

Resolutions

- (a) Review of gender mainstreaming in entities of the United Nations system
- (b) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men
- (c) Implementation of strategic objectives and actions in the critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives

- 4. Communications concerning the status of women
- 5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions
- 6. Provisional agenda for the next session of the Commission
- 7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its present session;

4. *Further decides* on the following calendar:

2002

Item 1

Eradicating poverty, including through the empowerment of women throughout their life cycle in a globalizing world.

Item 2

Environmental management and mitigation of natural disasters: a gender perspective.

2003

Item 1

Participation and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women.

Item 2

Human rights of women and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls as defined in the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

2004

Item 1

The role of men and boys in achieving gender equality.

Item 2

Equal participation of women in conflict prevention, management and resolution and in post-conflict peace-building.

2005

Item 1

Review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

Item 2

Current challenges and forward-looking strategies for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls.

2006

Item 1

Enhanced participation of women in development: an enabling environment for achieving gender equality and the advancement of women, taking into account, inter alia, the fields of education, health and work.

Item 2

Equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes at all levels.

*40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001*

2001/5. **Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on thematic issues**

The Economic and Social Council

Endorses the following agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women with respect to the thematic issues addressed by the Commission at its forty-fifth session:

A. Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

1. Women play a vital role in the social and economic development of their countries. It is a profound concern that by the end of 2000, 36.1 million people were living with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), and of those infected, 95 per cent were living in developing countries, and 16.4 million were women. The proportion of women infected with HIV is increasing and in sub-Saharan Africa women constitute 55 per cent of all adult HIV-infected, while teenage girls are infected at a rate of five to six times greater than their male counterparts.

2. Full enjoyment by women and girls of all human rights, civil, cultural, economic, political and social, including the right to development – which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated – is of crucial importance in preventing the further spread of HIV/AIDS. The majority of women and girls do not fully enjoy their rights, in particular to education, the

highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and social security, especially in developing countries. These inequalities begin early in life and render women and girls more vulnerable in the area of sexual and reproductive health, thus increasing their risk and vulnerability to HIV infection and their disproportionate suffering from the consequences of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

3. Poverty and the negative and harmful traditional and customary practices that subordinate women in the household, community and society render women especially vulnerable to HIV/sexually transmitted infections. Millions of women and girls lack access and/or have insufficient access to health care, medication and social support in general, including in the case of sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS.

4. The Commission on the Status of Women has taken into account the recommendations on women, the girl child and HIV/AIDS as contained in the following documents: the Beijing Platform for Action,⁶ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,²⁶ the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,²⁷ the outcome documents of the twenty-first, twenty-third and twenty-fourth special sessions of the General Assembly,²⁸ the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women and health,²⁹ and Commission resolution 44/2 of 2 March 2000.³⁰

5. The Commission recalls the internationally agreed targets as contained in the documents referred to in paragraph 4 above, and suggests that the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS should fully integrate a gender perspective, including in any new targets, and focus on actions needed to achieve existing targets.

6. The Commission welcomes the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and other Related Infectious Diseases, in particular its gender dimension, adopted by the Organization of African Unity at its Special Summit on HIV/AIDS, held at Abuja, on 26 and 27 April 2001.³¹

7. The Commission notes with appreciation the efforts of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and

its co-sponsors, bilateral and multilateral donors, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to empower women through capacity-development programmes, as well as programmes that provide women with access to development resources and strengthen their networks that offer care and support to women affected by HIV/AIDS.

8. The highest level of political commitment to the empowerment and advancement of women and to the prevention, research, care and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, especially HIV/AIDS, must be secured.

9. It is important to integrate fully a gender perspective in the preparatory process and in the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS, including, inter alia, the full integration of a gender perspective in any new targets and in actions needed to achieve internationally agreed targets that relate to women, the girl child and HIV/AIDS as contained in the documents referred to in paragraph 4 above.

