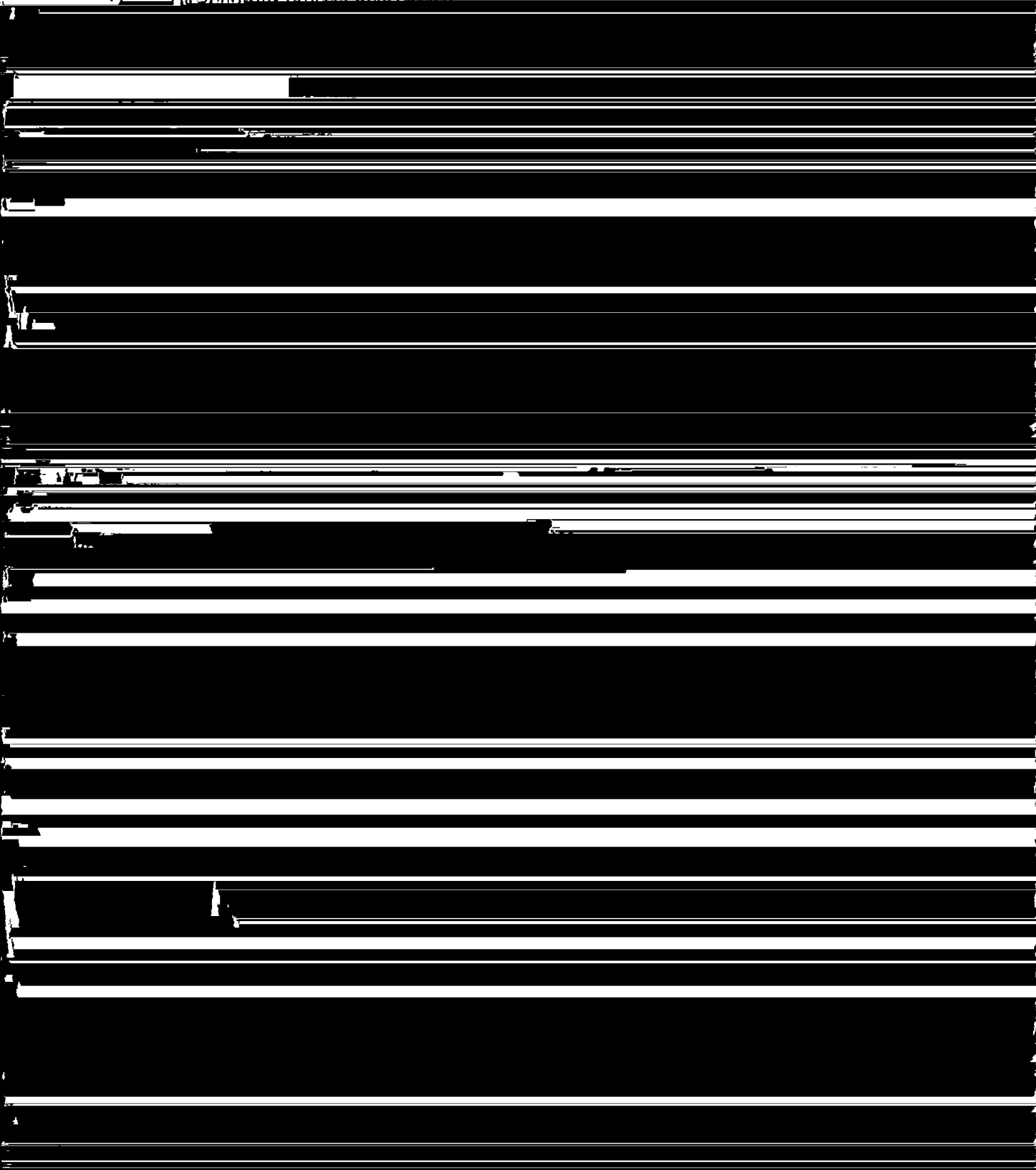


INTRODUCTION

1. At its fifty-ninth session the Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) decided to ~~organize a meeting at the intergovernmental level, at the request of the General Assembly, in~~

