

News

- Ghana Targets the Tourism Industry** 53secs.  
*Ghana's national tourism development plan yields results.*
- More Illiterates in the World Today** 1min. 37secs.  
*Nearly one billion people will enter the new millennium unable to read or write.*
- Exploding the Myths about Ageing** 2mins. 42secs.  
*The World Health Day 1999 celebrates active ageing with global awareness campaigns and policy initiatives.*
- Rhino Populations are on the Increase** 52secs.  
*WWF Rhino Conservation programme is proving successful as the populations of the endangered Black and White rhinos increase.*

Features

- Israeli Beekeepers Urge Nigerians to Keep Bees.** 3mins. 6secs.  
*Visiting Israeli beekeepers find great potential in Nigeria for producing honey.*
- Danger: A World Water War Looming** 3mins. 7secs.  
*Nations may fight over water in the future unless something is done urgently to manage what is left in a sustainable manner.*
- New Research Initiative against Malaria.** 1min. 38secs.  
*Wellcome Trust invests over US\$700,000 to combat malaria disease in Africa.*
- Commonwealth Helps Uganda Uplift Women.** 2mins. 46secs.  
*Uganda is the best place to be for gender issues today.*

Special Features

- Historical Quotations on Conservation and Development...**
- The Code of Hammurabi.** 26secs.
- ...Albert Einstein. 15mins.
- ...Anonymous. 6secs.
- ...Charles Lindbergh 6secs.
- ...A Malagasy Proverb 3secs.
- ...Mencius, a Disciple of Confucius 49secs.

Useful Quickfacts

- Free Money from Mother Nature** 18secs.  
*Some farmers have it easy in Israel*
- The Sting of Life.** 56secs.  
*Find out why beekeepers believe that they live longer than other people do.*
- 1900s: The Century of Galloping Consumption.** 19secs.  
*Will the 1900s be remembered as the age of uncontrolled use of earth's resources?*

**Freshwater Pollution.** 21secs.

*America is blessed with the largest freshwater resource, but dumps huge amounts of waste in it.*

**An Ageless Problem.** 15secs.

*The ancient Egyptians can teach us, their descendants, a couple of things about water management.*

**Everybody Lives Downstream** 11secs.

*Water makes us neighbours.*

**“Population Ageing.”** 32secs.

*Women are having fewer children as the life span of people increases.*

**Malnutrition.** 6secs.

*One in every five persons is malnourished.*

**Alcohol Abuse.** 15secs.

*Advanced countries can't seem to control alcoholism in their societies.*

Children's Section

**The Gardeners of the Ant World.** 2mins. 48secs.

*Some types of ants grow their own food, just like human beings do.*

**How Hare Made Life Safer For Animals** 3mins. 23secs.

*Brave little Hare saves the animal kingdom from the terror of a silent hunter.*

**Do You Know Any Plant That Feeds on Living Things?** 2mins. 14secs.

*Learn about plants that catch and eat animals.*

Women's Issues

**Quotations from Nigerian Women on the Move**

**Support for a Female Councillor.** 42secs.

**Self-Interest, not Gender, Matters.** 13secs.

**The Grain Seller's Choice for President.** 15secs.

**A Vote for Democracy in the Home.** 54secs.

## *News*

### **Ghana Targets the Tourism Industry**

**53secs.**

A programme started in the 1990s to boost its tourism in Ghanaian has proved successful, and spurred them to set new targets. The programme aimed to increase the number of visitors to Ghana to 370,000 by 1995. According to the Ministry of Tourism, 300,000 tourists visited Ghana in 1996, generating a revenue of about ₵23,000,000,000 (23 billion naira). This target was achieved through aggressive marketing and stability in government, the report said.

Encouraged by the result, the ministry has embarked on a 15-year national tourism development plan. Details of this plan are not yet available, but it would involve other sectors of the Ghanaian economy to encourage quick and comfortable tourist visits to Ghana.

*Newslink Africa.*

### **More Illiterates in the World Today**

**1min. 37secs.**

One in every six people in the world would enter the new millennium unable to read a book or even sign their name, according to a recent report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

In its annual survey, "State of the World's Children 1999", UNICEF said that the growing number of illiterates are mostly women. They not only lack the basic knowledge to operate a computer, but are also unable to understand a simple application form. This is so at a time when modern technology is making ideas and knowledge available, faster to more people than ever before.

