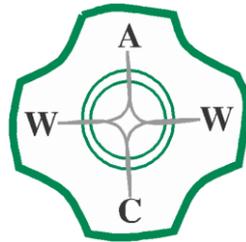


ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD



RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PASSED AT TRIENNIAL CONFERENCES
1947 - 2016

ORGANISED BY TOPIC

Registered Charity No. 290367

Resolutions are mandates which must be worked on if passed by an adequate majority.

Recommendations are a suggested line of action which societies might choose to follow.

This booklet contains a list of the Resolutions passed between 1947 and the present day which are still active and essential. There is also a list of the Recommendations passed between 1977 and the present day.

The full text of all Resolutions passed by ACWW since 1947 can be found in the Reports of Triennial Conference at which they were passed.

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TRIENNIAL CONFERENCES

1st	Vienna, Austria	1930
2nd	Stockholm, Sweden	1933
3rd	Washington, D.C., USA	1936
4th	London, England	1939
5th	Amsterdam, Netherlands	1947
6th	Copenhagen, Denmark	1950
7th	Toronto, Canada	1953
8th	Colombo, Ceylon (Sri Lanka)	1957
9th	Edinburgh, Scotland	1959
10th	Melbourne, Australia	1962
11th	Dublin, Ireland	1965
12th	East Lansing, USA	1968
13th	Oslo, Norway	1971
14th	Perth, Australia	1974
15th	Nairobi, Kenya	1977
16th	Hamburg, Germany	1980
17th	Vancouver, Canada	1983
18th	Killarney, Ireland	1986
19th	Kansas City, USA	1989
20th	The Hague, Netherlands	1992
21st	Christchurch, New Zealand	1995
22nd	Pretoria, South Africa	1998
23rd	Hamilton, Canada	2001
24th	Hobart, Australia	2004
25th	Turku, Finland	2007
26th	Hot Springs, USA	2010
27th	Chennai, India	2013
28 th	Warwick, England	2016

RESOLUTIONS

1. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD RESOLUTIONS

FAO - Technical Advice 1950

This meeting urges the continuous support of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and desires expansion of its technical advisory assistance to member nations for the establishment of improvement of agricultural extension services, which encourage adoption, by the farming community, of those improved practices on which the development of agriculture and better diets throughout the world depend.

Chemicals - Misuse 1965

Conscious of the fact that the use of chemicals is essential to modern farming, but also aware of the dangers to which the indiscriminate use of these products exposes man and nature, be it recommended that ACWW Societies follow these problems closely at national level and press on for more coordinated research and for information on discriminate use.

Humane Treatment for Animals 1971

That ACWW Member Societies support humane treatment in slaughter-houses and zoos, during transportation and laboratory research, and wherever man is responsible for their care.

Living Environment 1971

The question of the living environment for human beings is in focus today all over the world. Farming is one of the essentials for maintenance of the cultivated land. ACWW is an organisation connected with agriculture and farming and its members must feel their responsibilities for preservation of the natural environment for this and the following generations.

Be it therefore recommended: that: ACWW recommends Member Societies to pay attention to the important part farming plays in the preservation of natural scenery and in the improvement of the human environment and urges that they should take this matter in hand in accordance with the best advice available.

Pesticides - Labelling 1977

Whereas the international trade in pesticides and other potential harmful substances is steadily increasing and it is a known fact that some toxic pesticides are sold overseas after being banned from home markets, be it RESOLVED that the ACWW urge the United Nations to promote uniformity in labelling such products as an urgent need.

The labelling should conform to the following minimum requirements:

1. Labels should be durable, resistant to abrasion in transit and permanently fixed to the container.
2. The following information should be clearly shown on the label in print no smaller than the directions for mixing and use.
 - a. The degree of danger e.g. DANGEROUS or VERY DANGEROUS.

- b. How the substance can be ingested in dangerous quantities e.g. swallowing, inhaling, fumes, absorption through skin or residual effect on crops.
- c. Safety instructions, including recommended personal protective devices.
- d. Symptoms of poisoning.
- e. First aid instructions, including antidotes to be kept on hand.
- f. Any special instructions necessary for medical treatment.

Food Exposed to Radiation and Additives 1983

That ACWW works for:

- local food production to be encouraged;
- the distribution of food to be managed in a careful, inexpensive and more secure way;
- products to be clearly marked with a declaration if they are treated with chemicals or exposed to radiation;
- there to be more research in this field;
- women to be informed, instructed and trained in this matter.

World Food 1986

That ACWW takes action through the UN Agencies to ensure that adequate technical and financial assistance is made available to prevent recurrent famines and improve agricultural self- sufficiency in developing countries.

Women in Agriculture 1989

That ACWW takes action through relevant international organisations to ensure that women's decisive role in the agricultural production of developing countries and women's specific need for support are fully recognised.

Plant Genetic Resources 1992

That ACWW Member Societies, recognising the necessity for women to participate in decision- making on plant genetic resources, urge their governments to provide adequate and sustained support to plant genetic resource conservation, both national and international.

Plant Genetics Resources - Farmers' Rights 1995

That ACWW Member Societies urge their governments to support farmers' rights by contributing to the International Fund on Plant Genetic Resources.

Bovine Somatotropin (BST) 1995

Be it resolved that ACWW Member Societies urge their governments to ban the use of Bovine Somatotropin (BST) and to withhold the granting of product licences for the distribution of BST products within their countries.

Food Additives 1998

In order that as consumers we know what we are eating, we demand comprehensive marking of food products, not only for additives and allergens, but also descriptions of methods of production, which must include, for instance, details of gene modification and radiation treatment.

Productive Agriculture 2004

That ACWW encourage the international community to pay more attention to the destruction of productive agriculture throughout the developing countries of the world, and take steps to reverse the trend.

Agriculture Biotechnology 2004

That ACWW will support the use of biotechnology in agricultural production where it has proven benefits to consumers, the environment and food producers (particularly women), and will encourage the acceptance of biotechnology where its ethical, social, economic and ecological implications have been fully debated and understood by all stakeholders.

Retention of Arable Land for Food Production 2010

ACWW Member Societies urge their governments to ensure that, with reports of a coming world food shortage and the search for alternatives to fossil fuels, sufficient quantities of arable land are retained for food production and not diverted to growing crops for bio fuel production.

Food Sovereignty 2016

Be it resolved that the ACWW accept Food Sovereignty as part of ACWW agricultural policy and that the ACWW begin a campaign to bring awareness and understanding of Food Sovereignty to the organisation and its members during the next triennium (2016 - 2019).

Fructose 2016

Be it resolved that the ACWW and its member organisations strongly urge their governments to ban food and drink manufacturers from claiming their sweetened products are healthier if they use fructose as sweetener.

2. EDUCATION RESOLUTIONS

Citizenship - Women's Responsibilities 1953

Whereas orderly world government depends upon good and informed citizenry in the community, the state (or its equivalent), and the nation, as well as internationally, and an understanding of how governments affects the family unit, it is recommended that ACWW work towards interesting women to assume their responsibilities as informed and active citizens of their own countries and of the world and that they:

- a. be informed on major legislation, which affects the home and the family;
- b. be prepared to accept local, state (or its equivalent) and national offices, and to serve the UN and its Specialised Agencies in any way possible;
- c. vote in all elections wherever that opportunity is given to women and work for that privilege wherever it has been denied;
- d. study the qualifications and programmes of candidates who seek to represent the people;
- e. encourage the training of leaders in citizenship and foster citizenship training for all.

Training Schemes - Centres for Farmers and Wives 1968

That wherever possible affiliated Societies should approach the appropriate authorities to set up training centres for farmers and their wives where they could be taught more productive and simpler farming methods: this would help raise the standard of living as well as being a contribution towards their nutrition.