10. In order to accelerate the implementation of the strategic objectives of the conferences and documents mentioned in paragraph 4 above, especially of those objectives related to women, the girl child and HIV/AIDS, the Commission recommends that the following actions be taken:

**Actions to be taken by Governments,
the United Nations system and civil
society, as appropriate**

1. Empowerment of women:

(a) The rapid progression of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, particularly in the developing world, has had a devastating impact on women. The unequal power relationships between women and men, in which women often do not have the power to insist on safe and responsible sex practices, and lack of communication and understanding between women and men on women's health needs, inter alia, endanger women's health, in particular by increasing their susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS;

(b) Responsible behaviour and gender equality are among the important prerequisites for its prevention;

(c) Ensure that the sexual health and reproductive rights of women of all ages as defined in paragraphs 94 to 96 of the Beijing Platform for Action is seen as an essential part in efforts to promote women's empowerment, bearing in mind that women and girls are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS and, in this context, further promote the advancement and empowerment of women and women's full enjoyment of all human rights, including the right to development and their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, in order to protect themselves from high risk and irresponsible behaviour leading to sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and access to health information and education, health care and health

²⁶ See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

²⁷ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

²⁸ See General Assembly resolutions S-21/2, annex, S-23/2, annex, S-23/3, annex and S-24/2, annex.

²⁹ See resolution 1999/17, sect. I.

³⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 7 (E/2000/27)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³¹ See www.uneca.org/adf2000.

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services, which are critical to increasing the ability of women and young girls to protect themselves from HIV infection;

(d) Focus national and international policies towards the eradication of poverty in order to empower women to better protect themselves from the spread of the pandemic and to deal more effectively with the adverse effects of HIV/AIDS;

(e) Alleviate the social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS on women who, in their roles as food suppliers and traditional caregivers, are primarily affected by the negative consequences of the pandemic, such as a reduced labour force and a breakdown of social service systems;

(f) Reaffirm the equal rights of women and the girl child infected and affected by sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS to have access to health, education and social services and to be protected from all forms of discrimination, stigma, abuse and neglect;

(g) Also reaffirm the human rights of girls and women to equal access to education, skill training and employment opportunities as a means to reduce their vulnerability to sexually transmitted diseases/HIV;

(h) Urge Governments to take all necessary measures to empower women and strengthen women's economic independence and protect and promote full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to allow women and girls to better protect themselves from sexually transmitted infections/HIV;

(i) Address and reduce the increased HIV/AIDS risks, vulnerabilities and impact on women and girls, including in conflict situations, through gender-sensitive economic, legal and social services and programmes, including integration of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services into minimum essential health-care packages;

(j) Strengthen concrete measures to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional and customary practices, abuse and rape, battering and trafficking in women and girls, which aggravate the conditions fostering the spread of HIV/AIDS, through, inter alia, the enactment and enforcement of laws, as well as public campaigns to combat violence against women and girls;

(k) Take steps to create an environment that promotes all human rights, compassion and support for people infected/affected by HIV/AIDS, including through introducing and/or reviewing legislation, with a view to striving to remove discriminatory provisions and provide the legal framework that will protect the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, in particular of women and girls, and enable those who are vulnerable to have access to appropriate voluntary and confidential counselling services, and encourage efforts to reduce discrimination and stigmatization;

(l) Further develop and fully integrate a gender perspective into national, regional and international HIV/AIDS programmes and strategies, taking into account, inter alia, sex- and age-disaggregated data and statistics, with a particular focus on gender equality;

(m) Take measures to promote and implement women's equal access to and control over economic resources, including land, property rights and the right to inheritance, regardless of their marital status, in order to reduce the vulnerability of women in the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic;

(n) Provide women and girls, including those in marginalized groups, with equal access to quality education, literacy programmes, health care and health services, social services, skills training and employment opportunities, support capacity-building and the strengthening of women's networks and protect them from all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination, stigma, abuse and neglect, in order to reduce their risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and alleviate the impact on those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

2. Prevention:

(a) Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, individually and collectively, should make efforts to place combating HIV/AIDS as a priority on the development agenda and to implement multisectoral and decentralized effective preventive strategies and programmes, especially for the most vulnerable populations, including women, young girls and infants, also taking into account the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS;

