economic and Social Council and its
Regional Economic Commissions of Africa, Asia, Europe
and Latin America (ECOSOC)

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organisation (UNESCO)

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

The International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The World Health Organisation (WHO)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The Council of Europe (concerns only the European Centre
of ICW)

Through its affiliated National Councils of Women of seventy countries,
through the continuing work of its Standing Committees and their Regional
Consultants, through the groupings of Councils it endeavours to make known
the principles of human rights as applicable to every aspect of life.

The latest development, the REGIONAL CONFERENCES, brings a new expansion
of the work of ICW to a broader group of organisations at grass roots
level, and gathers up the opinion and experiences of women of different
cultures, faiths, countries and races. Tehran, Iran (1966); Bombay, Indi
(1967); Manila, Philippines (1971); Lima, Peru, Yaounde, Cameroun (1972);
Sydney, Australia (1973); Beyrouth, Lebanon (1974); Sierra Leone (1976);
National meeting international seminar Manila, Philippines (1979) (see
Annex).

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INTRODUCTION

Having in mind the words of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women that ... "The full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women as well as men in all fields", the International Council of Women, on the initiative of the President, Princess Prem Purachattra, began in 1977 to plan an international meeting at which rural women could discuss their needs with experts working in the field of rural development. The First Lady of the Philippines, Mrs. Imelda Marcos indicated her interest and secured the support of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women and the Civic Assembly of the Women of the Philippines whose officers undertook the heavy responsibility of making all necessary arrangements in Manila. Funding the meeting was a major task - ICW sought and gained sponsorship for rural women from Governments, large business enterprises, philanthropic bodies and National Councils of Women. The many organisations of the United Nations were requested to send experts, and International Non-Governmental Organisations were invited to co-operate.

Donor agencies whose financial support might be sought to implement possible recommendations from the meeting were advised of the project. Thus in Manila in February 1979, through the co-operation of countless persons, a truly international meeting took place at which experts and "grass roots" shared their hopes, their needs and their resources. It was a significant event of which the impact will stretch far into the future and right around the world.

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THE INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM OF EXPERTS FOR CO-ORDINATED
ACTION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Aims of the Colloquium were:-

- To assist rural women achieve a more successful and rapid integration into social and economic development.
- To share the experience, resources and research of experts in aid and co-operation.
- To strengthen and co-ordinate the work of U.N. Agencies, Regional Economic Commissions, Intergovernmental Organisations, Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations.
- To encourage and assist rural women attending the International Seminar for Rural Women 22-28 February 1979 to accept leadership roles in their own countries and communities.

The official opening of the Colloquium in the Leyte-Samar Room of the Philippine Plaza Hotel, was preceded by the entrance of the Colours and the playing of the Philippine National Anthem.

Princess Prem Purachatra, President ICW, in formally opening the Colloquium thanked the First Lady of the Philippines, the Government of the Philippines the Civic Assembly of the Women of the Philippines and the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, United Nations Agencies and various Governments without whose financial and practical support this important meeting would not have materialised. She urged participants to listen to each other, to discuss ways and means of helping rural women to help themselves, and more importantly than passing paper resolutions to determine strategies for practical action. She urged NGO's to disseminate information about their own work, thereby encouraging the financial assistance of Governments and UN Agencies so essential to the successful implementation of agreed projects.

Attorney Salazar, CAWP welcomed delegates with "distinguished credentials" who are working towards an improved status of a long neglected and under-appreciated section of society - rural women.

Daw Aye of ESCAP identified leadership training for rural women as a basic need for the attainment of equality, development and peace. The specific needs of rural women - health, education and employment are all inter-related, and cannot and must not be isolated from community concerns. She emphasised that programmes for rural women must be a point of entry not an end in themselves and asked the pertinent question "Should the Seminar for Rural Women have come first, and be followed by training sessions for the experts?"

The keynote speaker, Dr. Roxane Carlisle, CIDA a cultural anthropologist
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working with rural women in Africa, Latin America and North America, in a fascinating and penetrating address emphasised the importance of identifying areas of co-operation, of preparing guidelines on strategies to strengthen women's full participation in planning and decision making, and of co-ordinating existing resources rather than establishing yet more agencies. She outlined some of the work of CIDA underlining the importance of partnership not charity, of ensuring that technical aid is appropriate to a particular project and of listening to the women and the community who were in the best position to identify the areas of need. She suggested that the training of women in production, management and accounting skills was most important, that control of their own profits was crucial and that sensitivity on the part of Governments and NGO's was a prerequisite for all aid programmes.

