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studies will be conducted to illustrate the benefits of such programmes and the effectiveness of special incentives for women, including participation in apprenticeship programmes. Efforts will be made to give recognition to women in these professions. Efforts will also be made to seek and recruit women architects, planners and engineers for service in the United Nations system, and targets will be established for women's participation in these occupations. Women's needs in the construction of housing will be included in the training programmes of engineers, architects and planners. A sociological study of the effects of technological innovations in these matters on women will be prepared.

The development and dissemination of appropriate technologies, especially those relating to energy use in cooking and to domestic water supply, will continue to be promoted by supporting centres for the development of such technologies and by providing technical assistance. Sociological studies of the effects of technological innovation in this area on women will be encouraged.

Information materials will be developed for national policy makers on the importance of women's knowledge of and concerns regarding forestry activities; information will also be prepared for project designers and implementers on how to increase women's access to needed tree and forest products, such as building materials and fuel. In addition, assistance will be provided to enable women professionals to attend training workshops and become involved in community forestry programmes. Baseline information on forestry projects will be disaggregated by sex to assess women's needs and preferences for tree species and their location. This information will be used in project management. Technical support will be given for tree planting and management of appropriate species in appropriate locations, to give women access to such items as building poles and fuelwood.

As consumers of housing and as operators and owners of means of transport, women have insufficient access to credit mechanisms. This has been identified as a significant problem stemming from women's unequal legal position in many countries. Guidelines for increasing women's access to credit will be developed on the basis of studies of national experience.

The organizations primarily responsible for implementing this subprogramme are the United Nations (Habitat, UNEP, DTCD, DIESA), FAO, WFP, UNICEF, INSTRAW, IFAD, UNIFEM and UNRWA.

Subprogramme 3.4 Other social infrastructure and support services

Intergovernmental objectives

- (i) To develop social infrastructure for the care and education of children of working parents in order to reduce their double burden;
- (ii) To provide support services for the care of the elderly and disabled;
- (iii) To encourage flexible working hours;

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