



Beijing +10 Resources: Tracking What Has Happened...

Annotated Event/Publication Index

U. S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
December 2004

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UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Report of the Committee on Women, First Session

Beirut, Lebanon

December 2003

This report (a) assesses progress relating to the advancement of Arab women 10 years after Beijing, (b) reviews the tasks before the Committee on Women within ESCWA and the program of work of the Centre for Women in the light of these tasks, and (c) identifies country needs for empowering women to be included in a strategic framework for the Centre for Women for 2006–2007. Recommendations focus on a comprehensive program for Beijing +10, providing technical assistance to Arab countries in their preparation of national reports, and testing indicators for measuring the status of Arab women.

<http://www.escwa.org.lb/ecw/editors/pubs/wom-99-2.pdf>

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Arab Regional Ten-Year Review and Appraisal of Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action

New York, New York

July 2004

This report reviews the accomplishments of Arab governments and the measures they have taken to implement the Beijing Platform for Action and identify obstacles and challenges confronting them. It contains a review the accomplishments of Arab States in implementing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), the outcomes of the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly (2000), an appraisal of accomplishments, and a survey of current challenges and forward-looking measures for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls in the region.

<http://www.escwa.org.lb/ecw/editors/pubs/wom-04-WG.pdf>

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Report

Arab Regional Conference Ten Years after Beijing: Call For Peace

Beirut, Lebanon

July 2004

The report contains a review of the recommendations issued by the Arab regional conference and the most important conclusions of the discussion of each agenda item. It reports on the role of women in Arab parliaments, women in executive and decision-making positions, women in civil society, and women in the media and in intellectual and cultural life.

<http://www.escwa.org.lb/ecw/editors/pubs/B10final.pdf>

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Beirut Declaration—Arab Women Ten Years after Beijing: Call for Peace

Beirut, Lebanon

July 2004

Acknowledging that peace has not been accorded sufficient concern, this Declaration calls for action to achieve equality and development, peace based on the rule of law, justice and international legitimacy, and human security and social stability.

http://www.escwa.org.lb/ecw/editors/pubs/beirut_declaration.pdf

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Arab Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2005

Amman, Jordan

March 1995

The Arab Plan of Action is based on the Nairobi “Forward-looking Strategies,” the international covenants on human rights and the rights of women and children, and the international conferences on women and children. The Arab Plan of Action includes the objectives, policies, and measures aimed at enabling women to fully exercise their rights and assume their responsibilities within the context of the Platform for Action, which should accelerate the removal of the remaining obstacles to the full integration of women in a sustainable development process in the region.

<http://www.escwa.org.lb/ecw/editors/pubs/Arab-Plan.pdf>

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Seventh African Regional Conference on Women: Recommendations of the 12 Thematic Group Sessions

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

October 2004

The report comments on Africa’s progress in implementing the 12 “critical areas” of the Beijing Platform for Action, addresses emerging issues affecting African women, and identifies challenges and ways forward. Major report themes include: gender dimensions of HIV/AIDS, partnership with men and boys for gender equality, production and use of gender-disaggregated data for poverty reduction, women and governance, institutional mechanisms for gender mainstreaming in national policies and programs, the role of the judiciary in promoting and implementing women’s rights, partnership for gender equality, the role of multilateral and bilateral agencies, economic empowerment of women, women’s rights and rights to development, and issues facing the girl child.

http://www.uneca.org/beijingplus10/recommendation12thematic_groups.htm

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Report of the Sub-regional Decade Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in Eastern Africa (Draft)

Kigali, Rwanda

June 2004

This report notes achievements and identifies future challenges for implementing the Beijing platform in Eastern Africa. Emphasis is placed on women's poverty, education, training, economic empowerment and participation in economic activities, human and legal rights, access to decision-making positions, and the prevention of discrimination. Objectives include issues of gender equality and the complex challenges facing the East African region, notably conflict and the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

http://www.uneca.org/fr/acgd/en/800x600/en_intro/en_pub/East%20africa%20draft%20report-English.doc