COLLOQUIUM WORKSHOPS

In three workshop sessions, participants sought to establish:

I. The areas of co-operation of Non-governmental Organisations, United Nations Agencies and Governments in assisting rural women.

II. Guidelines on strategies which will establish and/or strengthen rural women's groups and organisations.

In wide ranging discussions the following points emerged:

1. The goodwill of voluntary Non-Governmental Organisations both international and national, the expertise of United Nations' Agencies and the financial resources of governments can together promote programmes and projects to assist rural women.

2. Programmes and projects should be:

- i) in response to local requests and needs
- ii) planned in the light of the local socio-economic situation and in co-operation with local personnel, using local "know-how"
- iii) based on adequate research
- iv) action oriented
- v) constantly evaluated and followed
- vi) eventually able to be sustained at the local level
- vii) sensitive to the dignity of the women they are designed to assist.

3. Training programmes designed to assist rural women to become leaders in their own communities should be held in a convenient local venue at times convenient to the women themselves and be as flexible as possible. Numbers should in general be small - perhaps not more than 30. Trainees should be encouraged to participate in the planning of the programme, in the preparation of indigenous material, in the evaluation of the programme,

and eventually to share their experiences and/or problems with other groups. A wide variety of training methods can be used as best suited to the local situation - role playing, demonstrations, battery operated radios and transmitters, field trips and workshops.

The trainers should preferably be indigenous to the area, and certainly know and use the local language. They should have confidence and relate easily to the local group, always being sensitive to local customs and should bear in mind that illiteracy is usually due to a lack of educational opportunity.

Following the Workshop discussions participants of the Colloquium met in Plenary session and adopted the following recommendations:

- I. General recommendations
- II. To Non-Governmental Organisations
- III. To United Nations agencies, International non-governmental Organisations, Intergovernmental Agencies and other Donor Agencies
- IV. To Governments.

I. General Recommendations

- 1. To establish a co-ordinating mechanism at the national level comprising representatives of Ministries, Non-Governmental Organisations and organisations of the U.N. system, to give direction and leadership to programming for women and to co-ordinate the resources, information and training available within these agencies.
- 2. To facilitate the formation of women's groups and organisations in rural areas, and to strengthen existing groups and organisations through the provision of human and financial resources, so that they can identify needs, develop and execute programmes.
- 3. To encourage the appointment of women at all administrative and managerial levels in all social and economic development programmes.

II. Recommendations to Non-Governmental Organisations

- 1. To form a co-ordinating body of NGO's at the national level and to request governments to include a representative nominated by the co-ordinating body in planning boards at every level. The co-ordinating body should seek funding and technical assistance for its membership, hold regular meetings to review progress and make use of available human resources. Whenever such participation is not secured, an advisory body of NGO's should be promoted.
- 2. To set up a technical unit within the NGO, co-ordinating body to act as a clearing house for information, and to aid all NGO's in

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formulating projects mobilising and administering funds.

3. To prepare and update a national directory of NGO's working with women, to be readily available.
 4. To assist local groups in identifying community needs and local resources, and determining priorities.
 5. To encourage cross fertilisation of ideas and exchange of experiences at the regional, sub-regional and village levels through project-oriented study visits of both officials and volunteers.
 6. To adhere to the following criteria when setting up training programmes for rural women:-
 - i. to choose indigenous trainers with a knowledge of the local customs and language and a sense of commitment to the community.
 - ii. to use indigenous training materials adapted to local circumstances and to the trainees.
 - iii. to follow up training programmes and evaluate them.
 - iv. to de-emphasise formal education entry qualifications, which would preclude rural women and early school leavers from participating in training programmes, especially agricultural courses.
 - v. to support the trainees in the implementation of their programmes.
 7. To take advantage of NGO's administrative and structural flexibility in disseminating and promoting innovative ideas and programmes for rural women, which governments may not be able to undertake at the experimental stage.
 8. To take note of the policies and priorities of the government as related to rural women and their families when formulating action oriented projects.
 9. To focus attention and to act as advocates for women and the improvement of their conditions of life in relation to governmental and non-government programmes and policies.
- III. Recommendations to UN Agencies, International Non-Governmental Organisations, Intergovernmental Agencies and other Donor Agencies
1. To collate and publicise rural projects, disseminate research findings and identify resources available for rural projects.
 2. To request international organisations and the organisations of the UN system to give adequate time for receipt of project proposals whenever time limits are prescribed.