Childhood Education 1974

That in view of the breakdown of the extended family life that is changing the pattern of the development in many countries, all member societies of ACWW should be encouraged to promote early childhood education in their communities through the establishment of Kindergartens, Play Centres and/or Nursery Schools as best suited to the needs of their own people.

Children's Literature in Developing Countries 1980

That ACWW ask UNESCO and UNICEF to give attention to literature for children in developing countries, based on their own history, culture and today's development.

Pornography Involving Children 1980

Pornographic magazines, the contents of which generally are very derogatory to women, have been more and more circulated. The most disgusting form of pornography however concerns such pictures which children are subject to sexual activities; whereas pornographic issues of this kind may give inspiration and cause aggression towards children, whereas the child, by reason of his mental and physical immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, whereas the need for such special safeguards has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child 1924, Articles 2 and 9, and recognised in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the statutes of specialised agencies and international organisations concerned with welfare of children;

Be it resolved that the United Nations be requested to consider the question of pornography where children are involved as a breach of human rights and the declaration of the Rights of the Child;

Be it resolved that ACWW agrees to work with other women's organisations both nationally and internationally to combat pornography where children are involved.

Nutrition Advisers 1986

That ACWW urge the United Nations to train local leaders in nutrition and be more supportive of local nutrition advisers who understand local conditions.

Children and the Visual Media 1998

In order for children to benefit from television and other visual media, and because quality children's television and other visual media is under-utilised in many countries, therefore be it resolved that ACWW will work for quality children's programmes that not only entertain but also allow children to develop physically, mentally, socially, culturally and spiritually to their fullest potential. ACWW and member societies will also work to protect children from the proliferation of violence and pornography on all forms of visual media.

Literacy 1998

That ACWW Member Societies through ACWW and the United Nations, urge their governments to eradicate illiteracy within their countries by establishing fully funded national literary projects, implemented by partnerships of NGOs (non-governmental organisations) and educational institutions.

Children and the Internet 2001

The Internet is an educational and communication tool; however, children need guidance and protection when using this resource. Therefore, be it resolved that ACWW members work to educate parents how to oversee and limit their children's use of the Internet and work for government Internet policies to protect children from any exploitation.

Home Economics 2001

That ACWW member Societies urge the governments of their countries, and especially the Ministries responsible for family affairs, to support home economics education, extension and research.

Formal Character Education 2004

That ACWW and its Member Societies encourage the establishment and funding of a character education curriculum in schools for children and young people, and the implementing of character education, training programmes for adults, for the express purpose of providing citizenship training, encouraging positive social and civic consciousness and renewing a sense of environmental responsibility.

3. ENVIRONMENT RESOLUTIONS

Conservation of Natural Resources 1953

Since conservation of all natural resources is basic to the welfare of all people and all countries, the Constituent Societies of ACWW should participate in and urge the widest possible education programmes for both children and adults, such programmes to sponsor the preservation of the soil, water, forest and mineral resources, the wild life and beauty of the countryside.

Tree Planting 1953

Be it resolved that ACWW gives general support to the forest policies of FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) and urges the Constituent Societies to do everything possible to educate their members in the value of trees and to encourage adequate and appropriate planting.

Environmental Pollution 1971

That in view of the ever-increasing danger from pollution of man's whole environment, the members of ACWW undertake to do all they can to prevent further damage in their own neighbourhood and to urge their Governments to take immediate preventative and remedial action.

Environmental Protection 1974

That all ACWW member societies make a study of, and call attention of their governments to the importance of environmental protection. We urge all societies to develop and carry out practical action programmes to improve the environment of their homelands.

Reafforestation 1983

That ACWW Member Societies empower ACWW to endeavour to influence international agencies to reafforest especially in the developing countries with earnest consideration being given to reafforestation to restore natural forest.

Trade in Dangerous Waste 1989

That ACWW urges the United Nations and other relevant bodies to seek to develop adequate controls over trade in potentially dangerous waste products with particular emphasis on providing technical advice to recipient countries.

Agenda 21 1992

Following ACWW's active participation at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992, that ACWW Member Societies support Agenda 21, within the policy of their governments.

Global Warming 1992

That each member organisation of ACWW promotes greater awareness of the environmental problems being caused by global warming, and that they develop strategies to reduce this in their own countries.

Ozone Protection 1992

That ACWW Member Societies urge their governments to establish a strategic programme for Ozone Protection as first suggested in the Montreal Protocol. This resolution to be brought to the notice of the United Nations.

Waste Education 1998

That ACWW urges Member Societies to provide education to members of the public of their respective countries about the need to reduce household and industrial waste.

Waste Tourism 1998

ACWW, deploring the practice of irresponsible waste tourism, resolves that all Member Societies urge their governments and fellow citizens to ensure that all harmful waste products are disposed of safely within the country of origin, and with consideration for the environment.

Energy for the Future 2007

ACWW and member organisations urge the United Nations and their national governments to include energy in all (national) development strategies, to invest in modern and clean energy.

A Sustainable Future for Environmental Change 2007

To further promote community action as the key to long term environmental change, that ACWW encourage all ACWW Member Societies to urge each individual to become actively involved in protecting the environment through education, research and promotion of activities that promote a sustainable future.

Stop Use of Plastic Bags and Reduce Use of Packaging 2010

All ACWW Member Societies urge their communities to restrict the use of plastic bags and to reduce excess packaging. Consumers need to be informed and governments need to take action in order to promote a sustainable future.

Sustainable Energy 2016

As 2014 opened the UN decade of Sustainable Energy for All, be it resolved that the member societies of ACWW promote and support community energy projects and access to sustainable energy for all.

Shale Gas 2016

Be it resolved that ACWW members request their governments to, before allowing shale gas exploration to commence, gather as much as possible information from more than just the oil and gas companies applying for the fracking licenses.

Protecting the Supply of Water 2016

Be it resolved that ACWW urges all countries to vigorously protect the supply of potable, farming and industrial water through the best technical information available that will provide sustainability of life.

4. HEALTH RESOLUTIONS

FAO - World Food Council 1947

That since the question of world nutrition is of first importance, members of ACWW are urged to study the recommendations of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) including the establishment of a World Food Council. Further they should give practical help by raising the standard of food production and nutrition in their own countries.

Narcotics - Preventive Measures 1968

Preamble. One of the big problems of our time is the abuse of narcotics which in recent years has gained an alarming spread all over the world and has filtered into ever younger age groups. Responsible authorities and organisations in various countries are now well aware of the danger and have initiated a number of preventative and redressing measures.

Therefore, be it recommended: that ACWW Member Societies, each in its own country, within its field of action, be called upon to work for:

1. Better information, especially to young people, aimed at preventing the use of narcotics and other harmful drugs.
2. Medical and social measures to limit the damage from the abuse of narcotics and other harmful drugs.
3. Measures which check the illegal trade in narcotics and other harmful drugs within their own countries and between countries.

Population 1974

That ACWW through its Member Societies be recommended to take effective steps to promote information and education on the responsibilities of planning families and urge their governments to provide family planning education and facilities for all women and children.

Clean Water 1980

That ACWW continues to show concern for health and education by endorsing the present United Nations campaign of encouraging the provision of clean water for the world's population.

Immunisation Programmes 1980

That ACWW considers that now is the time, following the Year of the Child 1979, to urge the World Health Organization and other relevant UN bodies:

- to provide the developing countries with increased resources to fight disease by programmes of immunisation;
- to conduct more research to make vaccines resistant to high temperatures and varying hygienic conditions;
- to adopt a more feasible method for mass production;
- to provide mobile teams operating locally.

Breast Feeding Material 1983

That ACWW develops materials which may be used by Member Societies showing by word and illustration the benefit of breast feeding.