According to the UNICEF report, there are a number of reasons for this high rate of illiteracy occurring mostly in the developing world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Many children cannot afford education because they work full time. Others have no school to attend, or the school may be located too far from home or lack books, supplies and well-trained teachers.

National poverty is an additional reason. The world's poorest countries carry a debt burden of about 200 trillion naira, making it extremely difficult for them to invest in education.

UNICEF has said that to achieve education for all children, the world must spend ₵630 billion each year for the next 10 years.

*Agitprop News.*

### **Exploding the Myths about Ageing**

**2mins. 42secs.**

Older people will grab world headlines this year, from April 7, when the World Health Day and the International Year of Older Persons is launched. The theme this year,

“Active Ageing makes a difference,” recognises that it is important for older people to go on playing important roles in society, uninhibited by the stigma associated with old age.

There are 580 million people over 60 years of age, and 355 million of them are in the developing world. By 2020 there will be over 1,000 million people over 60 years with 700 million in the third world.

In a publication to commemorate the World Health Day 99, Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Director General of the World Health Organisation (WHO), said that the ageing of the global population is one of the biggest challenges and great opportunities facing the world in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

“Older people are often viewed as a homogenous group from mainly industrialised countries, who no longer contribute to their families and societies, and may even be a burden,” she said. “The truth could not be more different. The majority of older people prove these notions wrong every day, and it is an example that inspired the WHO to focus on ageing,” Dr. Brundtland added.

WHO’s strategy to raise awareness of the issue include establishment of a “Global Movement for Active Ageing” – a network of people interested in moving policies and practices towards active ageing – and the “Global Embrace” programme, a series of walk events spanning the entire globe.

The walks start in New Zealand at the beginning of the day on October 2<sup>nd</sup>. It will be staged at groups of cities at set times within the same time zones around the world.

Among the policy action points that WHO would promote during the year are balanced nutrition and health activities for girls and women, breastfeeding, immunisation programmes and sanitary environments. There will be campaigns to ban advertising of certain products including milk powder for babies, tobacco and alcohol. Others include legislation against gender and age discrimination, and increase in awareness education about health, nutrition, exercises in all spheres of social life.

*WHO*

### **Rhino Populations are on the Increase**

**52secs.**

The highly endangered Black and White rhinos now look certain to survive. New estimates show that both species are slowly increasing in their closely guarded habitats in Southern Africa.

Poaching and civil strife in the region had caused the Black rhino population to crash from 65,000 animals in 1970 to about 2,000 in the mid-1990s. The number has now increased to over 2,500. The White rhino population has also increased by about 1,000 to 8,500.

According to WWF – worldwide Fund for Nature, the recovery of these rhino species shows that they can be conserved if adequate safeguards and conservation strategies are implemented in the countries where rhinos still remain.

### *Features*

#### **Danger: A World Water War Looming**

**3mins. 7secs.**

As the population of the earth races to its 6 billion people mark on October 12, 1999, human survival faces an even greater danger. This is due to the rapidly diminishing quantity and quality of freshwater available for consumption globally. According to Klaus Topher, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the world is faced with an explosive international crisis.

“Major clashes over dwindling supplies of water may well constitute the source of future conflicts between nations,” he said last month in a statement to commemorate the World Water Day.

Although 70 percent of the earth’s surface is covered with water, nearly all of it (97%) is salt water, and not useful for people’s domestic needs, such as in cooking, drinking, washing, and the industry. Less than 1 percent is fresh-water found in rivers, lakes, and groundwater that often straddle international boundaries. The rest is preserved as glaciers and icecaps.

“With finite freshwater resources on the one hand, and an increasing demand on the other, the need to protect and manage water resources properly has never been greater,” Topher said.

Freshwater resources are also becoming increasingly polluted. About 80 percent of all diseases and one third of all deaths in developing countries are caused by contaminated water. It is estimated that 25 million people die each year from diseases caused by unsafe drinking water and lack of water for sanitation and hygiene. More than half is young children.

Arid and semi-arid regions of the world would be the worse hit by the impending crisis. Coastal regions and mega-cities such as Lagos will also be badly affected.