3. To assess and fully take into account in the formulation and implementation of rural projects, their impact and repercussions on rural women.
4. To encourage governments to integrate small scale rural and cottage industries into their economic policies in order to provide employment for rural women; to undertake research in marketing.
5. To submit to UNDP a project proposal of global significance which will provide a framework, or will identify methodologies for the removal of discrimination against women and for the social and economic advancement of rural women.
6. To focus attention on and act as advocates for women and the improvement of their conditions of life in relation to governmental and non-governmental programmes and policies.
7. To identify and inform governments and national organisations of the international resources - funding, training, information including procedures for submitting proposals - available for programmes directed towards the social and economic advancement of rural women.
8. To request organisations of the UN system and other donor agencies to nominate officers at the country level to liaise with Non-Governmental Organisations.

IV. Recommendations to Governments

1. To integrate the social and economic needs of women especially in the rural sector into the plans, budgets and programmes of the various ministries in direct proportion to the male:female ratio of the population.
2. To establish rural development training centres in areas where they do not already exist and to ensure the full participation of women as trainees.
3. To make full use of the voluntary human resources of the NGO's in the implementation of governmental social and economic development programmes.
4. To establish loan funds for "income-generating" activities, to make such funds speedily available at the appropriate time and to give women access to all resources - in particular credit, land, farm inputs, and marketing facilities.
5. To include women in the national missions negotiating for bilateral/multilateral co-operation and in delegations to
/international

international meetings.

6. To set up labour intensive rural industries until such time as alternative means of employment are established.
7. To establish National Decade for Women Committees, to link them with existing national women's organisations in individual countries, and to monitor the implementation of the IWY World Plan of Action and the Regional Plans of Action particularly in relation to Employment, Education and Health.
8. To appoint rural women to local administrative and managerial positions in government and to provide training to facilitate their promotion.
9. To request the integration of small scale rural and cottage industries into national economic policies in order to provide employment for rural women, to undertake research in marketing, and to supply the necessary raw materials.
10. To protect the health, safety and economic interests of rural families by disseminating consumer information.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR
RURAL WOMEN IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The Aims of the Seminar were:

1. To encourage and assist rural women to participate in activities aimed at the improvement of their social and economic development.
2. To provide a forum in which rural women can share their problems, identify their needs and find relevant solutions that will promote their active participation in national development.
3. To help rural women accept the challenge of leadership in their own communities.

The opening ceremony was held in the magnificent auditorium of the Philippine International Convention Center. Members of the Diplomatic Corps, distinguished guests, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament and members of the Seminar were welcomed by Princess Prem Purachatra, President of the International Council of Women who expressed ICW's warm appreciation of the work of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women and the Civic Assembly of Women of the Philippines.

The seminar was honoured by the presence of His Excellency the President and Prime Minister Ferdinand E. Marcos who indicated his pleasure that an international meeting of women was addressing itself to the particular needs of rural women. He underlined the necessity of utilising all resources, including the participation of women in national development; and applauded the enthusiasm of women working towards making themselves and their communities self-sufficient, rather than being dependent on government.

The keynote speaker Assemblyman Antonio Blanco, Jr., Minister of Agriculture and President of the World Food Council identified the difficulties with which rural women in the Philippines have to contend - overwork, limited education, the responsibility of caring for large families, and low incomes - all of which aggravate the serious problem of malnutrition. When the health of mothers and pre-school children is endangered the whole community is at risk, and he suggested that we should give urgency to matters such as Education, Nutrition and Family Planning. Mr Blanco underscored the importance of food production - traditionally the task of women, noting the spectacular developments in the growing and harvesting of rice with the attendant improvement in national income. He challenged members of the seminar to seek answers to their dreams.

PLENARY SESSIONS

At the opening Plenary session Princess Prem Purachatra extended a welcome to a large number of participants and observers, calling over 70 countries

/ by name

by name. As each delegation stood they were warmly applauded by members of the seminar.