(b) Governments, with the assistance of relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, must adopt a long-term, timely, coherent and integrated AIDS prevention policy, with public information and life skills-based education programmes specifically tailored to the needs of women and girls, adapted to their social and cultural context and sensitivities, and the specific needs in their life cycle;

(c) Intensify efforts to determine the best policies and programmes to prevent women and young girls from becoming infected with HIV/AIDS, taking into account that women, in particular young girls, are socially, physiologically and biologically more vulnerable than men to sexually transmitted infections;

(d) Take measures to integrate, inter alia, a family-based approach in programmes aimed at providing prevention, care and support to women and girls infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and a community-based approach in policies and programmes aimed at providing prevention, care and support to women and girls infected and affected by HIV/AIDS;

(e) Ensure equal and non-discriminatory access to accurate, comprehensive information, prevention education on reproductive health, and voluntary testing and counselling services and technologies, within a cultural and gender-sensitive framework and with particular emphasis on adolescents and young adults;

(f) Request the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and its co-sponsors to continue in their efforts aimed at providing complete and accurate sexual and reproductive health education for young people, within a cultural and gender-sensitive framework, while, *inter alia*, encouraging them to delay sexual initiation, or/and to use condoms and, in this context, urge that greater attention be given to the education of men and boys about their roles and their responsibilities in preventing the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to their partners;

(g) Promote gender equality in relationships, and provide information and resources to promote informed, responsible and safe sexual behaviour and practices, mutual respect and gender equality in sexual relationships;

(h) Encourage all forms of media to promote non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive images and a culture of non-violence and respect for all human rights, in particular women's rights, in addressing HIV/AIDS;

(i) Encourage active involvement of men and boys through, *inter alia*, youth-led and youth-specific HIV education projects and peer-based programmes in challenging gender stereotypes and attitudes as well as gender inequalities in relation to HIV and AIDS, as well as their full participation in prevention, impact alleviation and care, and design and implement programmes to encourage and enable men to adopt safe and responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour and to use effectively methods to prevent unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS;

(j) Intensify, especially in the most affected countries, education, services, community-based mobilization and information strategies to protect women of all ages from HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, including through the development of safe, affordable, effective and easily accessible female-controlled methods, including such methods as microbicides and female condoms that protect against sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, as well as voluntary and confidential HIV testing and counselling and the promotion of sexually responsible behaviour, including abstinence and condom use;

(k) Strengthen sustainable, efficient and accessible primary health-care systems that serve to support prevention efforts;

(l) Special attention should be given to the prevention of HIV, in particular with regard to mother-to-child transmission

and for victims of rape – on the basis of informed consent and voluntary and confidential testing, counselling and treatment – including through ensuring access to care and improving the quality and availability of affordable drugs and diagnostics, especially antiretroviral therapies, and by building on existing efforts, with special attention to the issue of breastfeeding;

(m) Strive to ensure that schools at all levels, other educational institutions and non-formal systems of education play a leading role in preventing HIV infection and preventing and combating stigmatization and discrimination by providing an environment free of all forms of violence that promotes compassion and tolerance, and provide gender-sensitive education, including on responsible sexual behaviour and practices, life skills and behaviour change;

(n) Work together with civil society, including traditional, community and religious leaders, to identify the customary and traditional practices that adversely influence gender relations and to eliminate those practices that increase the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV/AIDS.

3. Treatment, care and support:

(a) Request Governments to ensure universal and equal access for women and men throughout their life cycle to social services related to health care, including education, clean water and safe sanitation, nutrition, food security and health education programmes, especially for women and girls living with and affected by HIV/AIDS, including treatment for opportunistic diseases;

(b) Request Governments to work to provide comprehensive health care for women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, including dietary and food supplements and treatment for opportunistic infections and full, equal, non-discriminatory and prompt access to health care and health services, including sexual and reproductive health and voluntary and confidential counselling, taking into account the rights of the child to access to information, privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent and the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents and legal guardians;