To avert the crisis UNEP has proposed a new initiative, which would bring all stakeholders into a co-ordinated action to increase public understanding of the problem, and agree on solutions.

Meanwhile UNEP has started an inventory of the state of freshwater resources. It would also identify the key problems involved and develop economic, legal and institutional instruments for sustainable use.

Another UN agency, the World Water Council has established a World Commission on Water to develop a common global vision for the use of freshwater in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

UNEP, in collaboration with TVE – Television Trust for the Environment, has produced films and publications as tools to raise awareness of the problems. One of the films, *Everybody Lives Downstream*, is available for dubbing at the offices of Communicating for Change, 5A, Adeyemo Alakija Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.

*UNEP*

**Israeli Beekeepers Urge Nigerians to Keep Bees. 3mins. 6secs.**

Two Israelis drove from Yankari in Bauchi State to Abuja and were fascinated by the wide expanse of bushes and trees that they saw along the road. Looking wistfully at the landscape, one of them later recalled the feelings that he had.

“I saw millions of dollars sitting on top of trees. All we need are the bees to and bring them into our pockets,” he said.

Ami Maimise got a pleasant burst of laughter from his audience last month, when he narrated this anecdote at a lecture organised by the Israeli Embassy and the Shalom Club. The lecture was held at Commerce House on Lagos Island.

Ami Maimise and his co-lecturer David Gertel who were on a three-week lecture tour of Nigeria, are beekeepers. They believe that a beekeeper could make more money in Nigeria than in Israel – or even anywhere else in the world.

“Nigeria is free from all known bee-keeping diseases in the world,” David Gertel said, adding that, “Nigerian’s can cash in on the global honey market now.” He buttressed this claim by pointing out that beekeeping is distressed by severe attacks of diseases nearly every where else in the world.

“A major disease attack reduced Israel’s hives from 100,000 to 30,000 recently. An attack destroyed all hives in Britain some time ago, and is wreaking havoc in the U.S.A.,” David said, adding that there have been major incidences also in Europe, Asia, East Africa and Australia.

Some of the diseases have become resistant to known drugs. This is alarming to the industry, David and Ami said.

To avoid diseases affecting the industry in Nigeria, they advised Nigerian beekeepers to avoid the importation of bees from outside the country, and to learn to harvest honey in the wild without killing the bees.

Beekeeping is part of modern agriculture because several agricultural crops must have pollination to fruit. Insects are responsible for pollination. But David pointed out that there are not enough insects to do so, because the use of insecticides to treat crops also kills the insects that help to pollinate them. Beekeepers in Israel sometimes truck their bees to farms to help pollinate crops and make honey at the same time.

Other benefits of beekeeping highlighted at the lecture include: nature conservation because beekeepers protect trees and plants their bees feed on; enriched diet from eating honey; increased income and added value to social occasions where honey is served.

*Obasi Ogbonnaya*

### **New Research Initiative against Malaria.**

**1min. 38secs.**

Nearly one million dollars has been invested in a new research to fight malaria and other diseases in Africa. The investment was made by UK-based foundation, Wellcome Trust. The research will be conducted from the Queen Elizabeth Central Teaching Hospital, in Blantyre, Malawi.

The research is focused on severe malaria cases in children, pregnant women and newborn babies, as well as in semi-immune adults. Work is also being done on meningitis and HIV-positive Malawian adults, anaemia in pregnant women and viral diarrhoea in children.

The aim is to reduce sickness and deaths due to these diseases. According to Dr. Richard Lane, Programme Director for Tropical initiatives at Wellcome Trust, “the research results have not only added to the growth of published research from developing countries, but also to the management of life threatening diseases.” He also hoped that the joint work with Malwians would help develop the skills of their scientists and clinicians.

Other partners in the research include the University of Liverpool, which designed the research centre, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and the College of Medicine of the University of Malawi. Wellcome’s partnership with Malawi in medical research is over a decade old. It has made important contributions to the World Health Organisations recommendation for the treatment of malaria.

*Newslink Africa*

### **Commonwealth Helps Uganda Uplift Women.**

**2mins. 46secs.**

“Ugandan women have decided not to tolerate injustice any longer.” So reads a recent news report on gender issues in Uganda. And if the history of gender awareness and gender positioning in that country is anything to go by, the women are likely to have their way.