Greetings and good wishes were read from Mrs. Estefania Aldaba Lim, special representative at United Nations for International Year of the Child and from Mrs Helen Plaut, Vice Chairperson of UNICEF.

Delegates were briefed on the general format of the seminar including details of arrangements for the Discussion Groups and Field Trips.

In the second Plenary Session there was general discussion on the case study presented by Miss Connie Madayag and on -

1. The impact of the Field Trips;
2. The nature of the projects visited;
3. The observed effects of the projects on the committees which had initiated the project.

In the Final Plenary Session reports of the five discussion groups were prescribed and recommendations were approved.

FIELD TRIPS

Delegates participated in two all day field trips into the Philippine countryside. There were six groups divided according to language - English, French and Spanish - enabling delegates from very different parts of the world to mingle together in a relaxed informal way. Filipino narrators, and interpreters accompanied each group, identifying points of interest and giving general information which was invaluable in helping delegates the better to understand the nature of the projects to be visited. All projects aimed at assisting women to organise themselves into social and economic development.

Delegates were given the opportunity to discover: - How, why and by whom the project was initiated; the needs and priorities of the community embarking on the projects; the technical and financial resources initially available; the difficulties encountered; the measure of management training provided and the practical results.

PROJECTS VISITED

The nine projects listed on the programme were under the direction of several agencies, governmental and non-governmental: --

1. Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD)
2. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)
3. Mother Rosa Memorial Foundation Incorporated
4. Project Compassion (PROCCM)
5. Rizal Youth Development Foundation (RYLDF)
6. Laguna Rural Development Project (LRDP)
7. Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM)

All delegates visited two projects - a different one each day; and were able to observe both leadership training programmes, and income-generating schemes (handicrafts, agriculture, etc.). On arrival at their destination, delegates attended a general briefing session conducted by the local staff; then enjoyed a visit to the actual project where they were able to talk to and learn from the women actually participating in the project. Following the visit there were discussion sessions devoted to both specific and general problems of rural development.

While the major objective of the projects was to help rural women augment their family incomes, it was evident that there were less tangible but equally valuable benefits such as : --

- i. The enhancement of women's confidence in themselves and of their ability to assume leadership roles.
- ii. The value and pleasure of group co-operation.
- iii. The opportunity to extend their education in important areas such as health, nutrition, family planning, infant feeding and home economics.
- iv. The opportunity to improve old skills and to learn new ones.

Leadership training programmes were designed

- to promote individual growth, - to encourage the acceptance of social and civic responsibility,
- to help with the organisation of women's clubs
- to help women find solutions to the interlocking problems of poverty, ignorance, ill health and civic inertia.

Income generating projects visited included: -

- the raising of chickens, ducks, quail and swine
- "backyard" fruit and vegetable growing
- sewing of infant's clothing
- rug, cushion and pillow making
- "balut" production - i.e. the incubation of fertilized duck eggs - a gourmet's delight.

In the three days following the Field Trips delegates met in Regional Groups to share their observations.

DISCUSSION GROUPS

To facilitate discussion participants were divided regionally : -

- (1) French speaking countries including Africa
- (2) Spanish speaking countries including Latin America
- (3) Asia English speaking
- (4) The Pacific
- (5) Africa and the Middle East - English speaking.

Resource persons and Philippine facilitators gave invaluable assistance to group leaders and rapporteurs by helping participants: -

- 1) to identify, discuss and analyse methods and techniques of organising self reliant groups and of managing "income generating" or "cash in hand" projects.
- 2) to relate the problems and needs observed during the Field Trips to their own local/national problems and needs.
- 3) to determine future courses of action for rural women
- 4) to learn of the human and financial resources available to women in developing countries through U.N. and International Aid Agencies
- 5) to make group recommendations

The recommendations presented in the final plenary session were wide-ranging, sometimes innovative, sometimes re-iterative of the general thrust of recommendations made during International Women's Year.

The specific recommendations are appended in Annex -(Section 5)

In general participants agreed:-

1. To return home and ensure that rural women are afforded the opportunity and the "know how" to establish their own local groups
2. To strengthen existing groups
3. To establish co-ordinating councils or bureaux where such do not already exist
4. To alert their governments that rural women wish to be involved in the planning and the decision making in all areas that affect their own lives and the lives of their families -particularly in the areas of social and economic development.
5. To learn more of the human and financial resources available through UN and overseas Aid Agencies and to advise their governments that in requests for assistance the needs of rural (and urban) women be taken into account.