(c) Care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS, in particular women and girls, should have a comprehensive approach, involving medical, social, psychological, spiritual and economic needs, targeting the community and national levels;

(d) Collaborate to strengthen efforts to create an environment and the conditions necessary, with the assistance of relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, upon request, to address the challenges faced by women and girls infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, in particular orphans and widows, girls and older women who may also be primary caregivers for people living with HIV/AIDS, all of whom are particularly vulnerable to both economic and sexual exploitation; provide them with the necessary economic and

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psycho-social support; and encourage their economic independence through income-generating programmes and other methods;

(e) Provide support for the implementation of special programmes for the growing problems of children orphaned by AIDS, especially girls, who may easily become victims of sexual exploitation.

4. Enabling environment for regional and international cooperation:

(a) Call upon the international community, relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their support of national efforts against HIV/AIDS, in particular in favour of women and young girls, including efforts to provide affordable antiretroviral drugs, diagnostics and drugs to treat tuberculosis and other opportunistic infections; strengthening health systems, including reliable distribution and delivery systems; implementing a strong generic drug policy; bulk purchasing; negotiating with pharmaceutical companies to reduce prices; appropriate financing systems; and encouraging local manufacturing and import practices consistent with national laws and international agreements, in particular in the worst hit regions in Africa and where the epidemic is severely setting back national development gains;

(b) Take action to eradicate poverty, which is a major contributory factor in the spread of HIV infection and worsens the impact of the epidemic, in particular for women and girls, as well as depleting resources and incomes of families and endangering the survival of present and future generations;

(c) Identify and implement development-oriented and durable solutions that integrate a gender perspective to external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including least developed countries, inter alia, through debt relief, including the option of debt cancellation for official development assistance, in order to help them to finance programmes and projects targeted at development, including the advancement of women, inter alia, through facilitating the delivery of health care and health services and the provision of preventive programmes on HIV/AIDS, especially targeting women and girls; in this regard, welcome the Cologne initiative for the reduction of debt, in particular the speedy implementation of the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries initiatives; and encourage Governments to ensure the provision of adequate funds for its implementation and implement the provision that funds saved should be used to support anti-poverty programmes that are gender sensitive and that address prevention, care and support of women and girls infected and affected;

(d) Ensure international, regional and South-South cooperation, including development assistance and additional

adequate resources, to implement gender-sensitive policies and programmes aimed at halting the spread of the epidemic by providing affordable quality treatment and care of all people, especially women and girls living with HIV/AIDS;

(e) Encourage the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and its co-sponsors, bilateral and multilateral donors and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their support to empower women and prevent HIV infection and to give urgent and priority attention to the situation of women and girls, especially in Africa, in particular through the International Partnership against AIDS in Africa;

(f) Increase investment in research on the development of HIV vaccines, microbicides and other female-controlled methods, simpler and less expensive diagnostic tests, single-dose treatments for sexually transmitted infections and quality low-cost drug combinations, including for opportunistic infections and sexually transmitted infections, as well as alternative medicine for HIV/AIDS, focusing on the needs of women and girls;

(g) Support and assist research and development centres, in particular at the national level, in the worst-hit regions, with a gender specific focus, in the field of vaccines and treatment for HIV/AIDS, as well as support the efforts by Governments in building and/or strengthening their national capacities in this area;

(h) Develop and implement as well as strengthen already existing training programmes for law enforcement officers, prison officers, medical officers and judicial personnel, as well as United Nations personnel, including peacekeeping staff, to be more sensitive and responsive to the needs of threatened and abused women and children infected with HIV/AIDS, including intravenous drug users, female inmates and orphans;

(i) Ensure that the needs of girls and women in relation to HIV/AIDS in all situations of conflict, post-conflict and peacekeeping, and in the immediate and reconstructive responses to emergencies and natural disasters, are addressed;

(j) Provide gender-sensitive prevention and treatment services for female substance abusers living with HIV/AIDS;

(k) Provide technical and financial support to networks of people living with HIV/AIDS, and non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations involved in implementing HIV/AIDS programmes, in particular women's groups, in order to strengthen their efforts;