Export of Medicines 1995

Be it resolved that ACWW, through the United Nations, urge all governments to ban the exports of medicines – for sale or distribution – that are banned or not licensed in the country of exportation.

Ethical Criteria for Medicinal Drug Promotion 1995

That ACWW urge the World Health Organization to adopt a revised and strengthened version of its 'Ethical Criteria for Medicinal Drug Promotion', first published in 1988.

AIDS & Social Diseases 1995

That ACWW Member Societies be asked to support the work of their governments, in co-operation with WHO, on control of AIDS and social diseases through the further strengthening of programmes, particularly to youth, to raise awareness of and response to the serious danger threatening the global community.

Labelling Pharmaceuticals 1995

That ACWW member organisations urge their governments and the World Health Organization to ensure that information (labelling) accompanying pharmaceuticals for export have as a minimum, the same quality and high standard as required for the home market, in the language of the country of destination.

Iodine Deficiency 1998

That ACWW investigate establishing a project to which world-wide membership could contribute to supply iodine to areas of the world where there is an iodine deficiency.

AIDS 1998

In view of the latest figures contained in the World Health Organization's UN Commission on AIDS Report, be it resolved that ACWW Member Societies urge their governments, as a priority, to implement sustainable educational and awareness programmes aimed at containing the spread of the HIV virus, revealed by these figures, to be one of our most serious global health problems.

HIV/AIDS 2001

That in view of the rapid acceleration and devastating effects of the AIDS crisis, this Conference welcomes wholeheartedly the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS to be held on 25-27 June 2001 and based on the contents of the draft Declaration, urges universal support for the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS to be adopted there.

That ACWW and its Member Societies, within their respective programmes, do their utmost to publicise and to secure full implementation by governments, and by society

as a whole, of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and its accompanying targets;

That they continue to promote HIV/AIDS awareness, prevention, treatment, care and support; That they emphasise the urgent need for adequate resources enabling local access to HIV/AIDS counselling, health and welfare facilities and services, including in rural areas;

And that they stress the value of a human rights based approach to the AIDS pandemic bearing in mind existing factors of gender discrimination and exploitation which make women, female adolescents and the girl child the most vulnerable victims of this cruel disease.

BSE/vCJD 2001

In view of the concerns expressed by the WHO on 7 June 2001, be it resolved that ACWW and its member organisations urge their governments and worldwide bodies and UN agencies such as FAO and WHO to act strongly and immediately to formulate an appropriate policy:

- to protect the livestock population from BSE
- to protect the human population from VCJD

by banning the trade of potentially infected live animals, contaminated feed, and other products of bovine origin.

HIV/AIDS 2004

That ACWW and its Member Societies urge the World Health Organization (WHO) to investigate HIV/AIDS drugs, their manufacture, distribution and availability at reasonable cost worldwide to those suffering from HIV/AIDS infection.

Chemicals and Health 2004

That ACWW Member Societies urge the United Nations (in line with Article 24 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child), their governments and regional bodies to ensure without delay the phasing out of the production, use and marketing of harmful man-made chemicals, which have the potential to build up in the body, disrupt hormonal systems or persist in the environment.

Obesity Awareness 2007

ACWW Member Societies urge their national governments to raise awareness of obesity and the ensuing harm to physical health.

Maternal Health 2013

Be it resolved that ACWW Member Societies urge their governments to provide a well-trained and resourced quality maternity health service and to improve maternal health education for all women and girls to ensure the best outcomes for mother and baby, giving particular regard to the special needs and isolation of rural women.

Stop Use of Bisphenol A 2013

Be it resolved that ACWW and its member organisations strongly urge their governments to banish the use of the hazardous chemical Bisphenol A (BPA). This chemical is the main

building block of polycarbonate plastics and is used in many consumer products and household goods, such as food and drink containers, plastic baby bottles, medical devices, sports equipment and toys. The chemical components are dissolved and leach into their contents, poisoning our bodies and damaging our health.

Stop the Practice of Female Genital Mutilation 2013

Be it resolved that ACWW calls on all people worldwide to stop the practice of female genital mutilation, female circumcision and cutting, which endangers the health and life of young girls.

Vaccination Against Potentially Eradicable Diseases 2016

Be it resolved that ACWW societies and members urge their governments and health organisations to continue local vaccination efforts of potentially eradicable diseases in order to work toward area elimination which would then result in global eradication.

5. INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTIONS

FAO 1947

That the influence of women of all nations be used to ensure that the allocation of available imported food or agricultural equipment be continued in accordance with the needs of different countries by the FAO World Food Council.

United Nations 1947

Be it resolved that ACWW support the principles underlying the establishment of the United Nations and embodied in the Charter with the special purpose of assisting the rural people to understand the machinery and programme of the United Nations and its specialised agencies. Be it further resolved that the ACWW urges each Constituent Society to take any practical steps to further realisation of such elements in the programme of the United Nations and its specialised agencies as are applicable and beneficial to rural areas.

UNESCO - Support for 1947

This Conference recommends the member societies to support to the utmost the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in developing the various bonds that unite the nations of the earth and improve the status of women in all countries.

UNESCO - Illiteracy 1950

Recognising that two-thirds of the people of the world are rural, that half of the people are illiterate, that illiteracy is a barrier to balancing food and people, and that educating a

woman tends to educate a family, ACWW urges UNESCO to give increased consideration to the basic and fundamental education of young women and girls in the under-developed areas.

Peace 1950

That freedom from want, freedom of thought, freedom of expression, and freedom of conscience for all individuals be accepted as the fundamental concept of peace by the ACWW.

United Nations - Contacts 1953

When members of Constituent Societies visit the United Nations, or ask for information or for privileges of the United Nations, they should not only mention their local organisations but also indicate that it is a Constituent Society of ACWW.

UNICEF - Support 1959

Believing that the granting of status to INGOs by United Nations bodies has two aspects and realising how great are the needs of children all over the world, this Conference urges:

1. ACWW Member Societies to support UNICEF by publicising its work and, whenever possible, co-operating with such work.
2. UNICEF to strengthen its co-operation with INGOs.

Chemical Warfare 1971

That ACWW deplores all phases in preparation for chemical and germ warfare throughout the world. This resolution, if adopted, to be brought to the notice of the United Nations.

Law of the Sea 1974

That the Associated Country Women of the World support a new international order of Ocean Space, inclusive of interdisciplinary investigations of all Resources and Uses of the Sea and Seabed for the benefit of all mankind.

Government Delegation to the United Nations 1974

That ACWW recommends its member organisations to call upon their respective governments to adopt both suitably qualified women and men in delegations to UN Conferences.

Support of UN Activities - UN Development Programme 1974

That ACWW alert its Constituent Societies to continue to participate actively in the United Nations Development Programme, within their terms of reference.

International Women's Year 1974

That the ACWW alert its Constituent Societies to acquaint themselves with the goals of the UN International Women's Year (1975) and to participate fully, within their terms of reference, in programmes designed to achieve these ends.

Co-operation with the United Nations 1974

The ACWW request United Nations, when a project in a developing country is being planned, to contact ACWW in order through them to reach the local organisations, which can be helpful in ensuring that the help given is utilized in the best possible way.

The World's Diminishing Stock of Raw Materials 1977

That ACWW asks the United Nations General Assembly to consider declaring an international year in connection with the diminishing stocks of raw materials in the world today.

Rights of the Child 1980

Whereas the International Year of the Child should be far more than a one-time, twelve-month effort; whereas the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the lead agency of IYC, could continue to assist nations in mobilising supportive action for the well-being of all children;

Therefore, be it resolved that the ACWW continues to focus on the UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child, carrying out the necessary policies and programmes for improvement in order that the lives of children are really affected.