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Report of the Sub-regional Decade Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in Southern Africa

Lusaka, Zambia

April 2004

The document focuses on the most pressing challenges to women and girls, namely HIV/AIDS and poverty and the need for the voices of women to be heard in all development frameworks. It elaborates on the outcomes of the Southern Africa Review Meeting, including strategies for addressing the obstacles encountered during the past 10 years, prioritizing approaches based on pressing needs, and defining ways forward.

http://www.uneca.org/fr/acgd/en/800x600/en_intro/en_pub/Southern%20Africa%20Beijing%20%2B10%20REPORT.doc

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Synthesis Report: Sub-regional Meeting On the Decade Review of the Implementation of Beijing Platform of Action, West Africa

Abuja, Nigeria

April 2004

This report gives an overview of progress and challenges in the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment in Africa. It presents current constraints and challenges and progress achieved on the 12 priority actions of the Beijing Platform for Action; it emphasizes institutional development through country mechanisms to promote the advancement of women; and it recommends actions to be undertaken on social, political, and economic fronts.

http://www.uneca.org/fr/acgd/en/800x600/en_intro/en_pub/West%20Africa%20Report-Beijing%2B10.doc

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

North Africa Beijing +10 Evaluation Meeting: Need to Consolidate the Regional Perspective to Better Meet Challenges Ahead

Tangiers, Morocco

April 2004

This report reviews the extent to which gender has been effectively mainstreamed in national development policies and programs in Africa. It assesses the sustainability of political will and commitment to gender equality, evaluates the impact of major external factors on the status of women, assesses the level of interaction between governments and women's civil society organizations, and calls for consensus on the gender-related priority areas of concern in the region for the next 10 years.

http://www.uneca.org/eca_resources/news/north_africa_beijing_DNA.htm

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Brochure: Seventh African Regional Conference on the Women Decade Review of the Implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action (Beijing +10)

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

October 2004

This brochure announced the Addis Ababa Conference, which assessed the regional implementation of the 1994 Dakar Platform for Action. The expected outcome from the Conference, as noted in the brochure, was a Declaration that expresses unity and articulates a series of actions and measures over a five-year period to overcome the major obstacles to achieving gender equality and equity in Africa.

http://www.uneca.org/beijingplus10/Brochure_ENG_final.pdf

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa: Introducing the General Debate

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

October 13, 2004

This PowerPoint presents an overview of achievements and challenges in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in Africa. Major themes include socioeconomic changes and globalization, HIV/AIDS and health, conflict and human rights, and governance. The PowerPoint presents unresolved and emerging issues, remaining challenges, and key questions.

http://www.uneca.org/beijingplus10/Intro_General_Debate_JO.ppt

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Final Report: The High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting to Review Regional Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and its Regional and Global Outcomes

Bangkok, Thailand

September 2004

The report reviews the implementation of the Beijing Platform in the Asia–Pacific region and its regional and global outcomes. It highlights the implementation gaps and challenges ahead, and new approaches for creating and sustaining an enabling environment for gender equality. The report emphasizes issues of women and poverty, the education and training of women, women and health, violence against women and women and armed conflict, women and the economy, women in power and decision-making, institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women, women and the media, the girl child, human rights and women, and women and the environment.

http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/High-level%20meeting%20Sep%202004/BPA_Rep.doc

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Review of Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and its Regional and Global Outcomes

Bangkok, Thailand

September 2004

The review notes that most countries in the Asia–Pacific region were able to advance the status of women by taking steps toward attaining de jure equality, but much remains to be done to achieve de facto equality in accordance with the 12 “critical areas” of concern highlighted at Beijing. The review states that further measures are necessary to harmonize laws and policies across sectors and to address women’s needs and rights across ethnicity, age, class, caste, disability, and religious affiliations. Recognizing that gender asymmetries and sociopolitical and economic realities of women’s lives underpin the implementation of the Platform for Action, the report calls for integrating gender analyses into the work culture and output of organizations.