The target of their grievance is the controversial issue of land ownership. If a man dies, his family immediately inherits his property, and his wife is left with nothing.

Already Female members of the Ugandan parliament have taken a firm stand against this custom and are supporting a Land Reform Bill currently before parliament. The Bill stipulates that women should be given co-ownership over matrimonial property.

Women are represented at all levels of government and have established an array of vocal civic groups in Uganda. President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, appointed a female vice president, Dr. Specioza Kazibwe, to demonstrate his supports for women’s emancipation in his country. He is expected to support this latest drive for more equality for women in the Uganda family.

If the considerable power women appear to have in Uganda is a surprise in Africa, the explanation goes back to 1991 when Africa's first Department for Women and Gender Studies was established at Kampala's Makerere University to run a Masters degree course in women studies. The department was established with aid from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC).

The department currently has 33 students on the programme and plans to establish an undergraduate programme in October. However, most of the students are working women and social activists who need to improve their activities. So, short-term evening classes have been established to train a wider community of people to develop awareness of gender issues.

Experts funded by the Commonwealth to train the women are amazed by their achievements in such a short time.

"I'm being educated by everything that's happening here," Clare Bishop, a British agricultural economist said. Her colleague, Rosemarie McNairn added that "As far as Uganda goes, gender issues and gender activism are far more advanced here than in some industrialised countries. Uganda is one of the most fascinating places to be for gender issues."

*Newslink Africa.*

### *Useful Quickfacts*

#### **Free Money from Mother Nature**

**18secs.**

Did you know that Israeli farmers earn over =N=900,000,000 annually just by keeping bees? And you don't even need land or water to keep bees! The first farmers association in Israel, formed more than 60 years ago, was actually a bee-keeping organisation.

*Obasi Ogbonnaya.*

#### **The Sting of Life.**

**56secs.**

Would you like to get stung by a bee? You probably wouldn't. But we believe that you'd change your mind after this fact. Beekeepers believe that bee venom actually prolongs human life. Although this notion may come as surprise to you, it has actually translated into big business elsewhere. So, to live a little longer, a bee can sting you. We are not sure whether a few more stings will translate into a few more extra years added.

You may say that not everyone can afford to be stung, and that people have been stung to death in the past. Yes. However, for about =N=1,000,000 you could buy one gram of bee venom and ... live it up!

*Obasi Ogbonnaya*

#### **1900s: The Century of Galloping Consumption.**

**19secs.**

The 1900s would be remembered as the age of phenomenal growth in the consumption of the earth's finite resources. Statistics show that the global economy grew 20-fold, fossil

fuel consumption 30-fold, industrial activity grew 50-fold, and the human population more than tripled.

*UNEP.*

### **Freshwater Pollution.**

**21secs.**

The Great Lakes basin is the world's largest freshwater ecosystem. And to keep it so, as well as maintain a navigable depth of water for ships, about four million cubic meters of sediments are dredged from them. Over half of the sediments constitute hazardous wastes.

*UNEP*

### **An Ageless Problem.**

**15secs.**

The desire to meet demand for water to drink, cook and produce goods appears to have always demanded ingenuity. In 3,000BC Pharaoh Menes of Egypt dammed River Nile and diverted its course.

*UN*

### **Everybody Lives Downstream**

**11secs.**

Nearly 40 percent of the world's five billion people lives alongside international rivers, and depend on international agreements to ensure their water supply.

*UN*

### **“Population Ageing.”**

**32secs.**

More people in the world are living to reach old age while fewer children are being born. This tendency which is known as population ageing seems to be the trend for the future. It has been noticed in countries in Europe, North and South America and Asia where fertility rates (that is the total number of children a woman is expected to have) have decreased from about 6 to 2.

*WHO*

### **Malnutrition.**

**7secs.**

About 900 million people worldwide went to bed daily, without a balanced diet in the 1990s

*WHO*

### **Alcohol Abuse.**

**15secs.**

According to the report on “The Global Burden of Disease” released in 1996, alcohol is the leading cause of male disability in industrialised countries, and fourth largest cause in men in developing countries.

*WHO*

## *Children's Section*

### **The Gardeners of the Ant World.**

**2mins. 48secs.**

What do you think ants eat? Your left over food, dead insects, animals or even wood. But did you know that some ants actually grow their own food?