Finally, participants of all groups in Plenary Session carried the motion put forward by Group I :-

The participants of the International Seminar on Rural Women, held in Manila from 22 to 28 February 1979 under the sponsorship of the International Council of Women

Considering the motto of the Women Decade of UN for Women, Equality Development and Peace,

Considering the multiplication of centers of trouble around the world especially in South Africa, Middle East and South East Asia,

Considering that Peace is the first condition for development of people for which women play a great role

Request that world governments coordinate their efforts for a just and lasting peace.

HOSPITALITY

On the first evening of the Seminar, delegates were the guests of the Central Bank at a dinner presided over by the Deputy Governor of the Bank, after which members of the Bank staff delighted visitors with a short programme of music, songs and dancing.

During the Field Trips the staff of the Projects visited generously provided luncheon and snacks of attractive local foods.

On the Sunday afternoon delegates enjoyed the hospitality of Filipino hostesses in their own homes. One evening the Philippine Seminar Committee entertained delegates at dinner in the spacious Folk Arts Theatre, where the Philippine Dance Company delighted the guests with spectacular song and dance. On the final evening all members joined in an International Night at the Philippine Women's University as the guests of Bayanihan Folk Arts Centre, Centro Escolar University, the Philippine Women's University and the Far Eastern University.

DISPLAYS

Delegates brought a fascinating selection of national handicrafts, reading material, slides and films illustrating the wide range of women's work and interests in their own countries. Countries sending exhibits included:

Indonesia, Uganda, Madagascar, Nigeria, India,
Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, Israel, Thailand, Nepal,
Pakistan, Colombia, Dominican Republic.

Films and slides were contributed through UNICEF by Thailand, Korea, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Guatemala, Eastern Africa and others.

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A N N E X

- (1) Officers of the International Council of Women, (ICW)
the National Commission on the Role of
Filipino Women, (NCRFW)
the Civic Assembly of the Women of the
Philippines, (CAWP)
- (2) Officers of Colloquium and Seminar
- (3) Colloquium Participants
- () Participants of Colloquium and Seminar by Country
- (5) Recommendations approved by final Plenary Session of Seminar.

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Dean Gloria Santos Philippines
Miss Karen Smith USA
Facilitators- Ms. Cora de Leon Philippines
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Ms. Elizabeth O'Kelly UK.
Mrs Barbara Patterson Jamaica
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| Lesotho | Western Samoa |
| | Zambia |

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C O L L O Q U I U M P A R T I C I P A N T SUN and SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| UN | United Nations | Mrs. Eleanor S. Roberts |
| UNDP | UN Development Programme | Mr. Bhagirathan Devarajan |
| UNFPA | UN Fund for Population Activities | Miss Mehri Hekmati |
| UNESCO | UN Education Scientific and Cultural Organisation | Mr. Leonardo dela Cruz Ms. Louise Jansan (Observer) Ms. Desiree Chotiware (Observer) |
| UNICEF | UN International Children's Emergency Fund | Miss Virginia Hazzard Miss Renee Gerard |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organisation | - Mr Campbell R. MacCullough |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation | Mrs. Zubeda Ahmad |
| WHO | World Health Organisation | Dr. R.H. Herniman Mr. Krishnaswamy Daw Aye Dr. Salima Omer |
| UNAPDI | UN Asia and Pacific Development Institute | Dr Soon Young Yoon |
| ECWA | Economic Commission for West Asia | Thoraya Sharif |
| WFP | World Food Programme | Mr. Vincent Gondwe |
| CSDHA | Centre for Social Development in Humanitarian Affairs | Mrs Basu |

INTER GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

| | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Assistance | Dr. Roxanne Carlisle |
| USAID | US Aid for International Development | Mrs Faye R. Thompson |
| OAS | Organisation of American States | Mrs Carmen Delgado Votaw |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development | Mrs Weekes-Vagliani |