http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/High-level%20meeting%20Sep%202004/English/BPA_1E.doc

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting to Review Regional Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and Its Regional and Global Outcomes: Implementation Gaps and Challenges Ahead in the ESCAP Region

Bangkok, Thailand

September 2004

This document outlines a number of gaps and challenges in the ESCAP region vis-à-vis the advancement and empowerment of women and girls, including legal barriers, family and labor laws, and deep-rooted sociocultural perceptions and practices.

Gender disparities are still prevalent in health, literacy, education, income and employment, elections and appointment to public office, retaining guardianship rights over children, and receiving fair judgment as victims of domestic and sexual violence. The report concludes that ending women's inequality can have a profound impact on many other national sectors.

http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/High-level%20meeting%20Sep%202004/English/BPA_2E.doc

**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting to Review Regional
Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and Its Regional and
Global Outcomes: Approaches for Creating and Sustaining an Enabling
Environment for Gender Equality
Bangkok, Thailand
September 2004**

This report contends that the gaps, challenges, emerging issues, and persistent challenges of women's inequality require a holistic approach on the part of all stakeholders toward mainstreaming of women's interests. Noting that gender mainstreaming is a complex process, the report explains that merely including equality clauses in legal instruments without changing institutional practices will not necessarily benefit women. Three other necessary approaches are also proposed: (a) a rights-based approach, (b) working with men, and (c) partnerships, including regional cooperation.

http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/High-level%20meeting%20Sep%202004/English/BPA_3E.doc

Jayati Ghosh/ESCAP

**Panelist Paper: Moving Beijing Forward: Gaps and Challenges
Globalization and the Economic Empowerment of Women
Bangkok, Thailand
September 2004**

This paper discusses recent changes in the lives of Asian women due to globalization and the implications these changes have for policy intervention at national and regional levels. It also outlines major macroeconomic and labor market trends in recent years and considerations of the patterns of the economic participation of Asian women in export-oriented employment and services, and through migration. The report concludes with the implications of these phenomena for public policy and the extent to which the Beijing platform goals have been achieved.

<http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/High-level%20meeting%20Sep%202004/English/Jayati%20Ghosh.pdf>

Radhika Coomaraswamy/ESCAP

**Panelist Paper: Moving Beijing Forward: Gaps and Challenges
Violence Against Women and Trafficking
Bangkok, Thailand
September 2004**

This paper identifies the different forms of human trafficking and the implications of the lack of international consensus on how to deal with trafficking. It draws

attention to trafficked women's own aspirations, considers the responses of the international community, and discusses the importance of different instruments, the responses of individual states, and currently proposed models to counter trafficking. <http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/High-level%20meeting%20Sep%202004/English/Radhika%20Coomaraswamy.pdf>

Nancy Hafkin/ESCAP

**Panelist Paper: Moving Beijing Forward: Gaps and Challenges
Gender Responsive Information Society
Bangkok, Thailand
September 2004**

This paper deals with gender and the information society in the ESCAP region, describing what an "information society" is, what is meant by a "gender-responsive information society," and what information and communication technologies (ICTs) are. The paper highlights major gender and information society concerns in the region, including employment, outsourcing, access to technology, and cultural, attitudinal, qualification, situational, and institutional barriers against women's use of ICTs. The paper cites the lack of local language content on the Internet as yet another obstacle to women's participation and the possibility of sexual exploitation and harassment on the Internet. It also notes intraregional differences in ICT usage for women's development, and discusses gender and ICT policies.