III. ELECTION OF OFFICERS (agenda item 2)

11 The following officers were elected:



A. Women and the economy (agenda item 5)

(a) Employability

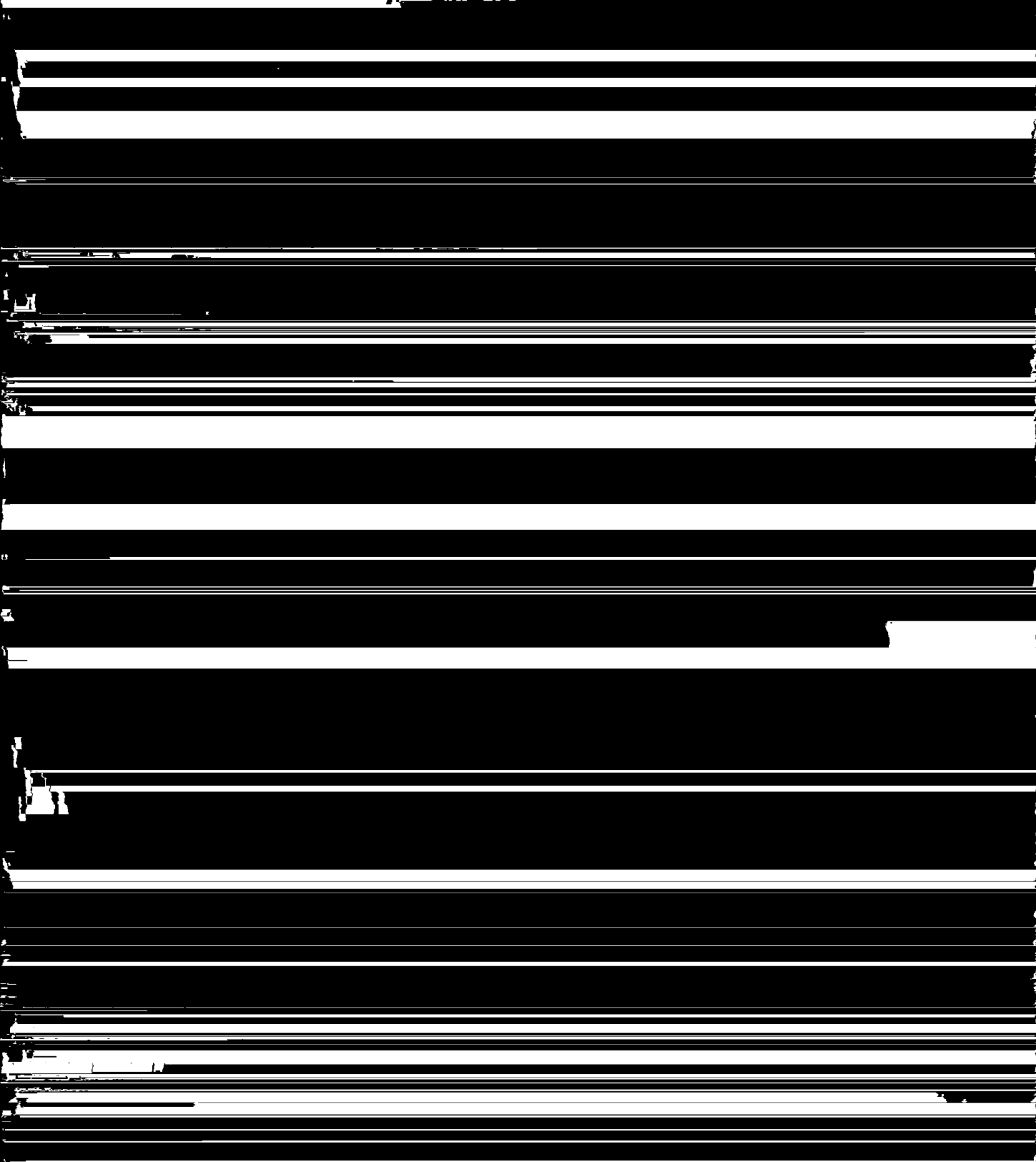
16. Chaired by Ms. Patricia Schulz, (Vice-Chairperson of the Meeting). Panellists: Ms. Marta Turk President, Economic Commission of the National Council of the Republic of Slovenia; Ms.

