

13. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal:

(a) To observe immediately the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;⁴²

(b) To eradicate the practice of *xibalo*, or forced labour, in its African colonies;

(c) To introduce a system in which the products of the African farmers can be freely bought and sold in normal market conditions;

14. *Condemns once again* the actions of those Governments which continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of United Nations resolutions;

15. *Calls upon* those Governments urgently to consider breaking off such relations and, if they have not already done so, to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session the reasons therefor;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and also to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session on the measures taken to publicize the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts.

*1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2715 (XXV). **Employment of qualified women in senior and other professional positions by the secretariats of organizations in the United Nations system**

The General Assembly,

Recalling Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the United Nations, including its special bodies and all intergovernmental agencies in the United Nations system of organizations, will set an example with regard to the opportunities they afford for the employment of women at senior and other professional levels;

2. *Urges* the United Nations, including its special bodies and all intergovernmental agencies in the United Nations system of organizations, to take or continue to take appropriate measures to ensure equal opportunities for the employment of qualified women in senior and other professional positions;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat data on the employment of women at senior and other professional levels by the secretariats of the above-mentioned bodies, including their numbers and the positions they occupy.

*1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2716 (XXV). **Programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1777 (XVII) of 7 December

1962 initiating the study of a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, adopted on 7 November 1967, and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, adopted on 11 December 1969,

Noting resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,⁴³ on measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, which established guidelines for such a programme,

Noting also that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2571 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 and with paragraph 79 of Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, concerning the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, arrangements should be made to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade, to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the policies that are not consistent with the attainment of those objectives and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed,

Expressing the hope that general and complete disarmament under effective international control will allow for the use of the resources released progressively for purposes of economic and social progress of all peoples, including the elaboration of programmes designed to advance the status of women,

Believing that a programme of concerted international action, planned on a long-term basis, will advance the status of women and increase their effective participation in all sectors,

Considering that the success of such a programme will require intensified action on the part of Member States, at the national and regional levels, as well as maximum use of the methods and techniques available through the United Nations system of organizations,

Believing that an important step in the further development of such a programme would be the establishment of concrete objectives and minimum targets,

1. *Recommends* that the objectives and targets set forth in the annex to the present resolution should be achieved as widely as possible during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies and all organs and agencies within the United Nations system to co-operate in achieving these objectives and targets, and hopes that adequate staff and resources will be made available for this purpose;

3. *Recommends* that concerted efforts should be made to increase the resources available for technical co-operation projects which advance the status of women and that consideration be given to allocating a specific percentage of the available funds for this purpose;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its twenty-fourth session, information on the extent to which women are participating in, and benefiting from, technical co-operation projects;

⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

⁴³ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 10.

5. *Recommends* that conferences, seminars and similar meetings at the regional and international levels should be organized with the participation, wherever possible, of ministers, high government officials and specialists concerned with problems of development, and of representatives of non-governmental organizations concerned with this problem, to consider ways and means of promoting the status of women within the framework of over-all development;

6. *Draws attention* to the important role that may also be played in this respect by the regional training and research centres for social development to be established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1406 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969;

7. *Suggests* that the continuous education of adults be encouraged with a view to changing in particular their attitude of mind towards the roles to be played by men and women in order to help them to assume their responsibilities in society;

8. *Notes*, notwithstanding the provisions of all the preceding paragraphs, that the family, as the cornerstone of society, must be protected.

*1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

ANNEX

I. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. The ratification of, or accession to, the relevant international conventions relating to the status of women.

2. The enactment of legislation to bring national laws into conformity with international instruments relating to the status of women, including in particular the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

3. The taking of effective legal and other measures to ensure the full implementation of these instruments.

4. The development of effective large-scale educational and informational programmes using all mass media and other available means to make all sectors of the population in rural as well as urban areas fully aware of the norms established by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the conventions, recommendations, declarations and resolutions adopted under their auspices, and to educate public opinion and enlist its support for all measures aimed at achieving the realization of the standards set forth.

5. The assessment and evaluation of the contribution of women to the various economic and social sectors in relation to the country's over-all development plans and programmes, with a view to establishing specific objectives and minimum targets which might realistically be achieved by 1980 to increase the effective contribution of women to the various sectors.

6. The study of the positive and negative effects of scientific and technological change on the status of women with a view to ensuring continuous progress, especially as regards the education and training as well as the living conditions and employment of women.

7. The elaboration of short-term and long-term programmes to achieve these specific objectives and minimum targets, where possible within the framework of over-all national development plans or programmes, and the provision of adequate funds for programmes which advance the status of women.

8. The establishment of machinery and procedures to make possible the continuous review and evaluation of women's integration into all sectors of economic and social life and their contribution to development.

9. The full utilization of the desire and readiness of women to devote their energies, talents and abilities to the benefit of society.

II. MINIMUM TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED DURING THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

A. Education

1. The progressive elimination of illiteracy, ensuring equality in literacy between the sexes, especially among the younger generation.

2. Equal access of boys and girls to education at the primary and secondary levels and at educational institutions of all types, including universities and vocational, technical and professional schools.

3. Decisive progress in achieving free and compulsory education at the primary level and in achieving free education at all levels.

4. The establishment of the same choice of curricula for boys and girls, the same examinations, equally qualified teaching staff, and the same quality of school premises and equipment, whether the institutions are co-educational or not, and equal opportunities to receive scholarships and grants.

5. The achievement of equality in the percentage of boys and girls receiving primary education and of a substantial increase in the number of girls at all educational levels, in particular in the field of technical and professional education.