Threat to World Peace 1980

That in view of the gravity of the threat to world peace, ACWW calls on all women to support the International Women's Year Plan of Action to strengthen international peace and the development of friendly relations between nations so that we may work together for equality, development and peace.

International Year of the Child 1980

Be it resolved that an expression of appreciation be sent by the ACWW to the UN General Assembly for passing the December 21, 1976 resolution proclaiming 1979 the International Year of the Child, thus giving all countries a special year to mobilise supportive action for the improvement and well-being of all children everywhere.

International Year of the Family 1983

The ACWW urge the United Nations to proclaim an 'International Year of the Family' before the end of the present decade.

Peace 1983

That ACWW asks other NGOs to continue working for Peace.

Efforts to Obtain Peace 1983

That ACWW in a letter to the Secretary General of the UN emphasize the importance of all efforts to obtain Peace.

Rights of the Child 1986

That ACWW urge the United Nations and its Working Groups with the task in preparing the final draft for a 'Convention of the Rights of the Child' to finalise this task within the shortest possible period of time.

Women and Energy 1986

That ACWW appeals to the United Nations and the UN Agencies to encourage professional organisations to collaborate in the field of energy as women play a dominant role as users of energy in the domestic sector.

Water Pollution and Quality 1989

That ACWW calls on the United Nations and other relevant bodies to combat pollution of the world's seas and water supplies and to put pressure on governments to maintain high standards of water quality.

Rights of the Child 1995

That ACWW urge all countries who have not yet ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child to do so.

Women and Children in War-Torn Areas 1995

That the ACWW representatives to the United Nations express our concerns at the atrocities being perpetuated against women and children in war-torn areas.

Water 1995

That ACWW urge the UN to make every effort to ensure that, as water is a scarce and precious commodity, it does not become the tool of cartels and business interest.

Land Mines 1998

That the Member Societies urge governments of all nations to support the world-wide campaign to ban the manufacture and use, storage and trade in anti-personnel land mines, and to seek further progress in removing mines already laid across the world.

Children's Rights 2001

That ACWW Member Societies urge their governments that have not yet implemented the Convention of the Rights of the Child in their legislation to do so. This should not be just a meaningless gesture, but a tool for giving all children in the world a decent life.

Trafficking of Women 2001

That ACWW Member Societies urge their governments and the United Nations to take appropriate measures to address the root factors that encourage trafficking of women and children for prostitution and other forms of commercialised sex, forced marriages and/or forced labour in order to eliminate these practices.

Trafficking of Women and Girls 2004

That ACWW Member Societies urge their governments to put in place legislation to combat the trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and particularly children and penalise those engaged in this worldwide business.

Women and Peace 2004

That ACWW Member Societies urge their governments and the United Nations, through the ACWW United Nations Committee, to give serious consideration to the impact of war

and conflict on innocent women and children and to ensure that all other means of reconciliation are exhausted before resorting to war.

United Nations Declaration for Millennium Development Goals 2007

That ACWW and its member societies urge governments who signed the UN Declaration for the Millennium Development Goals to act upon and work towards meeting their commitments by 2015.

Water and Poverty 2007

That ACWW and their member organisations urge the UN and their national governments to create a new culture, the internationally agreed principles of Integrated Water Resources Management, including sanitation, access to safe drinking water and water for food and ecosystems based on cooperation with all stakeholders.

Stop Violence against Women and Girls 2013

ACWW urges all member societies to focus strongly on the situation of girls and women who are victims of different forms of violence.

Women as Victims of Conflict 2013

Be it resolved that the Associated Country Women of the World and its member organisations urge their governments to act, not only adopt, the UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

Women in Refugee Camps and Shelters 2016

Be it resolved that ACWW and its member organisations urge their governments to take action to stop the increasing worldwide sexual abuse of women and children in refugee camps and shelters.

6. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESOLUTIONS

Thermonuclear Energy - Peaceful Use of 1957

This Conference, recognising that the world is now beyond the threshold of a new era - the Atomic Age - expresses the hope that the thermonuclear weapons for destructive purposes may be forever held in check, and urges the peoples of the world, through their governments, to concentrate their research, their resources, their talents and treasure, on

the development and peaceful use of atomic and thermonuclear energy for the universal good of mankind, and urges governments to recognise the invisible danger to mankind when radio-activity is released during research, into the use of atomic and thermonuclear energy, even for peaceful purposes.

Thermonuclear Tests 1959

Noticing with feelings of genuine fear the increase of nuclear tests destructive to humanity, and the potential dangers of total annihilation to which the world today stands exposed; seeing the incalculable damage that these nuclear tests destructive to humanity have already done to the peaceful population of the places near which such tests are being carried out; This Ninth Triennial Conference of the ACWW pleads in all humility with all the nations of the world in the interests of the great civilizations that they have evolved, in the interests of safeguarding the human race from extinction, in the name of millions of innocent women and children of the world, to suspend voluntarily all nuclear tests destructive to humanity and in doing so earn the gratitude of an ailing humanity revitalised with the hope of possible survival.

Freons (CFCs) 1983

That ACWW Member Societies empower ACWW to promote and support the establishment of international agreements for the treatment of Freon's in such a way that they are not released into the environment.

Regulation and Education on Enhanced Foods 2001

That ACWW Member Societies will work for objective scientific research in the field of enhanced food products, will encourage establishment of a regulatory system that protects public health and is free to serve the public interest and will support educational methods and programmes which provide unbiased information to increase understanding of enhanced of the enhanced foods technology.

Genetic Engineering 2001

That ACWW Member Societies call for public accountability of genetic engineering based on a full investigation of genetic engineering, also referred to as genetic modification, by an international commission of the UN World Health Organization, to determine the risks, consequences and impacts of genetically engineered or modified seeds, plants, food, soil, animals and human beings, and to set forth public policy recommendations to address genetic engineering as a worldwide ethical, political, social and economic issue.

7. SOCIAL POLICY RESOLUTIONS

Citizenship 1947

This Conference views with concern the lack of consideration and courtesy in the life of today, and urges that every effort be made in the homes and in the schools to instill in the rising generation the true meaning of citizenship, which is that of service to the community and state, Moral teaching uninspired by spiritual values will never equip the individual

with the necessary understanding and driving power for good that alone can help us to solve the problems confronting humanity today,

War and Peace 1947

That the ACWW is of the opinion that war should not be considered as a possible solution of differences and that the members of the ACWW all over the world, by thinking and acting peace, could make a valuable contribution towards bringing about this end.

Immigrant Countrywomen 1950

This Conference urges constituent societies to help, in co-operation with the responsible authorities, where necessary, immigrant countrywomen to feel at home as soon as possible in their new country.

Safety - Awareness of 1968

Whereas we recognise the tremendous loss of life on highways, farms, recreational activities and in homes, and whereas we recognise that women as homemakers influence the attitude of husbands and children, be it therefore resolved that individuals and societies take an interest in developing safety awareness within their families, their community their country and the world.

Citizenship 1974

That ACWW Societies make their members conscious of their responsibilities as citizens.

Rural Areas 1974

That societies of ACWW study means of promoting projects to encourage rural residents to remain in rural areas by increasing educational opportunities and helping to create jobs.

Rights of the Individual 1983

That ACWW continues to uphold the right of the individual regardless of race, sex, national origin or geographical location.

International Year of the Family 1995

That ACWW urge the United Nations to continue to build on the awareness created in the International Year of the Family by proclaiming an International Decade of the Family to further implement and carry out the plans established in 1994. That ACWW and its Member Societies continue to promote the aims of the IYF beyond 1994 to their governments using the most appropriate approach in order to achieve equity and equality of opportunity for all.