INTERNATIONAL and NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. | International Federation of University Women (IFUW) | Mrs Daphne Purves |
| 2. | International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) | Mrs Josefina D. Pinida |
| 3. | International Organisations of Consumers Union (IOCU) | Atty. Bella Dorado Tiro |
| 4. | International Union for Child Welfare (IUCW) | Mrs Amelia D. Felizmena |
| 5. | International Union of Family Organisations (IUFO) | Mrs Flora Eufemio Mr Pran Nath Luthra |
| 6. | International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) | Mrs Evelina Pangalangan |
| 7. | "Mt. Carmel" International Training Centre for Community Services (MCITCCS) | Mrs. Fannette Modex Mrs D Cruz - delegate |

Annex - (3, continued)

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|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8. | Caritas Internationalis (CI) | Miss Esperanza A. Aranas |
| 9. | International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) | Mrs Barbara M. Patterson |
| 10. | OXFAM | Mrs. Sujatha de Magry |
| 11. | World YWCA | Mrs Consuelo A. Herrera |
| 12. | World Federation of Catholic Youth (WFCY) | Mr. Roberto Espenilla |
| 13. | World Confederation of Organisation of Teaching Profession (WCOTP) | Miss Mien Warnae |
| 14. | World Vision (WV) | Miss Ester Gajo |
| 15. | Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW) | Begum Zubair |
| 16. | Zonta International (ZI) | Miss Erlinda Villanueva |
| 17. | International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRP) and Community Development Society (CDS) | Mr. David Hopkins |
| 18. | Overseas Educational Fund of the League of Women Voters (LWV) | Miss Joyce Rasmussen |
| 19. | Salvation Army (SA) | Mrs. Patricia A. Coons |
| 20. | Lilly Endowment Inc. (LEI) | Mrs. Susan Wisely |
| 21. | Bahai International Community (BIC) | Miss Virginia Sumunod |
| 22. | National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) | Mrs. Shanti Devi Rathee |
| 23. | The Land Consumers Cooperative (India) (TLCC) | Mrs Sheela Chaubal - delegate Mrs Sarla Merchant - observer |
| 24. | World Organisation of Catholic Women (WOCW) | Judge Leonor Ines Luciano |
| 25. | International Organisation for Industrial Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA) | Miss Y. Nakano - Chief delegate |
| 26. | Save the Children, Inc. (SCI) | Mrs Marion Fennely Levy |
| 27. | International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFBPW) | Atty. Clarita T. Sanchez |
| 28. | International League of Red Cross Societies (ILRCS) | Mrs. Adelina S. Rodriguez |
| 29. | International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) | Mrs. D Cruz |
| 30. | International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) | Mrs. Shah - delegate Mrs. Mansano - observer |
| 31. | World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) | Miss Sosya Changria - delegate |
| 32. | International Council of Women (ICW) | Khunying Sucom Chaloryoo E. Dama's Ayodo - observer |
| 33. | National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) | Hon. Sylvia Montes |
| 34. | Civic Assembly of Women of the Philippines (CAWP) | Atty. Carolina B Salazar |

RESOURCE PERSONS

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Miss Flora G. Berino | Philippines |
| 2. Mr Antonio P. Santiago | |
| 3. Dr. Hanna Eggert | German Women's Council |
| 4. Mrs Marion F. Levy | Save the Children |
| 5. Miss Elizabeth O'Kelly | U. K. |
| 6. Mrs. Weekes W. Vagliani | O.E.C.D. |
| 7. Dr Roxanne Carlisle | Canadian International Development Assistance |
| 8. Daw Aye | E.S.C.A.P. |
| 9. Mehri Hekmati | U.N.F.P.A. |
| 10. Thoraya Sharif | Economic Commission for West Asia |
| 11. Khunying Suparb Vissessurakarn - Evaluator | Thailand |

REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENTS AND NATIONAL COUNCILS OF WOMEN