(l) Adopt a balanced approach to prevention and comprehensive care, including treatment and support, for women and girls affected by HIV/AIDS, taking into account the role played by poverty, poor nutritional conditions and

underdevelopment, which increases the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV/AIDS;

(m) Urge relevant United Nations entities to incorporate a gender perspective into their follow-up and evaluation of the progress made in the control of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS;

(n) Commend UNAIDS for its advocacy in successfully accelerating both increased prevention and improved access to care, urge Governments and the international community to continue advocating and lobbying, and encourage Governments to enter into negotiations with multinational drug companies for reduction in market prices of HIV/AIDS related drugs and diagnostics to ensure availability, affordability and sustainability to women and girls living with HIV/AIDS.

B. Gender and all forms of discrimination, in particular racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

1. The Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁰ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³² the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹⁵ and other international instruments reaffirm the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

2. The consistent efforts of the international community in promoting gender equality through the convening of world conferences on women are recalled. It should also be recalled that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights,³³ the Beijing Declaration⁵ and Platform for Action⁶ adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", emphasize that all human rights of women and of the girl child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The Platform for Action reaffirms that all human rights – civil, cultural, economic, political and social, including the right to development – are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated.

3. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action indicate that many women face additional barriers to the enjoyment of their human rights because of such factors as their race, language, ethnicity, culture, religion, disability or socio-economic class or because they are indigenous people, migrants, including women migrant workers, displaced women or refugees. Also, the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session indicate

that in situations of armed conflict and foreign occupation, the human rights of women have been extensively violated. Among the further actions and initiatives to implement the platform adopted by the special session were several directed at the elimination of racially motivated violence against women and girls.

4. The efforts of the international community in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are recalled.

5. There has been growing recognition that various types of discrimination do not always affect women and men in the same way. Moreover, gender discrimination may be intensified and facilitated by all other forms of discrimination. It has been increasingly recognized that without gender analysis of all forms of discrimination, including multiple forms of discrimination and, in particular, in this context, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, violations of the human rights of women may escape detection and that remedies to address racism may also fail to meet the needs of women and girls. It is also important that efforts to address gender discrimination incorporate approaches to the elimination of all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination.

6. By its resolution 52/111 of 12 December 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to be held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001. In its resolution 53/132 of 9 December 1998, the Assembly proclaimed 2001 as the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. It is therefore timely that the gender dimensions of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are addressed by the Commission on the Status of Women.

7. The increasing gravity of different manifestations of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia in various parts of the world requires a more integrated and effective approach on the part of relevant mechanisms of the United Nations human rights machinery. These trends affect the implementation of the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled, "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" and to the relevant international instruments against discrimination.

8. The Commission recommends that the following actions be taken:

Actions to be taken by Governments, the United Nations and civil society, as appropriate

1. **An integrated, holistic approach to address multiple forms of discrimination against women and girls, in particular racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance:**

(a) Examine the intersection of multiple forms of discrimination, including their root causes, from a gender

³² General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

³³ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

perspective, with special emphasis on gender-based racial discrimination, in order to develop and implement strategies, policies and programmes aimed at the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and to increase the role that women play in the design, implementation and monitoring of gender-sensitive anti-racist policies;

(b) Establish and strengthen effective partnerships with and provide support, as appropriate, to all relevant actors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations working to promote gender equality and the advancement of women, in particular women subject to multiple discrimination, in order to promote an integrated and holistic approach to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls;

(c) Acknowledge the need to address the issues of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as and where they affect young women and men and boys and girls and recognize the role they play in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including particular forms of racism experienced by young women and girls, and support the fundamental role played by youth non-governmental organizations in educating young people and children to build a society based on respect and solidarity;

(d) Promote respect for and the value of the full diversity of women's and girls' situations and conditions and recognize that some women face particular barriers to their empowerment, and ensure that the goals of achieving gender equality and the advancement of women, including marginalized women, are reflected in all strategies, policies and programmes aimed at the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls; and mainstream a gender perspective into the preparation and implementation of policies integrating multiculturalism, ensuring the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls and reaffirming that human rights – civil, cultural, economical, political and social, including the right to development – are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated;

