



HOLY SEE

PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION OF THE HOLY SEE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

**Statement by H.E. Archbishop Celestino Migliore
Apostolic Nuncio
Permanent Observer of the Holy See**

Mr. Chairman,

My delegation applauds the choice of such an important and timely topic for this discussion: the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men, including caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS.

To consider care as a fundamental aspect of human life has profound implications.

Caregiving involves programs, policies and budgetary decisions. "

personal attitude and commitment for the wellbeing of others. The interrelatedness between activity and personal attitude is self-evident but not always to be presupposed.

Human beings are not only autonomous and equal but also interdependent creatures, who regardless of their social status and stage of life may need care

year on providing assistance to those who are suffering as well as on much needed research to combat the disease go to supporting them. Studies have shown that community and home-based caregivers actually experience more stress than medical personnel; so better support must be provided for these persons, particularly women and older persons who are caregivers.

My delegation would also like to focus on some aspects of the globalization of caregiving which are affecting in particular poor and immigrant women. In societies characterized by immigrant women, the situation is particularly difficult. In these societies, women are often the primary caregivers for their families and are also the primary breadwinners. This dual role is often overwhelming, especially in the absence of adequate social support systems. The globalization of caregiving, through the migration of women to other countries, often leaves their families in a state of vulnerability. This is particularly true in the case of women who migrate to countries where they do not speak the language and do not have access to social services. The globalization of caregiving is also leading to a new form of exploitation, as women are often recruited to work in other countries under conditions that are far from ideal. They are often subjected to long hours of work, low wages, and poor living conditions. This is particularly true in the case of women who are recruited to work in the health care sector. They are often used as a source of cheap labor and are not given the same respect and recognition as their colleagues in their home countries. The globalization of caregiving is also leading to a new form of discrimination, as women who migrate to other countries are often treated as second-class citizens. They are often denied access to social services and are often subjected to discrimination in the workplace. This is particularly true in the case of women who migrate to countries where they are not recognized as professionals. They are often forced to work in menial jobs and are often paid less than their colleagues in their home countries. The globalization of caregiving is also leading to a new form of isolation, as women who migrate to other countries are often separated from their families and friends. This is particularly true in the case of women who migrate to countries where they do not speak the language and do not have access to social services. They are often left to fend for themselves and are often subjected to loneliness and isolation. The globalization of caregiving is also leading to a new form of stress, as women who migrate to other countries are often faced with the pressure of supporting their families from a distance. This is particularly true in the case of women who migrate to countries where they do not speak the language and do not have access to social services. They are often faced with the pressure of supporting their families from a distance and are often subjected to stress and anxiety. The globalization of caregiving is also leading to a new form of exploitation, as women who migrate to other countries are often used as a source of cheap labor and are not given the same respect and recognition as their colleagues in their home countries. This is particularly true in the case of women who migrate to countries where they do not speak the language and do not have access to social services. They are often used as a source of cheap labor and are not given the same respect and recognition as their colleagues in their home countries. This is particularly true in the case of women who migrate to countries where they do not speak the language and do not have access to social services. They are often used as a source of cheap labor and are not given the same respect and recognition as their colleagues in their home countries.

and occupational and inadequate welfare systems, immigrant women remain in the