Jirka Marinova, KARAT Coalition; Ms. Jill Rubery, Professor, Manchester Business School, University of Manchester, United Kingdom; Ms. Eva Fodor, Professor, Central European

be held during the forty-ninth Session of the Commission in the Status of Women from 28

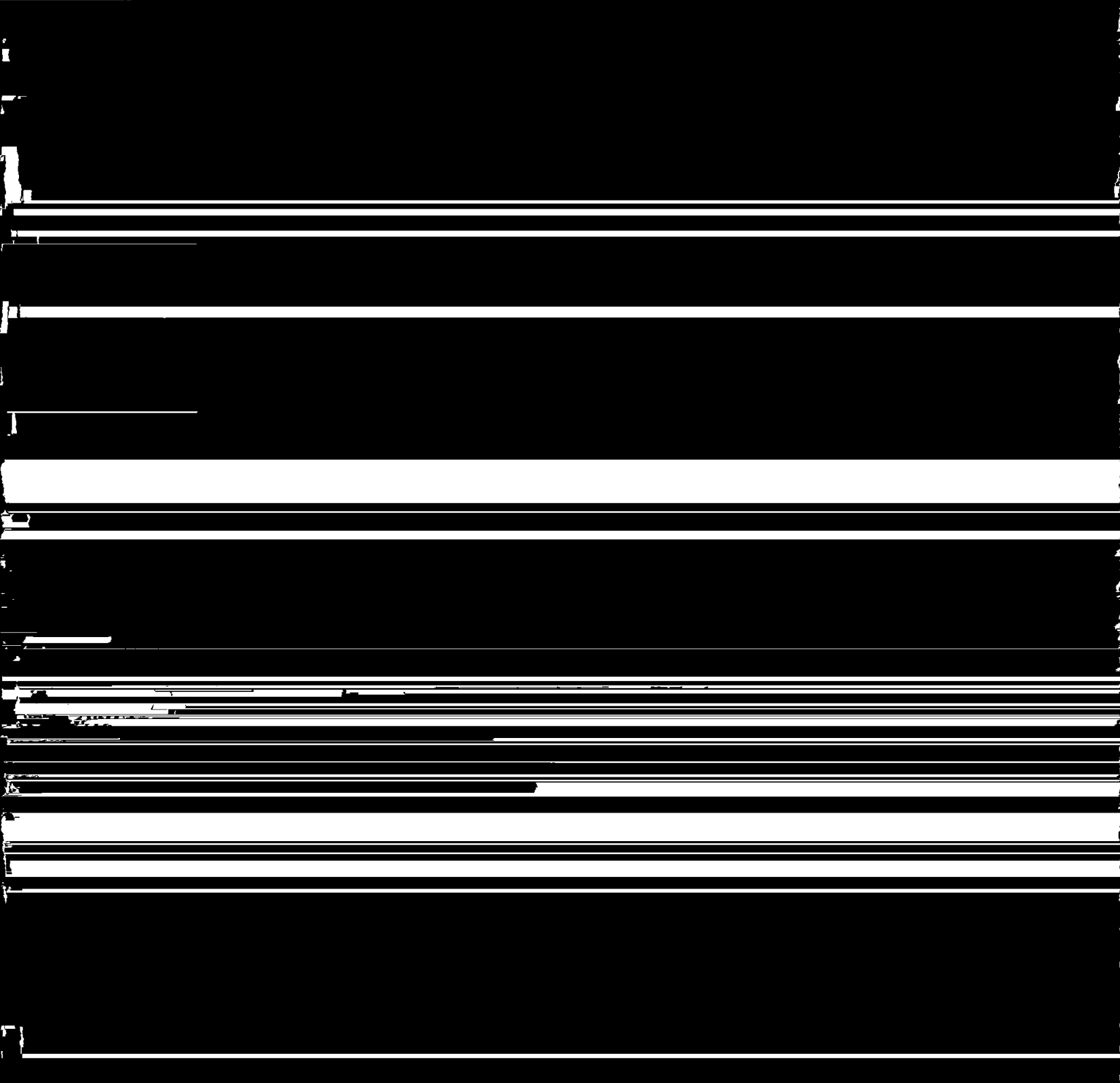
ANNEX 1

CHLOROPICOLINE CONCLUSIONS



CIS, especially in the area of employability and social protection. The meeting recognized the full diversity of women's and girls' experiences