The leafcutter ants of Central and South America grow the fungi they eat. They work just like farmers, using their powerful saw-toothed jaws to cut fresh leaves from plants for growing fungi.

The leafcutter ant is not the only ant that grows fungi. But it is the only one that exploits living plants to grow its food. Others fungus-growing ants cultivate their fungi with dead organic matter such as insect corpses or withered plants.

How do they do it? Like other ants, the leafcutters have their own 'caste' system. The largest workers are the foragers who find the leaves and saw through them using their vibrating mandibles. The sound of the sawing attracts other ants to the site to finish off the job. The crescent-shaped bits of leaf are then carried back to a special growing chamber in the underground nest.

Then ants belonging to another 'caste' chew the bits into pulp and add some enzyme-rich fecal fluid as fertiliser. This is the soil in which a small amount of fungus from older chambers is planted. As the fungus grows, spreading like frost over the soil, yet other ants clean and weed the garden. Finally the 'crops' are harvested for all the family to eat.

Interestingly, the leafcutter is a wise farmer. Although about 15 percent of all South America rainforest leaf production is removed by leafcutter ants, they seldom strip a tree bare. As fungi are grown, fungicidal chemicals are also produced. And to avoid getting too much of any type of fungicidal chemicals (which may stop the growth of fungus in their garden) the ants constantly use a variety of leaves from different plants for their gardening.

They are also environment friendly farmers. In the process of building huge underground nests up to five metres deep and over 10 metre in diameter, leafcutter ants turn over and aerate large quantities of earth, creating better soil for plants and trees to grow. But people treat these ants as crop pests and kill them with insecticides.

*WWF*

### **How Hare Made Life Safer For Animals**

**3mins. 23secs.**

Once upon a time, Lion had a gentle voice, not very loud at all, and so he was able to catch and eat the other animals without much trouble. This, of course, greatly worried the other animals, since they never knew when Lion was on the hunt. They decided to hold a meeting to find a way of somehow making Lion less dangerous.

They talked for a long time, but none of them could think of anything. Hare, always the imaginative one, then had a bright idea.

"I know a way that would make Lion's voice like the terrible thunder of a summer's storm," he said, "and then we would always know when he was coming." The other animals all agreed that it was a marvellous idea. But how was Hare going to manage such a thing? Hare just winked and set out on his difficult task.

Eventually, Hare found Lion resting beneath a shady umbrella tree, and approaching him carefully, saying, “O great one, I am truly most unhappy to bring you bad news, but your brother is very ill and requests to see you at once.” Lion was dreadfully upset to hear this news, and told Hare to lead him to his brother as fast as possible.

Hare then took Lion for miles and miles around the Bush and after several hours Lion (who, after all, had been disturbed during his morning sleep) was so weary he could go no further. He lay down in a shady spot and slept.

Now, with the help of a honey guide bird, the crafty Hare found a nest of wild bees in a tree not too far away. After following the required custom of leaving a good piece of honey comb as a “thank you” for the little bird, Hare took some of the honey and dribbled it all over the paws and head of the sleeping lion. Hare then ran off to some thick bushes nearby and hid.

When the bees returned home and saw that someone had raided their hive, they were terribly angry. They soon found Lion sleeping nearby, with honey all over his paws and face. In a raging swarm, the bees attacked him, and Lion was stung so many times and was in such pain that his soft cries soon swelled to a thunderous roar that could be heard for miles around!

That is the story of how Lion’s voice changed forever. The animals were very grateful to Hare because, from then on, they could hear Lion’s roar from a long way away, and be warned that the king of beasts was on the hunt.

*When Hippo was Hairy*

**Do You Know Any Plant That Feeds on Living Things?                      2mins. 14secs.**

We do. There are plants that feed on insects, reptiles and birds. They are called ‘carnivorous plants.’ Their flowers are very large and bright and sticky or slippery.

An example of a carnivorous plant is the Venus Flytrap. It is an insect eater. It has three little hairs growing on the top of the ‘trap.’ When an insect touches one of them the trap closes and shuts it inside, like a cage. Then the plant digests it with special juices. Many types of plants that eat insects are found in marshy places in the rain forests of South America.