Family 1998

In order to maintain a family focus and mainstream the family dimension in all policies and programmes, be it resolved that ACWW and its Member Societies aims at increasing the awareness of decision makers' responsibilities of implementation and integration of family specific recommendations of the global conferences of the 1990's.

Older Women 1998

That ACWW Member Societies lobby their governments to investigate the health and economic welfare of, and contributions to society by women aged 50 and older, given cultural differences among countries, and establish fully funded policies and legislation based on the findings, and through ACWW, form public/private partnerships to implement the policies and legislation.

Rural Environment 1998

That ACWW Member organisations urge their governments to develop and implement policies to maintain the vitality of the countryside.

Women's Rights 1998

That ACWW member organisations urge their governments to ensure that religion and culture should not be misused to withhold from women and girls their basic rights to food, healthcare and self-determination.

Focus on Women Entrepreneurs 2007

In order to keep rural areas alive, be it resolved that ACWW and its Member Societies focus strongly on women entrepreneurs, small businesses and income generating activities for women, and encourage international bodies and national and local governments, when working with rural development across the world, to actively promote this method of empowering women.

Women Need Access to Credit 2010

In view of the UN Millennium Development Goal calling for eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, and to improve employment for women, be it resolved that ACWW member societies call on their governments to make available access to credit for women.

Financial Management 2010

ACWW Member Societies encourage their members to:

Ensure that women have sufficient knowledge about financial management in their households; Educate women to draw up a spending plan or budget to ensure financial security within the household.

Registration of Births 2013

Be it resolved that ACWW member societies urge their governments to record without prejudice the births of all children born within their jurisdiction to ensure that all children are recognised as citizens.

Civil Society and Gender 2016

Be it resolved that member societies of ACWW strongly urge their governments to integrate a gender-perspective in their policies to create an enabling environment for economic and social development especially in rural areas.

8. ACWW BUSINESS RESOLUTIONS

ACWW Song 1947

That the ACWW adopt an ACWW song, either in English or in any international language that may be adopted by the Conference.

The Countrywoman - Official Publication 1953

That, as 'The Countrywoman' is the official publication of ACWW and should therefore become an essential part of our programme, every branch of every Constituent Society should subscribe to it and appoint its own international chairman whose duty it should be to review the contents of 'The Countrywoman' and familiarise the members of her branch with the work of ACWW.

Film Strip - Interchange between Societies 1957

That Societies be encouraged to make their own film strips and transparencies as the vital part of an interchange of programmes and activities between ACWW Member Societies.

Member Societies Magazines 1962

In order to enable the President(s) and the Area Vice-Presidents concerned to keep in touch with Member Societies, it might be advisable to ask the Societies to send their National Magazines to these Officers.

Conference - Registration Fee 1965

That owing to the expense incurred by ACWW prior to and any Conference, registration fees of any persons not able to attend be not refundable.

Triennial Conferences - United Nations 1968

That at all future Triennial Conferences, the Agenda of the Conference Policy Committee should include a special section on UN business.

Pennies for Friendship - Interpretation 1968

Realising that the name 'Pennies for Friendship' for the voluntary contributions on which ACWW chiefly depends has a great appeal and has come to have a great impact all over the world; and realising, however, that some other term may be more effective in some Societies, it is proposed: That, in future, Societies be free to translate the word 'pennies' into what they feel will produce the best results.

Use of Music and Drama 1971

That music and drama be considered by the Member Societies of ACWW as a modern means of bringing people together in a medium for which language is not needed.

Conference Venue 1974

That it be recorded that ACWW policy is we seek a venue in which all its member societies may be freely represented.

Members of Honour 1974

That a Membership of Honour be conferred on Mrs G van Beekhoff-van Selms.
That a Membership of Honour be conferred on Mrs Mungo Barr.

Size of Conference 1974

That the number of delegates for the next Conference be along present lines but that the matter be thoroughly discussed by Council within its scope of authority for implementation at the 1977 Conference.

Language Usage 1974

That this Triennium be actively concerned with the use of socially-acceptable words maintaining the beauty and purity of language in all instances.

Nutrition – Save Sight 1974

1. That Nutrition Education should continue to be an ACWW project for the triennial period 1974-77, this to include 'Save Sight'.
2. That a Trust Fund to include 'Save Sight' be constituted to be named 'ACWW Nutrition Education Fund'. The capital and / or income of the Fund to be used
 - a. For the promotion and encouragement of education in nutrition among women in areas where malnutrition and its attendant deficiencies put families at risk.
 - b. The training of local women as leaders to organise and maintain instruction in nutrition at village level including the formation of women's groups to this end.

The Trustees of the Fund shall be the Honorary Treasurer, the Honorary Secretary and the Chairman of the General Purposes Committee for the time being during their respective terms of office with power for the Council to appoint additional Trustees.

A Trust Deed shall be prepared and executed by the Trustees to put this resolution into effect in a form (with all necessary ancillary provisions) to be approved by the available Officers of the ACWW.

Contributing Membership Subscription 1974

That the Contributing Membership Subscription be increased from £1 to £2 per annum.

Administration Fund – Flag Tour 1980

In order, eventually to release Pennies for Friendship for development programmes, it is recommended that proceeds from the World Flag Tour be used to establish a capital fund for administration of ACWW.

Project Committee 1980

That ACWW set up a project Committee, whose aims are to obtain proposals from the ACWW organisations, to describe the various projects and to circulate these to potential organisations, for fund-raising.

Projects Committee 1980

That the Projects Committee as accepted at Council 1978 continue to operate in its present form for the triennium 1980/83.

Recommendations and Resolutions 1980

That recommendations and resolutions presented for the Triennial Conference Agenda must be accompanied by factual and concise information.

ACWW Constitution Committee 1980

During 1980/1983 triennium a review of the ACWW Constitution and relevant matters be made and that the Conference of 1980 set up a Committee for this purpose.

Members of Honour 1980

That the title of Member of Honour be conferred on Mrs Eleanor Roberts and Mrs Kaye Turnbull.

Rules of Debate 1983

That the AVP's draw up a simple, clear set of rules of debate using terminology acceptable to all areas and that they be available and in the hands of all Societies by mid-Triennium.

Presidential Area 1983

That the President appoint a coordinator for the Presidential Area, pending the necessary procedure to re-designate the area, to nominate and elect an AVP at the next Triennial Conference.

Projects Committee 1983

That the Projects Committee as accepted at the Hamburg Conference be re-established in its present form for the Triennium 1983-86.

Dues 1983

That the annual minimum dues be increased from the start of the next financial year for:

Constituent Societies	£25
Associate Societies	£15
Corresponding Societies	£ 5
Contributing Members	£ 5

Member of Honour 1983

That the title Member of Honour be conferred on Mrs Aroti Dutt.

Publicity - for ACWW 1986

Realising that more adequate communication is desirable and necessary to spread the story of ACWW, it is recommended:

That in an effort to better inform individual members of the activities of the Associated Country Women of the World - its aims, its projects to promote peace in all parts of the world - leaders of national, state and local societies pass on to their units and to their successors information and material pertaining to the ACWW, and that this be done in the form most attractive and understandable in their own country.

Working Group on Structure 1989

That a Working Group be appointed to carry out a total revision of the structure and procedures of ACWW.

Dues 1989

Be it resolved that as from 1 January 1990 ACWW annual membership dues shall be:

Constituent Societies	£50
Associate Societies	£30
Corresponding Societies	£15
Individuals	£10 (including The Countrywoman)
Life Members	20 x individual sum

Subscribers 1989

Be it resolved that while members of ACWW shall receive The Countrywoman as part of their dues/fees without further charge, the ACWW Conference will decide a separate subscription to The Countrywoman magazine for those not wishing to become members.