(e) Promote recognition that the empowerment of women is an essential component of a proactive strategy to fight racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of related intolerance, and take measures to empower women subject to multiple discrimination to exercise fully their rights in all spheres of life and to play an active role in the design and implementation of policies and measures that affect their lives;

(f) Take action to raise awareness and promote the eradication of all forms of discrimination, including multiple discrimination experienced by women, through, inter alia, education and mass media campaigns;

(g) The Platform for Action recognized that women face barriers to full equality and advancement because of such factors as their race, age, language, ethnicity, culture, religion or

disability, because they are indigenous women or of other status. Many women encounter specific obstacles related to their family status, particularly as single parents, and their socio-economic status, including their living conditions in rural, isolated or impoverished areas. Additional barriers also exist for refugee women, other displaced women, including internally displaced women, as well as for immigrant women and migrant women, including women migrant workers. Many women are also particularly affected by environmental disasters, serious and infectious diseases and various forms of violence against women;

(h) Acknowledge that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance manifest themselves in a differentiated manner for women, increasing poverty, causing their living conditions to deteriorate, generating violence and limiting or denying them the full enjoyment and exercise of all their human rights;

(i) Ensure the full and equal opportunity for the sustained participation and representation of indigenous women and girls and of women and girls, as appropriate, from culturally diverse backgrounds, in all relevant decision-making processes;

(j) Ensure that the Commission on the Status of Women takes into account in its work the impact of all forms of discrimination, including multiple discrimination, on the advancement of women;

(k) Acknowledge the ongoing work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in taking into account the impact of multiple forms of discrimination on the advancement of women and the achievement of gender equality.

2. Policies, legal measures, mechanisms and machineries:

(a) Establish and/or strengthen, where appropriate, legislation and regulations against all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including their gender-based manifestations;

(b) Condemn all forms of racism and racial discrimination, including propaganda, activities and organizations based on doctrines of superiority of one race or group of persons, that attempt to justify or promote racism or racial discrimination in any form;

(c) Take concrete measures to promote equality based on the elimination of gender and racial prejudice in all fields, through, inter alia, better access to education, health care, employment and other basic services, to promote the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights for all women and girls;

(d) Take measures to address, through policies and programmes, racism and racially motivated violence against women and girls and to increase cooperation, policy responses,

effective implementation of national legislation and other protective and preventive measures aimed at the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls;

(e) Review, where appropriate, national legal and other mechanisms, including the criminal justice system, to ensure equality before the law so that women and girls can seek protection, shelter and remedies against all forms of discrimination, including intersectional discrimination;

(f) Review, where appropriate, policies and laws, including those on citizenship, immigration and asylum, for their impact on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and the achievement of gender equality;

(g) Design and implement policies and measures that address all forms of violence against women and girls, and empower victims of all forms of violence, in particular women and girls, to regain control over their lives, inter alia, through special protection and assistance measures;

(h) Devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in women and girls through a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy consisting of, inter alia, legislative measures, prevention campaigns, information exchange, assistance and protection for and reintegration of the victims and prosecution of all the offenders involved, including intermediaries;

(i) Develop and implement policies to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls, regardless of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

(j) Take measures, as appropriate, to promote and strengthen policies and programmes for indigenous women, with their full participation and respect for their cultural diversity, to combat discrimination based on gender and race and to ensure their full enjoyment of all human rights;

(k) Review and revise, as appropriate, emigration policies, with a view to eliminating all discriminatory policies and practices against migrants, especially women and children, and to protect fully all their human rights, regardless of their legal status, as well as to provide them with humane treatment;

(l) Take steps to eliminate any violations of the human rights of women refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons, who are often subjected to sexual and other violence;

(m) Urge all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in order to achieve its universal ratification, and emphasizes the importance of the full compliance of States parties with the obligations they have accepted under this Convention;

(n) Consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all

Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families³⁴ as a matter of priority, and consider promoting ratification of the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization.

