



PERMANENT MISSION OF  
JAMAICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

STATEMENT BY

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ON

AGENDA ITEM 28 (A) ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN AND  
(B) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OUTCOME OF THE FOURTH WORLD  
CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SPECIAL  
SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

IN THE THIRD COMMITTEE  
OF THE 67<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK

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IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE OUTCOME OF THE  
WOMEN'S CONFERENCE  
TO THE CENTRE OF  
DYNAMICITY

STATEMENT BY  
MISS ANDREA F.W. WILSON  
CONSELLOR  
ON  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OUTCOME OF THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE  
TO THE CENTRE OF DYNAMICITY  
SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
IN THE 81<sup>ST</sup> SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK  
TUESDAY 18 OCTOBER 1995

**Mr. Chairman,**

I have the honor to address this Conference at its Annual Session on 22 March 2012 on the Advancement of women. I do so on behalf of the delegation of Jamaica. My delegation agrees fully with the statements made by Algeria on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; Chile on behalf of the community of Latin America and the Caribbean (CELAC) and Guyana on behalf of CARICOM. I do so, however, in order to make an intervention on issues which Jamaica considers to be of particular importance and to briefly outline the Government of Jamaica's efforts in promoting the advancement of women. I wish to extend my gratitude to the Secretary-General for providing the framework which will guide our discussion on the issues presented.

**Mr. Chairman,**

Seventeen (17) years has passed since the adoption of the Beijing Platform of Action. While there has been some tangible progress in global efforts aimed at advancing women, there is still much more to be done. The world development report 2012 on gender equality has identified several areas in which greater attention is to be paid, including the need to improve access to economic opportunities and earnings for women, and to close the productivity gap between men and women.

It is noted that the global financial crisis, the food crisis, the adverse effects of climate change and the scourge of war and civil strife in some regions of the world have undermined the efforts made by States in implementing their national policies concerning the rights of women, and remains an imminent threat to the advancement of women. This is particularly so in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in particular, those which have been classified as upper middle income countries and who are at risk from funding directed towards the attainment of Millennium Development Goal 3. The consequences of such a classification have exacerbated the plight of women residing in the countries concerned; the majority who are from a poor working class background, while being the chief income earners of their respective

families. In light of this, I urge the International Community to guard against eroding the gains

made in the struggle for women's empowerment, especially by addressing the iniquitous methods applied in the classification of States.

Mr. Chairman,

Jamaica remains concerned about the high level of exploitation of, and violence against women, especially with regard to the trafficking of women and young girls, seen traffickers as commodities to be traded on the underground market. It is in this regard, that Jamaica, among other countries, has adopted the most stringent legislation to combat this activity.

Mr. Chairman,

Jamaica is making significant strides towards gender equality. In this our country, Jamaican women have exceeded every expectation and have occupied places in the highest echelons of society, including the first female Prime Minister. The fact that women represent 53% of those employed in the public sector and are the majority of those employed as professionals, senior officials and technicians is indicative of the Government of Jamaica's commitment to its international obligation, in ensuring that women are equally and adequately provided for.

Mr. Chairman,

Several leading positions within the public sector are held by women, prime examples of which are positions of the Auditor General, Director of Public Prosecutions. Our zeal in advancing the rights of women cuts across all sectors of the society, in education, girls at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels graduate approximately at the same level as boys and at the tertiary level women matriculate at a higher rate than men. In health, the Government of Jamaica has tasked itself to reduce maternal mortality to achieve a rate of 36 per 100,000 by 2015. So far, an approximation of 91% of pregnant women in Jamaica

receive quality antenatal care at least once during pregnancy and approximately 67% of birth are delivered by skilled professionals. In social security, the Government of Jamaica has implemented various measures to ensure that the most vulnerable women within the society are socially secure. The most notable measure is that of the PATH programme established in 2002. The PATH programme provides cash payments to the most vulnerable families in support of health and education for children, the elderly and persons with disabilities. In commerce, establishment of the Women Business Owners Jamaica Limited (WBOJ) has provided women business owners with the requisite training in business principles and management, research, mentorship and networking in developing businesses, opportunities and various tools for strengthening entrepreneurship skills.

### In closing Mr. Chairman,

Let me assure you that although our country is limited in its financial resources and riddled with many social challenges, Jamaica remains resolute in the quest to eradicate poverty and inequality in all sectors of the society. I take this opportunity to thank the panelists for their informative and insightful contribution to the development of our country.

leisure activities, especially those that do not require physical exertion, such as watching television or reading books. In contrast, older adults with higher levels of education tend to have more active lifestyles, including more physical activity and less sedentary behavior. This pattern is particularly evident among women, who are more likely than men to engage in leisure activities that involve physical exertion. For example, women are more likely than men to participate in hobbies like gardening, walking, and swimming, while men are more likely to engage in activities like golfing and hunting.

Education also appears to play a role in physical activity levels. Adults with higher levels of education tend to be more physically active than those with lower levels of education. This pattern is particularly evident among women, who are more likely than men to participate in hobbies like gardening, walking, and swimming, while men are more likely to engage in activities like golfing and hunting.