Finance – Societies Commitment 1989

That in order to balance the 1990-92 Estimates and not leave ACWW in debt, all Societies make a written commitment to give an annual contribution to the administrative costs of ACWW over and above the membership dues and voluntary donations; this commitment to be given without delay and not later than December 31, 1989.

Life Membership 1989

That Life Membership Dues be calculated at the rate of twenty times the annual dues for Contributing Membership.

Nutrition Education Project 1989

That the Nutrition Education / Save Sight project be continued.

Target Funding 1992

That Societies in South America and the Caribbean, the two African areas, the two Asian areas and the Pacific Islands should have a minimum target figure of one penny per member annually and that all other societies should have a target figure of ten pence per

members annually. These targets are based on the statements of membership numbers already submitted to Central Office.

It was hoped that those societies which already gave more than this recommend target figure would continue to do so.

It is recognised that there may be some cases of difficulty in achieving these targets and these will be given special consideration.

Agriculture - Ad Hoc Committee 1995

In order to stress the importance of agriculture for the majority of ACWW membership, and its potential for alleviating poverty, be it resolved that ACWW establish an Ad Hoc Committee on Agriculture, consisting of at least three members from different areas, to be appointed by the Board, specifically to study ways and means for empowering rural women worldwide to achieve balanced participation in agricultural decision making. Costs to be covered from a separate, external to ACWW budget, fund to be formed for this purpose.

Specified Committee on Agriculture 2001

In order to stress the importance of agriculture for the majority of ACWW members, and its potential for alleviating poverty, the Ad Hoc Committee on Agriculture be dissolved and replaced by a Specified Committee to deal with agricultural issues. This Committee to be chaired by the ACWW Deputy President.

ACWW Constitution Amendments 2001

Be it resolved that the Board be and are hereby authorized to approve such other amendments to the Constitution of ACWW (including the Bye-Laws and Standing orders and Terms of Reference) as are in the reasonable opinion of the Board necessary or desirable for the following purposes:

- a. The correction of typographical and / or grammatical errors,
- b. The correction and / or updating of cross-references
- c. The correction of any anomalies and / or ambiguities; and
- d. The adoption of such other changes and amendments of a non-substantive nature which are consequential upon the changes and amendments pursuant to Resolutions 1-5 (inclusive) above. [Note, the specific resolutions referred to here as 1-5, not included as purely changing clauses of the Constitution.]

ACWW Constitution 2013

Request permission to set up an ad-hoc committee to review the ACWW Constitution to ensure that it meets all of the requirements of the Charities Commission of England and Wales, and make any other changes required to bring the document up to date and bring the changes to be voted on at the 2016 Conference.

Amendments to ACWW Legal Structure 2013

Oxfordshire FWI proposes that the Board (2013 – 2016) have the power to look at the legal structure of ACWW with a view to:

- making ACWW a legal entity in its own right and
- limiting the legal liability of Trustees

and to prepare a new structure for ratification at the 2016 Conference

Individual Membership for Board & Committee Candidates 2016

Be it resolved that it is a prerequisite for any candidate seeking office as a member of the Board of ACWW, a Committee Chairman or a member of a specified committee, to hold individual membership of ACWW.

Subscriptions 2016

Be it resolved that the membership subscription for Categories I, II, III, IVa and IVb be increased to

Cat I	£105 + handling
Cat II	£64 + handling
Cat III	£53 + handling
Cat IVa	£35 + handling
Cat IVb for 3 years	£65 + handling

Constitution: To Approve the ACWW Charity Incorporation Process 2016

The members, having been informed of the incorporation process and consulted on the new constitution, hereby resolve that:

1. incorporation of the Charity ACWW into a Charitable Incorporated Organisation is in the best interests of the Charity and its beneficiaries; and
2. the trustees may use the power under Article IX d. of the ACWW Constitution to take all necessary steps to incorporate the Charity into a Charitable Incorporated Organisation, including making minor amendments only to the constitution as the Charity Commission may require and that following the incorporation the trustees may dissolve the present Charity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD RECOMMENDATIONS

Farmer Exchange Programmes 1980

Whereas farms in developing countries need technical assistance and knowledge in order to achieve the best use of their agricultural resources, and certain countries in the ACWW have the technical expertise and practical knowledge to help these developing countries with agricultural programmes, Therefore, be it recommended that societies of the ACWW press their governments to encourage the exchange of agricultural ideas and facilitate farmer exchange programmes in the best interest of agriculture.

World Food Fund 1980

Whereas world population is increasing at an alarming rate, and this factor, coupled with a demand for improved level of nutrition in the diets of people in the Third World countries will put increasing pressure on available world food supplies; and world food production is also increasing in aggregate, but annual production is unpredictable, being subject to the vagaries of climatic conditions throughout the world, and in some years there will be serious shortfalls in production to meet world food needs; Therefore be it recommended that the societies of ACWW press their governments to help establish and maintain world food funds to try to avoid mass starvation in lean years.

Preservation of Plant Material 1980

Whereas plants and plant crops are the basis of human life, and the reliability of crops depends on the availability of diverse genetic material located in all parts of the world, and the 'green revolution' is proving to be a threat to this genetic diversity throughout the world;

Therefore, be it recommended that the Member Societies of the ACWW press their governments to monitor carefully the multinational reduction of genetic material particularly as it affects crops on which they depend.

Improvements in Rural Living Conditions 1986

That ACWW Member Societies urge their governments to improve living conditions in rural areas, suggesting that more research be carried out in order that action can be taken to prevent disastrous economic crises for many farm families in the developing world, and that this recommendation be incorporated in the ACWW Plan of Work to December 1989.

Biotechnological Research 1992

That ACWW Member Societies urge their governments to redirect bio-technological research and developments so as to concentrate on the needs of small-scale farmers, especially of women.

Access to Biotechnology 1992

That ACWW Member Societies urge their governments to ensure the broadest possible access to biotechnologically engineered plants and parts thereof and not allow legal ownership that restricts the availability and reasonable use of living organisms in the interest of society as a whole.

Family Farming and Small Rural Enterprises 1995

Be it recommended that ACWW Member Societies urge their governments to give family farming and other small rural enterprises priority when allocating resources on signing international agreements.

Developments in Farming 2004

That ACWW Member Societies focus on the consequences that we see today of developments in farming and the food industry and contribute to the awareness and changes in policy through focusing on these questions.

2.1 EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Poisonous, Wild, Cultivated and House Plants 1977

Whereas, many parts of common varieties of house plants are toxic; whereas, Poisonous wild plants, many of them cultivated grow all over; whereas, many antidotes for poisonous plants are as dangerous as plants; whereas, every year fatalities are reported from poisonous plants; and whereas, information about these plants is insufficient, therefore: Resolved, that study and programmes be encouraged to inform ACWW members about poisonous, wild, cultivated and house plants; Resolved, that members assist communities in education on the poisonous plants, their characteristics and potential danger; and Resolved, that the Societies of ACWW support regulations for labelling and sale of poisonous seeds, bulbs, and plants, including a warning to notify a physician in case of symptoms of poison.

Comprehensive Health Education and Services 1977

That increased provision be made in specific areas of health education and services for the entire family, particularly in nutrition, parent education, family planning, dangers of alcohol and other drugs, hazards of smoking and overall helps for being the best that one can be.

Working with Governments 1983

That Member Societies work closely with governments, other NGOs and relevant international organizations involved in non-formal education and training in skills that will assist women to improve their living conditions, socio-economic opportunities and status.

3.1 ENVIRONMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Energy 1977

Whereas the world faces a critical shortage of energy, affecting the survival of

humanity, let us resolve to conserve our present sources and further resolve to support research for alternate sources of energy.

Reafforestation 1983

That ACWW Member Societies back up the attempts in their own countries to preserve the forests still extant to this day and if necessary to reafforest.