3. Change attitudes and eliminate stereotypes and prejudice:

(a) Develop gender-sensitive education and training programmes aimed at eliminating discriminatory attitudes towards women and girls, and adopt measures to address the intersection between racist and gender-based stereotypes;

(b) Develop and implement programmes and policies to raise awareness among all relevant actors at the national, regional and international levels to the issue of multiple discrimination against women and girls;

(c) Review and update educational materials, including textbooks, and take appropriate action to remove all elements promoting discrimination, in particular gender-based discrimination, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(d) Ensure that education and training, especially teacher training, promote respect for human rights, the culture of peace, gender equality and cultural, religious and other diversity, and encourage educational and training institutions and organizations to adopt policies of equal opportunities and follow up their implementation with the participation of teachers, parents, boys and girls and the community;

(e) Develop strategies to increase awareness among men and boys with respect to their shared responsibility in promoting gender equality and combating all forms of discrimination, in particular racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as well as multiple discrimination;

(f) Develop anti-racist and gender-sensitive human rights training for personnel in the administration of justice, law enforcement agencies, security and health-care services schools and migration authorities, paying particular attention to immigration officials, border police and staff of migrant detention centres, as well as for United Nations personnel;

(g) Bearing in mind gender perspective, encourage the mass media to promote ideas of tolerance and understanding among peoples and different cultures.

4. Research and collection of data and information:

(a) Develop methodologies to identify the ways in which various forms of discrimination converge and affect women and girls, and conduct studies on how racism, racial

³⁴ General Assembly resolution 45/158.

discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are reflected in laws, policies, institutions and practices and how this has contributed to the vulnerability, victimization, marginalization and exclusion of women and the girl child;

(b) Collect, analyse and disseminate quantitative, qualitative and gender-sensitive data regarding the impact of all forms of discrimination, including multiple discrimination, on women and girls, and sponsor, where appropriate, surveys and community-based research, including the collection of disaggregated data by sex, age and other variables, as appropriate.

5. Preventing conflict and promoting a culture of peace, equality, non-discrimination, respect and tolerance:

(a) Respect fully international human rights law and international humanitarian law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, and take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, in particular rape and all other forms of sexual violence during armed conflict, and end impunity and prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, including those relating to sexual and other gender-based violence against women and girls;

(b) Violence against women and girls is a major obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of gender equality, development and peace. Violence against women both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. Gender-based violence, such as battering and other domestic violence, sexual abuse, sexual slavery and exploitation, international trafficking in women and children, forced prostitution and sexual harassment, as well as violence against women resulting from cultural prejudice, racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia, pornography, ethnic cleansing, armed conflict, foreign occupation, religious and anti-religious extremism and terrorism, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated;

(c) Ensure the full and equal opportunity for sustained participation and representation of women at all levels and in all areas in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace-building.

6. World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance:

The Commission on the Status of Women stresses the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into the preparations, work and outcome of the World Conference, and urges the inclusion of women in delegations to the Conference.

*40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001*

2001/6. Preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 47/237 of 20 September 1993, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997 and 54/124 of 17 December 1999 concerning the proclamation, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family,

“Recognizing that the preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family provides a useful opportunity for drawing further attention to the objectives of the Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

“Recognizing also that the follow-up to the International Year of the Family is an integral part of the agenda and of the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development until 2004,

“Noting the active role of the United Nations in enhancing international cooperation in family-related issues, in particular in the area of research and information,

“Emphasizing that it is necessary to intensify and improve coordination of the activities of the United Nations system on family-related issues so as to contribute fully to the effective preparation for and celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family,

“1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of the Family and the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family³⁵ and the recommendations contained therein;

“2. Urges Governments to view 2004 as a target year by which concrete achievements should be made to identify and elaborate issues of direct concern to families and also to set up and strengthen, where appropriate, mechanisms to plan and coordinate activities of governmental bodies and non-governmental organizations;

³⁵ E/CN.5/2001/4.