and that the situations of different groups of women and girls, as recognized in the Beijing Platform for Action, need to be specifically addressed, particularly with respect to varying degrees of empowerment, disadvantage and enjoyment of their human rights.

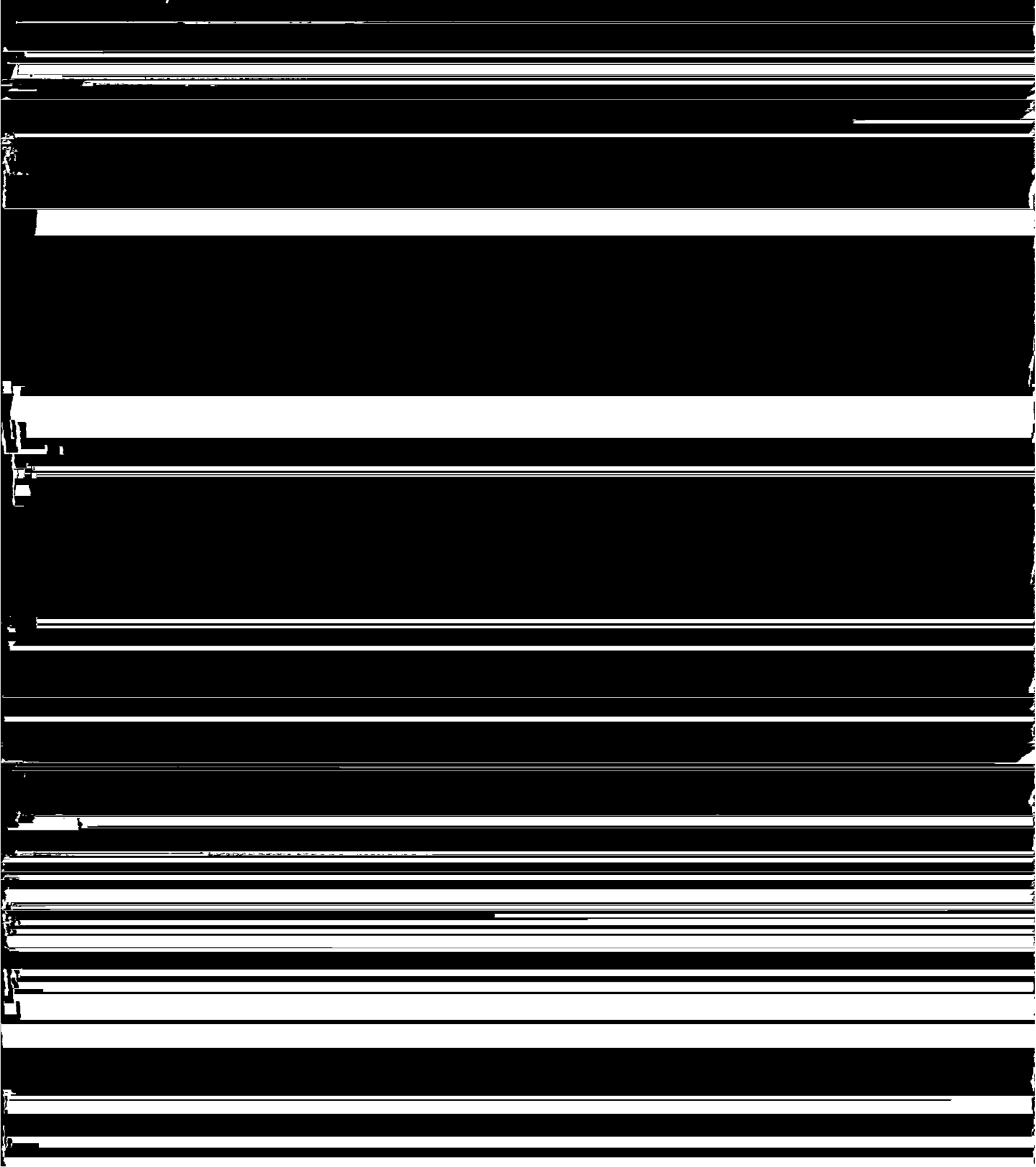
6. Consequently, there is a need for each region and each country to develop specific actions tailored to the problems at hand in line with the general challenges and areas requiring