World Conservation Strategy 1983

That ACWW Member Societies support the aims of the World Conservation Strategy.

Preservation of Natural Resources 1983

That ACWW member societies promote and support preservation of natural resources originating in their own areas.

Protection of Natural Resources 1986

That ACWW and its Member Societies be urged to work on protection of our natural resources, such as water, land and forestry, with more common sense being used in the development of new technologies.

Trade in Endangered Species 1989

Be it recommended that ACWW Member Societies bring to the notice of their governments the importance of ratifying and enforcing the Convention of international Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora.

Our Common Future 1989

ACWW recommends members worldwide launch national campaigns for Environment and Development based on the UN Report 'Our Common Future' – a report that symbolises our last chance to ensure that there is any future at all.

Environment 1998

That ACWW urge its Member Societies to follow up and be involved in the UN Agenda 21 as ratified by 180 countries following the Rio de Janeiro Conference, 1992.

Preservation of Fish Species 1998

That ACWW ask its members to take action in their own countries on the issue of the preservation of fish species in the global coastal waters.

Environment and Animal Liberation 2004

That ACWW Member Societies encourage their governments to strengthen legislation dealing with groups and individuals who destroy crops and research laboratories or free animals under the misguided notion of protecting the environment and animals concerned.

Tree Planting 2010

The ACWW urge all ACWW Member Societies worldwide (where possible) to plant trees as a contribution towards combating climate change. This could be an individual or group project.

E-waste Recycling & Disposal 2013

In view of the ever-increasing use of electronics that pollute the environment, the members of ACWW are urged to do all they can to ensure e-waste is recycled and disposed of safely and responsibly to prevent further damage to the environment.

Regulation of the Gold Mining Industry 2016

Be it resolved that ACWW and its member organizations strongly urge their governments to regulate the gold mining industry.

4.1 HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS

Cancer 1977

That the ACWW recommends to its member organisations that they would begin to promote the earliest diagnosis of cancer of the breast and neck of the womb, through the national health education programme of the country, and/or through voluntary organisations. Special attention should be paid to this in the industrial countries where breast cancer has steadily increased.

Protection against Noise-Induced Hearing Loss 1977

Whereas, health education on noise-induced hearing loss is scant; whereas, time of exposure to noise pollution is an important factor; and whereas, noise-induced hearing loss has increased among children; therefore,
Resolved, that Societies study and promote programmes on hearing conservation education in communities, organisations and schools.

Breast Feeding 1977

That ACWW urges its affiliated societies to:

- a. encourage the attempts to increase the practise of breast-feeding in their own countries,
- b. urgently empower ACWW to strongly back up the efforts by international agencies such as UNICEF to encourage the practise of breast-feeding in developing countries.

Instant Milk Powders and Infant Formula 1980

The ACWW urges instant milk and infant formula producers to declare by word and illustration on their products:

- a. the content and quality;
- b. the importance for the child of using 100% hygienic water;

c. the risks for the child of using too little or too much milk powder or infant formula in the mixture.

Substitutes for Mother's Milk 1983

That ACWW member societies use their influence in helping to promote the 'Infant Feeding Code' adopted by WHO and UNICEF in May 1981.

Infant Feeding Code 1986

That ACWW Member Societies continue to promote the WHO 'Infant Feeding Code' of 1981 and also use their influence in those countries who have accepted the Code, so that national laws in the spirit of the Code be prepared.

Breast Cancer 1986

That ACWW members in their respective countries recommend mammographia (X-ray examination of the breasts) as an important part of health programmes for women.

Oral Rehydration Solution 1986

That ACWW Member Societies work for a mixture (as suggested by WHO) consisting of cold boiled water, salt and sugar (1 litre cold boiled water, half level teaspoon salt and 10 teaspoons of sugar) to be used instead of expensive imported drugs in curing diarrhoea diseases amongst children.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) 1989

That ACWW Member Societies support the work and use the resources of the World Health Organization and other educational initiatives (such as creating programmes of preventive education within their own countries) to help combat the AIDS epidemic.

Export of Banned Medicine 1992

That ACWW Member Societies in developed countries shall contact their government and health authorities to promote legislation against exporting to developing countries medicines which are banned in the home market.

Female Circumcision 1998

That the ACWW pressurise governments and the UN World Health Organization to ban genital mutilation in order to make the practice of female circumcision unacceptable.

Malaria 2001

That ACWW Member Societies encourage their governments and scientists to intensify their research into the prevention and treatment of malaria.

Fight against Type 2 Diabetes 2007

That ACWW member societies will encourage their national governments to: -

- Ensure that consumers have sufficient information about the importance of making nutritionally informed choices and their links to health.
- Develop legislation on food labels in order to make information about energy

- and nutrition contents easily comprehensible and comparable.
- Recognise physical activity as an essential element in prevention and treatment for obesity and closely linked non-communicable diseases.

5.1 INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploitation in Developing Countries 1980

Whereas we have a moral obligation to protect developing countries from exploitation by national and multinational corporations. Therefore, be it recommended that the societies of the ACWW press their governments to help establish the necessary agencies which would deal directly with developing countries for goods imported so that importing countries, would pay a price and secure necessary goods of quality satisfactory to the countries' requirements in order that the benefit would serve their people as well as a reasonable profit position of the corporation.

War Toys 1980

That ACWW recommends to its Member Societies and to the United Nations organisations to make a great effort to create a world-wide moulding of public opinion against modern war toys.

Peace 1983

That ACWW Member Societies:

- urge their governments to take action towards conversion of military resources for civilian use.
- encourage their governments to support a UN agreement to reduce their military costs by 5% as a first step.
- correlate and disseminate within the framework of their Constitution information concerning Peace.

Human Rights 1983

That ACWW and its Member Societies emphasise the equality of women within the home, place of employment, local community and national government.

UNICEF Week 1983

That ACWW member societies support UNICEF by celebrating a world-wide UNICEF week each year, the week of UN Day 24th October.

Trade in Endangered Species 1989

That ACWW Member Societies bring to the notice of their governments the importance of ratifying and enforcing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora.

Our Common Future 1989

That ACWW Members worldwide launch national campaigns for Environment and Development based on the United Nations Report 'Our Common Future' – a report that symbolises our last chance to ensure that there is any future at all.

Human Rights - Women and Children in Tibet 1989

That ACWW Member Societies should in no way directly or indirectly support any government programme in Tibet which involves enforced abortion, enforced sterilisation and /or infanticide as part of government birth control policy in Tibet.

Sexual Harassment 1998

That legislation should be introduced to the criminal laws of all countries, against harassment, be it physical or mental.

Humanitarian Aid 2004

That ACWW and its Member Societies work to seek international agreements among governments to reduce the conditions that impede the progress of developing countries which need to receive donated equipment, supplies and humanitarian aid.

Peace and Education 2004

That ACWW urges its Member Societies to promote peace and security by including a "culture of peace" in education so that armed conflicts will be resolved through preventative diplomacy and tolerance.

Legal Immigrant Women and Children 2004

That ACWW encourages UN bodies, governments and Member Societies to demonstrate commitment to the protection and care of legal immigrant women and children, in particular the elderly and disabled, by ensuring that the rights accorded to them are equal to those of citizens of their adopted country, with regard to living and working conditions, employment and remuneration, freedom of movement and social issues.

Illegal Immigrant Border Children 2016

Be it recommended that ACWW member societies urge their governments to develop comprehensive plans to identify and care for illegal immigrant border children as to their safety, health and education.

Refugees 2016

ACWW calls for all governments affected by the current refugee crisis impacting Africa, Europe and Asia to afford such compassion, humanity and assistance as is necessary to those refugees who find themselves in this situation.