6. The establishment of educational policies that take account of employment needs and opportunities and of scientific and technological change.

B. Training and employment

1. Provision of the same vocational advice and guidance to members of both sexes.

2. Equal access of girls and women to vocational training and retraining at all levels, with a view to achieving their full participation in the economic and social life of their countries.

3. Universal acceptance of the principle of equal pay for equal work and the adoption of effective measures to implement it.

4. Full acceptance of the policy of non-discrimination in relation to the employment and treatment of women, and measures to give effect to that policy on a progressive basis.

5. A substantial increase in the numbers of qualified women employed in skilled and technical work, and at all higher levels of economic life and in posts of responsibility.

6. A substantial increase in the opportunities for involvement of women in all facets of agricultural development and agricultural services.

C. Health and maternity protection

1. The progressive extension of measures to ensure maternity protection, with a view to ensuring paid maternity leave with the guarantee of returning to former or equivalent employment.

2. The development and extension of adequate child care and other facilities to assist parents with family responsibilities.

3. The adoption of measures for the creation and development of a wide network of special medical establishments for the protection of the health of the mother and child.

4. Making available to all persons who so desire the necessary information and advice to enable them to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to prepare them for responsible parenthood, including information on the ways in which women can benefit from family planning. Such information and advice should be based on valid and proven scientific expertise, with due regard to the risks that may be involved.

D. Administration and public life

1. A substantial increase in the number of women participating in public and government life at the local, national and international levels. Special attention might be paid to training women for such participation, especially in middle-level and higher posts.

2. A substantial increase in the number of qualified women holding responsible posts at the executive and policy-making levels, including those related to over-all development planning.

2717 (XXV). Assistance in cases of natural disaster

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the grave human and material losses suffered by countries which have recently been stricken by natural disasters,

Aware also of the serious consequences of such disasters on the economic and social development of countries, particularly the developing countries,

Expressing its appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Red Cross, other voluntary organizations, the United Nations system and bilateral aid, and once again emphasizing the necessity of strengthening the international machinery for providing adequate assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Mindful of the principles laid down in the Declaration of Principles for International Humanitarian Relief to the Civilian Population in Disaster Situations, contained in resolution XXVI adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross held at Istanbul in 1969,⁴⁴

Recalling its resolutions 2034 (XX) of 7 December 1965, 2435 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2608 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2643 (XXV) of 20 November 1970 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1533 (XLIX) of 23 July 1970 and 1546 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970 concerning assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Aware that the assistance envisaged in cases of natural disaster in resolution 2435 (XXIII) is inadequate for relief in calamities of major magnitude,

Having considered with interest and appreciation the interim report of the Secretary-General on assistance in cases of natural disaster⁴⁵ and the report of the Secretary-General's personal representative on United Nations assistance to Peru,⁴⁶

Noting the request made by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session to the Secretary-General to give early consideration to the strengthening of staff arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat to deal with natural disasters, and the steps already taken towards the implementation of this request, including the designation of a focal point in the Secretariat,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen and co-ordinate effectively the efforts of the United Nations family of organizations in disaster relief as well as other assistance directed through the United Nations system,

Considering that additional measures are necessary to enable the United Nations system to play an effective and more significant role in meeting the needs of States, especially the developing countries, in relation to natural disasters, epidemics, famines and similar emergency situations,

Also bearing in mind that immediate relief assistance at the international level should be followed by con-

certed action for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the disaster areas,

Recalling the request made to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in its resolution 2435 (XXIII) to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of that resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session,

1. *Renews its appeals* to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to consider and to continue offering on a wider basis, through the United Nations, bilateral arrangements or other appropriate organizations, emergency assistance to meet natural disasters, including stand-by disaster relief units or the earmarking of similar units for service in foreign countries;

2. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to communicate information to the Secretary-General on the kind of facilities and services they might be in a position to provide immediately, if they so decided, in response to a request from him to participate in emergency relief operations, including, where possible, the number and type of vehicles or other means of delivering supplies to disaster areas by air, sea and land;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to submit in his comprehensive report the study called for in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII) concerning the legal status of disaster relief units made available through the United Nations;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to include in his comprehensive report, in addition to those studies and reports he has been invited to submit by the General Assembly in resolution 2435 (XXIII) and by the Economic and Social Council in paragraphs 10 and 11 of resolution 1546 (XLIX), his conclusions and recommendations on:

(a) The capacity of the different organizations of the United Nations system to contribute assistance in connexion with natural disasters;

(b) The areas where this assistance might be increased or made more effective;

(c) The most appropriate means to strengthen further the capacity of the United Nations relating to natural disasters, including organizational arrangements for the permanent office in the United Nations Secretariat responsible for the co-ordination of action relating to natural disasters, epidemics, famines and similar emergency situations and the resources required therefor;

5. *Further invites* the Secretary-General, in pursuance of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 above, to submit recommendations in particular on:

(a) Ways and means of ensuring better mobilization and co-ordination of the assistance to be provided through the United Nations, the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the League of Red Cross Societies and other non-governmental organizations;

(b) Pre-disaster planning at the national and international levels, including the definition of machinery and contingency arrangements capable of coping immediately with disaster situations;

(c) The stockpiling of emergency supplies, including medicines, non-perishable food-stuffs, blankets, tents and clothing, and the earmarking of other facilities such as logistical equipment and helicopters;

⁴⁴ *International Review of the Red Cross*, No. 104 (November 1969), p. 632.

⁴⁵ E/4853 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

⁴⁶ E/L.1356.