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AUSTRALIA | Mrs Carmen O'Brien - Delegate Mrs Monica Terry - Observer |
| FIJI | Mrs. Loata Karavaka - Delegate Mrs. Luciana Daucakacaka - Observer |
| GUATEMALA | Miss Annemarie Sandoval - Delegate |
| INDONESIA | Dra. H.S. Adnoes - Delegate Mrs Yetty Noor - NCW Indon Delegate Mrs Sun Jahya - Observer Mrs D.D. Tanin - Observer |
| KOREA | Mr. Kim Hai Kim - Delegate |
| LIBERIA | Mama Dukuly - Delegate Oretha Phelps Cole - Observer C. Leona Chesson - Observer |
| JAPAN | Mr Kinue Hirota - Delegate Mr Kiyoko Tokugawa - Observer Mr Yoshiko Nakaigawa - Observer |
| MALAYSIA | Mr Mohd Noor Haji Harun - Delegate Madam Rahmah Bte Haji Kassim - Observer Mr Soh Chee Song - Observer Hon. Madam Rafidah Aziz - Observer |
| THAILAND | Miss Chantanea Santaputra - Delegate Miss Somthida Pujapana - Delegate Miss Nathika Wattanavekin - Observer Miss Paniba Wattanavekin - Observer |
| BANGLADESH | Mrs Mahmud Rahman - Observer |
| SURINAM | Mrs Mildred Starke |

OBSERVERS

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| U.S./ Peace Corps | Miss Elizabeth Abernethy |
| Asia Foundation | Mrs. Michele Kirby |
| International Federation of Home Economics. | Mrs Aurora G. Corpus |

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the conclusion of the three day discussions, the five groups made the following recommendations which received general approval in the final Plenary Session.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO GOVERNMENTS, NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND RELEVANT AGENCIES

I. Policy

1. To eliminate all factors which discriminate against the integration and the effective participation of rural people in the development of their countries whose national plans should include the needs of rural women.
2. To ensure that agrarian reform takes into account that women are participating members of rural societies and reform should discourage unproductive units of production and should assure rural people the means necessary to achieve maximum productivity.
3. To ensure that policies and programmes affecting women are put into a broad frame of reference to include the improvement of the quality of life.
4. To establish policy of rural credit with individual and collective supervision at low rates of interest where the moral guarantee is more important than the financial assets.
5. To ensure that programmes for improving the quality of life of rural women benefit the landless, labourers, small farmers and the poorest groups of rural women.
6. To take into consideration women's programmes and activities when drawing up Integrated Rural Development Programmes which should be implemented by the local communities.
7. To emphasise labour intensive rather than capital intensive projects. To develop modern rural technology, cottage industries and energy saving devices.
8. To ensure that government bilateral donors to UN agencies allocate experts for the training of managerial and technical personnel relating to women's development.
9. To establish a co-ordinating body at the highest national level with representatives of ministerial departments and representatives of NGO's concerned with women's problems.
10. To create in all appropriate ministerial departments an administrative structure in charge of women's affairs. This structure must have means of action, a budget and qualified staff headed wherever possible by a highly qualified woman sensitive to women's needs.
11. To encourage government to sponsor voluntary social promotion programmes to ensure the popular participation of women in rural development.
12. To create the conditions of peace, security and mutual understanding between nations as an indispensable pre-requisite for development and social progress in all countries.

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13. To request that governments in general respect and support the principles outlined in the UN Declaration of Human Rights.
14. To request that the International Agreements subscribed to by governments relating to the status of women be implemented.
15. To consider the child in rural areas and take all the necessary measures to assure peace and security for all children.
16. To send a copy of the recommendations of this International Seminar to the Conference on Agrarian Reform to be held at the FAO in Rome - July 1979.

II. Funding

1. To recommend that funding to developing countries should be "without strings". Terms of assistance should be clearly spelled out.
2. To approach related funding agencies both national and international. It is necessary to establish an appropriate mechanism to meet the credit need of low income rural women and to study the feasibility of establishing their own financial institutions and banks.
3. To formulate a policy for banks to provide "soft loans" for "income generating" projects for rural women.

III. Education and Training and Non-formal education

1. To recruit and train indigenous female personnel from rural areas, to provide them with opportunities for professional development, and access to high positions of responsibility.
2. To develop a comprehensive and integrated programme of training for extension workers engaged in assisting rural women.
3. To provide training and technical assistance to local people in rural areas in the preparation of project proposals for submission to funding agencies.
4. To ensure to field workers working directly with rural women opportunities for follow-up of training and for continuing or on-going training programmes.
5. To assist in the establishment of village training facilities so that training becomes accessible to rural people.
6. To train local people in different phases of project management.
7. To develop schemes which will promote the exchange of training staff within the local, national and regional levels.
8. To organise and support exchange visit programmes among rural women with the view to building confidence and self-reliance among them.
9. To provide special training programmes in agricultural skills for rural women or ensure the accessibility of available agricultural training programmes to women as well as men.
10. To organise seminars at the national level as a follow-up to this seminar and to promote workshops for rural women at the

national level in preparation for the next international seminar in 1980.