6.1 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RECOMMENDATIONS

Use of Radioactive Material 1977

That the ACWW urge world authorities to hasten the time when radioactive material is used only for medical and purely non-military scientific purposes.

Exploration of Space: Land, Air and Sea 1977

That members of ACWW become informed on studies and exploration of land, air and sea space, as well as information about potential life and existence on other planets and on the sea bed.

Pollution and Energy 1977

In view of the seriousness of pollution and the fact that there is insufficient knowledge of the side effects of nuclear energy, that we press for the increased development of solar energy and the investigation of the storage of energy.

Nuclear Power 1986

That ACWW urge its Member Societies to demand that their governments take every precaution towards the utmost security in the generation of nuclear power for energy and that assurances also be given by their respective governments that the public be informed about all kinds of emergency situations that might occur. ACWW also urges member societies to make a concerted effort to inform their members of all aspects of nuclear power.

Artificial Procreation & Experiments on Human Embryos 1989

That ACWW Member Societies urge their governments to legislate on the new techniques of human artificial procreation and the experiments carried out on human embryos.

7.1 SOCIAL POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Economic Value of Women's Work 1977

Recalling the World Conference of International Women's Year, and bearing in mind the outline of Conference decisions, and noting the point of the Minimum Targets in the World Plan of Action, ACWW; Strongly urges all States to take appropriate measures in recognising the economic value of women's work in the home, in domestic food production, marketing and voluntary activities not traditionally remunerated.

Laws Affecting the Family 1977

That the communities be encouraged to improve and provide laws for the care and protection of families, making families aware of their rights and responsibilities under the laws now existing.

Family Viewing Time on Television 1977

Whereas, Families have no control over time of day for programmes of TV; whereas, Most families are together at mealtime and early evening; and Whereas, some programmes are

suitable for family viewing, therefore Resolved that Societies support efforts to place programmes around mealtimes and early evening that contribute to cultural enrichment and education of family, particularly children.

Women's Organisations 1977

That women's organisations be encouraged and women be encouraged to align with organisations in professional fields and volunteer groups that presently exist for men and women.

Status of Women 1977

Considering the technical and economic improvements in rural communities do not always involve an improvement of the status of women, all ACWW Societies are requested to pay attention to this phenomenon and to draw the attention of the relevant bodies to it.

Violence as Entertainment 1980

As violence is being used more and more commercially, therefore the ACWW urges the member societies to work against the use of violence in daily press, television and films.

Family Disasters 1980

As the economic value of the work done by homemakers in the home is not recognised, ACWW urges its member organisations to secure families from economic disasters when a non-supporter, husband or wife, e.g. is killed or hit by illness.

Equality of Women 1983

That ACWW Member Societies emphasise the equality of women within the home, place of employment, local community and national government.

Aid for Visually Handicapped 1983

That during the decade of the handicapped, ACWW member societies urge their respective governments to have their bank currency notes issued in a manner to enable them to be identified by touch for the benefit of poorly sighted persons and the blind.

Human Rights 1983

That ACWW and its member societies work in all possible ways for the implementation of the terms of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Discrimination 1983

That ACWW Member Societies work against discrimination between sexes, races and nations.

Discrimination against Women 1986

That ACWW Member Societies in those countries who have not yet ratified the 'UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women' of 1979 urge their respective governments to ratify and implement the Convention.

Women and Unpaid Work 1986

That ACWW urge its Member Societies to pressurise their respective governments to reflect the unpaid work of women and family members in the GNP.

Pornography 1986

That ACWW Member Societies work hard against pornography and use their influence to urge governments to impose stricter measures to control the use of obscene words and descriptions of sexual aberrations so prevalent in books, plays, films and on the radio, television and video.

Child Care 1992

That the members of each ACWW society study the conditions of the children in their own country to ensure that their health and safety are protected; that they are receiving appropriate care, including day care if necessary; and that parents are given assistance and training to enable them to provide physical, mental and emotional support to their children. AND that those societies then take the necessary actions to make their communities and countries wholesome environments for children where they can grow to become productive adults with sound minds and healthy bodies.

Debt Burden in Developing Countries 1995

ACWW Member Societies urge their governments to adopt the principle of the Rio Declaration of Environment 1992, that all states and all people shall co-operate in the essential task of eradicating poverty and relieving their debt burden as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

Land Ownership 1995

That governments legislate and implement the right for women who are the tillers of the land to own the land either individually or communally.

Fairtrade Policies 1995

That ACWW Member Societies urge governments to implement Fairtrade policies, particularly with regard to non-tariff barriers.

Rights of Rural Women 1995

That members of ACWW undertake advocacy to ensure the rights of rural women, especially land rights, and their access and control of other community resources, such as water and energy.

Older Women 1995

Be it recommended that, taking into account the cultural differences in the various countries, the following items are placed on the political agendas:

- a. Recognition of the importance of the specific contribution of older women to society;
- b. Improvement of their social position.

Parenthood and Family Life 2001

That ACWW through its Member Societies and their individual members work for the preparation for partnership, parenthood and family life as an ongoing process, starting in the family and continuing at all levels of education throughout life.

Pension Plan for Carers 2001

That ACWW member organisations should do their utmost to convince their governments of the financial value of full-time work done at home. This should guarantee equality between work done outside the home and the work of caring at home for the young, disabled and the old, to be recognised by the provision of pension rights.

Women's Role in Decision Making 2007

That ACWW focuses strongly on the importance of empowering women to take part in decision making. Through active participation, women will contribute to sustainable development and have an important influence and impact on society.

8.1 ACWW BUSINESS RECOMMENDATIONS

Extension Work 1977

That the consolidation and greater involvement of existing Member Societies be one of the prime factors in the work of the Area Vice-Presidents; membership of ACWW to be encouraged in new groups only when such groups are ready for the responsibility membership entails.

Regional Conferences 1977

That Areas may hold Regional Conferences arranged to suit their particular circumstances and where possible should consider a basic Agenda prepared by Central Office, with recommendations from ACWW Standing Committees, plus any items relating to their particular Area and recommendations from their own Member Societies.

Programme Priorities 1983

That Member Societies give particular priority in their programme to the following:

1. Literacy
2. Health Education including Family Planning
3. Nutrition/Home Economics
4. Agricultural training and development
5. Income generating activities
6. Water and Sanitation
7. Civic Consciousness/Community Involvement

Technical Co-operation 1983

That ACWW (Committees and Officers) should encourage workshops/seminars and area conference/meetings, for the exchange of technical know-how/appropriate technology as well as exchange programmes, study visits and short term courses.

International Officer 1983

That ACWW Member Societies consider appointing an International Officer who would be a two- way channel of communication for UN information.

ACWW Day Worldwide 1989

That an ACWW Day be held worldwide on April 29 or during the last week of April each year to promote and publicise ACWW.

Conference Badge 1989

That in future it be obligatory to include the name of ACWW and the year on the Conference Badge.

Pennies for Friendship 1989

That ACWW Member Societies pledge to increase the giving of Pennies for Friendship by thirty per cent during the Triennium.

ACWW Board and Committee Members to hold ACWW Individual Membership 2010

That it is a prerequisite for any candidate seeking office as a member of the Board of ACWW or a Specific Committee to hold Individual membership of ACWW.

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Notes:

In 1989, a Resolution was passed to rescind the decision of the previous Conference to set money aside to establish a capital fund for administration. Neither resolution reprinted here.

In 1989 an urgency Resolution passed at the previous conference regarding Tibet was changed to a recommendation as outwith the rules.

In various years, some of the more detailed resolutions and recommendations pertaining to the constitution are not reproduced here as they are reflected in the Constitution or Bye-Laws subsequently adopted and put into practice. (see 1989 and 1977 for examples).



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