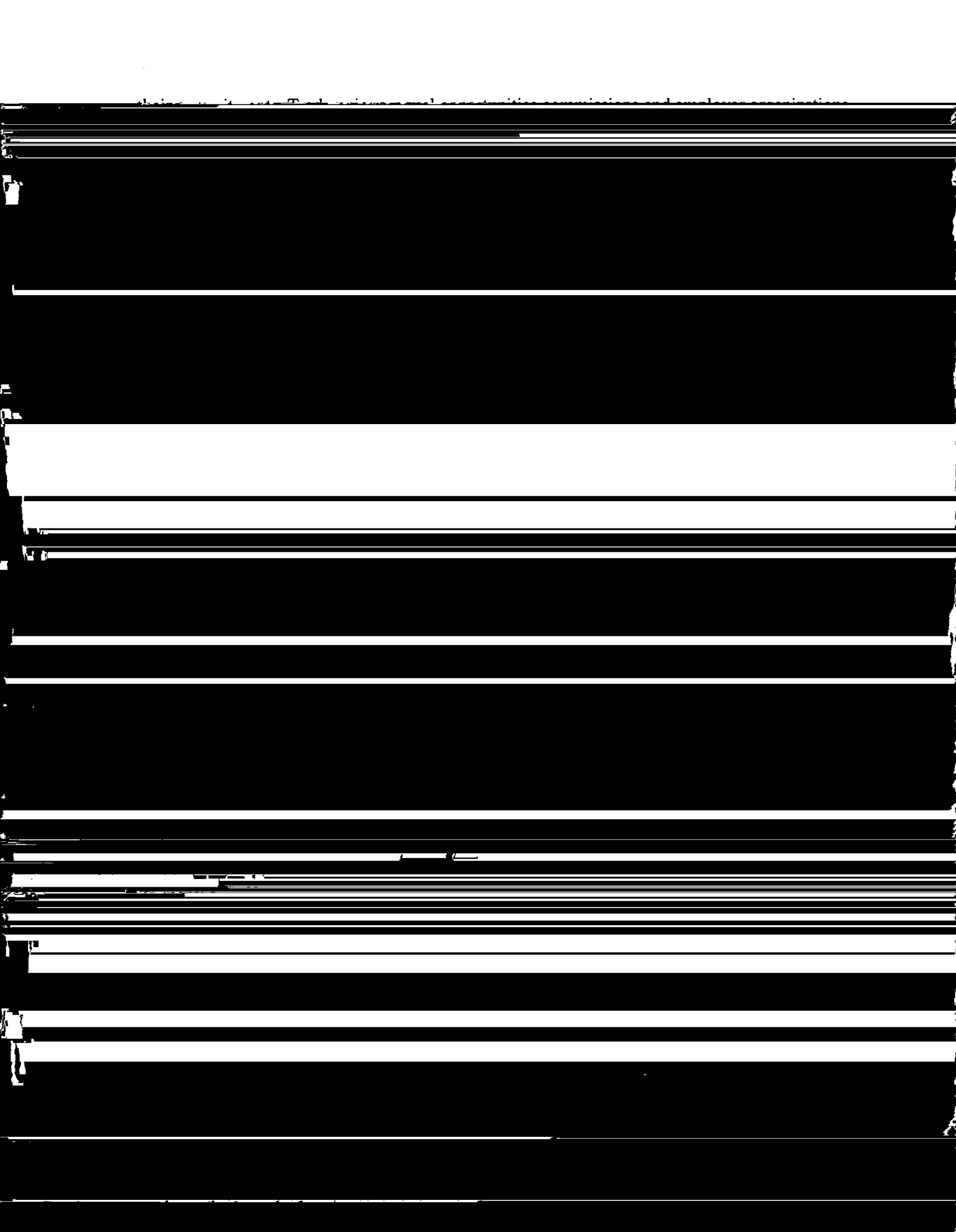


11. Positive developments in the field of women and health were noted, although the rapid

spread of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and the rise in maternal mortality rates in