11. To organise rural oriented training programmes in such areas as cottage industries, vocational training, family planning, literacy, sanitation, nutrition, maternal and child care, etc.

Schooling

To revise the primary school curricula in order to ensure

1. that rural boys and girls are trained in skills for agriculture and crafts
2. that agriculture and animal husbandry are included as a basic part of the curriculum in rural and urban areas
3. the provisions of skills for early school leavers in rural areas
4. the recruitment of female teachers for rural areas.

IV. Legislation

1. To codify laws pertaining to women on which to base recommendations for new legislation as well as modification of policies disadvantageous to women.
2. To establish a Women's Bureau and/or National Commission on the Status of Women to co-ordinate all women's activities at village, district, state and national levels.
3. To establish links between and co-ordinate the work of governmental and non-governmental organisations working with women to avoid duplication and waste of energy and resources.
4. To establish national co-ordinating councils composed of government and non-governmental members charged with clearly defined duties and responsibilities, where such co-ordinating councils do not exist.

V. Statistics

1. To determine general areas of need among rural women and programmes to meet these needs through the collection and analysis and dissemination of data and statistics on rural women.
2. To prepare national statistics that will evaluate and measure the participation of rural women in economic productivity.

VI. Miscellaneous

1. To promote through the use of radio and other mass media general public awareness of the conditions of rural women, e.g. existing inequalities and exploitation and to enlighten rural women of their rights.
2. To provide the necessary incentives to ensure against the migration of rural women to urban areas. This kind of migration has a negative impact on women.
3. To request UN organisations, and international non-governmental organisations and government agencies to use a common criteria in selecting every project they support in rural areas, to be done both by donor and donee.
4. To ensure continuity of projects when preparing short term and long term programmes including those involving external assistance.

1. That the National Councils of Women of Fiji and Western Samoa
 - a. Strengthen their respective national councils to co-ordinate activities and to get sufficient funding support from their respective governments
 - b. Share resources with other countries who will just organise their own National Councils
2. That the National Councils of Women in Australia and New Zealand be requested to provide leadership and resources in strengthening regional ties
3. That Tonga and Solomon Islands and Cook Islands
 - a. Organise a national council by following these suggested steps:
 - i. Assess/review local organisations and explore the possibility of uniting them under one umbrella organisation
 - ii. Organise training groups to strengthen member organisations
 - iii. Explore the possibility of receiving funding assistance for training from:

Local Councils; local governments; UN agencies;
other donor agencies and similar specialised resources
 - b. Continue to communicate with the other Pacific countries with regard to assistance in organising their respective councils
4. That the International Council of Women is requested to
 - a. Assist in organising a Regional Workshop for the Pacific in May, 1980 to be held in Fiji for the following purposes:
 - i. To train leaders in the mechanics of preparing proposals for funding and for actual management of socio-economic projects
 - ii. To train leaders in facilitating skills
 - iii. To provide opportunity for further sharing of experiences in organising and sustaining council work
 - iv. To provide opportunity for discussing and sharing ways and means to strengthen co-ordination between Pacific countries.

Prior to the Workshop it is hoped that it might be possible for the Philippines Business for Social Progress (by whose Training Programmes we have been greatly impressed during this Seminar) to arrange for a short training course to be attended by the proposed leaders of the Workshop.

5. That depending on the results of the Workshop and on results of individual attempts to organise national councils, in due course, it is hoped to convene a Regional Council for the Pacific to serve as an avenue for co-ordination and mutual support.

At the Conclusion of Discussion on the above Recommendations, the following motion was put to the final Plenary Session and passed unanimously: --

The participants of the International Seminar on Rural Women, held in Manila from 22 to 28 February, 1979 under the sponsorship of the International Council of Women,

Considering the motto of the Women Decade of UN for Women, Equality Development and Peace

Considering the multiplication of centres of trouble around the world especially in South Africa, the Middle East and South East Asia

Considering that Peace is the first condition for development of people in which women play a great role

Request that world governments coordinate their efforts for a just and