You may be sad to know that Venus Flytraps are endangered plants, and may disappear completely soon. This is because they are exported from their natural habitats to other countries where people buy them to keep as ‘pets.’ Many of them die because they are in a strange environment. Others die from over feeding because people like to watch their traps working.

There is another plant in this category. This one is called the pitcher plant because that is what its flowers look like. A ‘Pitcher’ is a large cup used for fetching water. The plants are found mostly in Asia, where some are so large that they can trap mice, frogs and even small birds.

The plant attracts its prey by making rich nectar around the opening of the pitcher-like flower. When the prey lands to suck the nectar, it becomes stuck. As it struggles, it falls to the bottom of the pitcher and drowns in the plant's digestive juice.

Scientists tell us that carnivorous plants grow in places where the soil is not very good. The living things they catch provide them with minerals that are missing from the soil.

*Chongololo*

### *Special Features*

#### **Historical Quotations on Conservation and Development...**

...ON DEVELOPMENT

##### **The Code of Hammurabi.**

**26secs.**

"If anyone be too lazy to keep his dam in proper condition, and does not keep it so; if then the dam breaks and all the fields are flooded, then shall he in whose dam the break occurred be sold for money and the money shall replace the corn which he has caused to be ruined."

*UN/ Sumerian and Babylonian water law (1750BC)*

...ON CONSERVATION

##### **Albert Einstein.**

**15mins.**

"Concern for man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavours in order that the creation of our minds shall be a blessing and not a curse."

*WWF*

##### **Anonymous.**

**6secs.**

"Conservation is intelligent co-operation with nature."

*WWF*

##### **Charles Lindbergh (1968)**

**6secs.**

"I don't think there is anything more important than conservation, with the exception of human survival, and the two are so closely interlaced that it is hard to separate one from the other."

*WWF*

##### **Malagasy Proverb.**

**3secs.**

"An empty stomach has no ears."

*WWF*

##### **Mencius (372-289BC)**

**49secs.**

"The Bull Mountain was covered by lovely trees. But it is near the capital of a great state. People came with their axes and choppers; they cut the woods down, and the mountain has lost its beauty. Yet even so, the day air and night air came to it, rain and dew

moistened it till here and there fresh sprouts began to grow. But soon the cattle and the sheep came along and browsed on them, and in the end the mountain became gaunt and bare as it is now. And seeing it thus gaunt and bare, people imagined that it was woodless from the start.”

*WWF*

## ***Women's Issues***

### **Quotations from “Nigerian Women on the Move”...**

...EMPOWERING WOMEN FOR PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC LIFE.

#### **Support for a Female Councillor**

**42secs.**

“A woman councillor of Abi local government area did not belong to the party that produced the chairperson and majority of the executive council office holders. They put her aside and did not give her a position that would expose her and give her more challenges. They sent a word to the Voice of Women and we took up the matter. She was taken to the tribunal. We were there, and based on our efforts, the matter was struck off. She is now allowed to work freely in the Abi council.”

*Anne Oden – VOW & NCWRA*

#### **Self-interest, Not Gender, Matters**

**13secs.**

“If I put a woman in the government house, it is only because I feel that the woman can correct certain problems that might affect me and my family.”

*Halima Isa, United Women's Association*

...ON DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

#### **The Grain Seller's Choice for President**

**15secs.**

“I won't mind a woman president because I have seen men handle the affairs of the country, but I have not seen any positive change. Maybe a woman can do it better.”

*Mariam Sule, grain seller, United Women's Association*

#### **A Vote for Democracy in the Home**

**54secs.**

“Democracy and governance start from the home. In Nigeria, they do not like a wife to have female children. After the third female child in succession, the man may not go to the hospital to see his wife if she delivers another female child. In fact he may go and find another wife.

“We now let the men know that girls can take care of their families more than men. For instance, in Nigeria, if a man marries and his mother falls ill it is his sisters (whether married or not) who will care for her. Women are even more useful than men are. There is nothing that a man can do that a woman cannot do.”

*V.A. Bedu, Co-ordinator Community Women and Development*

*Acronyms*

<b>CTFC:</b>	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation
<b>TVE:</b>	Television Trust for the Environment
<b>UN:</b>	United Nations
<b>UNEP:</b>	United Nations Environmental Programme
<b>WHO:</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>WWF:</b>	World Wide Fund for Nature.