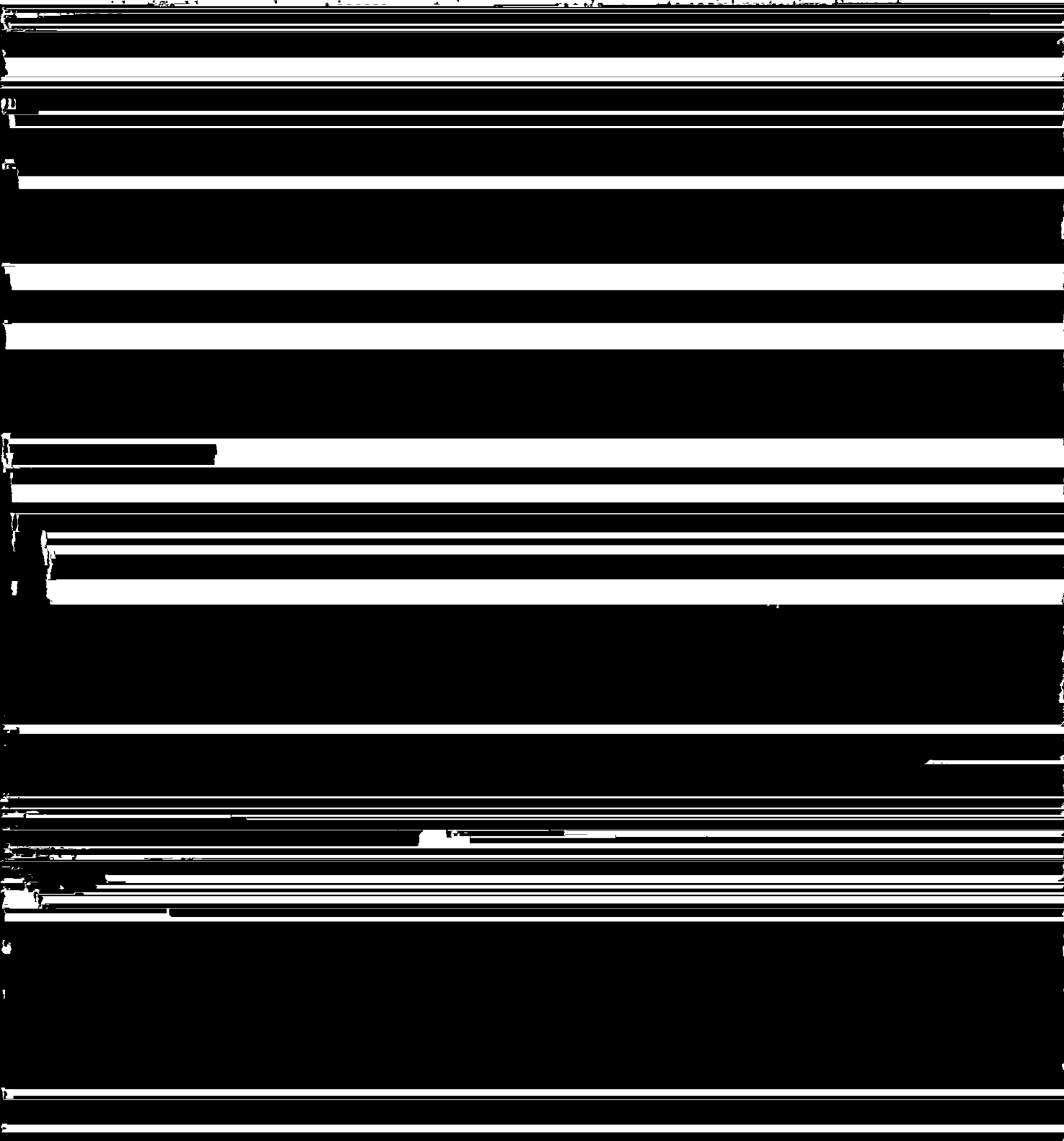
- Eliminating de facto discrimination against women in the economy in access to economic resources such as access to land, credit and financing, in hiring and in career development:





Good Practices and Lessons Learned

19. New and/or expanded ways of taking care giving into account in policy areas such as income supplements, maternity and parental benefits and pension and taxation credits were



- Promoting the meaningful participation of young women in the policies, programmes and decisions that affect their lives:

to have statistics and indicators that reflect the impact of policies among different populations of women, including those who have been marginalized or disadvantaged.

IV. TRAFFICKING IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION

Challenges and Areas Requiring Intensified Efforts

27. The continuingly high number of women being trafficked over the past decade is of growing concern to most countries. More attention is required to address the human rights abuses

of trafficking in women, including those who have been marginalized or disadvantaged.

- Increasing women's participation in economic decision-making and improving the understanding of all economic decision makers of the relevance of gender to their responsibilities;
- Broadening and deepening the scope of gender responsive budgeting to take into account diversity, and to include interactions with key issues such as employability, social

ANNEX 2

**REPORT OF THE NGO FORUM
12-13 DECEMBER 2004**

(organized in preparation for the UNECE Regional Preparatory Meeting)



- Strengthening of the existing potential of local gender experts via running, monitoring and evaluating joint programmes. Only strong local experts and expertise can ensure that these changes will be sustainable and irreversible in our region.

Canada

Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action, Nancy Peckford

In Canada, high rates of poverty among single mothers, women of colour, and immigrant and refugee women persist. Racialized and gender-based violence against Aboriginal women goes

Macroeconomic policies while seemingly gender neutral have deepened inequalities between countries, between urban and rural areas and between women and men in all countries in the UNECE region. Women are not a homogenous category. They engage in diverse and complex ways, as economic actors, entrepreneurs and decision-makers. But as women represent the world's poor in the region and worldwide, the negative impacts of WTO and IFIs affect them disproportionately.

systems that recognize time spent out of the labour market by women doing this work as a measure to eliminate feminization of poverty;

Paris, H.C.G. 156

- Adopt a holistic approach to ensure policy coherence among different government ministries and departments in resifting priorities, inter alias redistribution of military spending, using gender auditing and budgeting;
- Guarantee protection of acquired pension rights and making such pensions portable;
- Review public and private pensions systems to ensure that acquired provisions are guaranteed

Gender mainstreaming must be strengthened and designed to promote gender equality. Its

- Measurement of outcomes, which requires gender, disaggregated and reliable statistics are needed for monitoring all actions of government.
- Member States must establish, where none exist, cross-sectoral, cross-disciplinary and cross-

of many kinds and the growing inequities produced by globalization were seen as detrimental to the achievement of the Platform.

We reject all excuses for violations of women's human rights whether justified in the name of

women should include how gender-based violence violates women's sexual rights and

these women are often victimized in ways requiring particular attention, they are not only

victims but also can be agents whose knowledge and perspectives prove vital to creating new

The Group wishes to remind LINECE Governments that LIN conferences on women are not

thema-conferences, but an opportunity for women to come together and make up their minds on