<http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/High-level%20meeting%20Sep%202004/English/Nancy%20Hafkin.pdf>

Michael Flood/ESCAP

**Panelist Paper: Moving Beijing Forward: Strategies and Approaches for
Creating an Enabling Environment
Working with Men for Gender Equality
Bangkok, Thailand
September 2004**

This paper clarifies the roles that men and boys could play in contributing to the achievement of gender equality, assesses approaches that have been successful in engaging men and boys, identifies obstacles to their participation, and maps out the roles of governments, the private sector, civil society, and communities in encouraging men's contributions.

<http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/High-level%20meeting%20Sep%202004/English/Michael%20Flood.pdf>

Socorro Reyes/ESCAP

**Panelist Paper: Moving Beijing Forward: Gaps and Challenges
Governance and the Political Participation of Women
Bangkok, Thailand
September 2004**

The paper focuses on "engendering governance," increasing the number of women in decision-making positions, enabling women to identify issues to be included in the policy agenda, gender-responsive policy solutions, gender-responsive budgeting, and monitoring, implementation, and evaluation. The paper explains that to be able to achieve engendered governance, a unified, concerted strategy directed at the players,

process, and product of governance is needed, strategically addressing the structural and cultural barriers to women's political participation.

<http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/High-level%20meeting%20Sep%202004/English/Socorro%20Reyes.pdf>

Savitri Goonesekere/ESCAP

**Panelist Paper: Moving Beijing Forward: Strategies and Approaches for Creating an Enabling Environment: Rights-Based Approach
Bangkok, Thailand
September 2004**

This paper emphasizes the link between gender mainstreaming and women's human rights. It asserts that a rights-based approach is essential to fully realizing the Beijing Platform and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in various national programs and for achieving an overarching framework and real progress toward the goals of gender equality, sustainable development, accountable governance, and gender justice. The paper contends that entitlement is in itself an act of empowerment.

<http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/High-level%20meeting%20Sep%202004/English/Savitri%20Goonesekera.pdf>

Patricia Licuanan/ESCAP

**Panelist Paper: Moving Beijing Forward: Strategies and Approaches for Creating an Enabling Environment: Partnerships and Strengthening Civil Society Participation
Bangkok, Thailand
September 2004**

This paper addresses partnerships and regional cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region for creating and sustaining an enabling environment for the empowerment of women. The paper discusses commitment to partnership, understanding partnerships, partnership experiences, partnerships in the Beijing process, networking and the role of ICTs, regional cooperation, and the problems, perils, and pitfalls of partnerships.

<http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/High-level%20meeting%20Sep%202004/English/Patricia%20Licuanan.pdf>

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

**Background Document: Expert Group Meeting in Preparation for the High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting on Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action
Bangkok, Thailand
March 2004**

This document offers a preliminary overview of the achievements, persistent gaps, and emerging challenges in the Asia-Pacific region in the context of the review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform. It suggests forward directions for ongoing strategies for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls.

<http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/EGM22Mar04/EGM%20Final%20Background%20paper.pdf>

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Planning for the Regional Beijing +10

Bangkok, Thailand

March 2004

The report provides the background, recommendations, proceedings, and organization of the Expert Group Meeting on Planning for the Regional Beijing +10. It describes the purpose of the review and appraisal as identifying achievements, gaps, and challenges, and providing an indication of areas where actions and initiatives, within the framework of the Beijing Platform for Action, are most urgent to further implementation.

<http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/EGM22Mar04/EGMreportMarch2004.pdf>

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Recommendations for a conceptual and organizational framework for the high-level intergovernmental meeting to review regional implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome of the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly

Bangkok, Thailand

March 2004

The nine recommendations in this document stress that regional implementation of the 12 “critical areas” of concern be reviewed and analyzed from the perspectives of (a) a rights-based approach, and (b) “inter-sectionality” in the context of the following themes: Globalization, Peace and Security, and Discriminatory Socio-Cultural Norms and Structures.

http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Events/EGM22Mar04/EGM_RECOMMENDATIONS_24%20Mar%202004%20_FINAL_.pdf

UN News Centre/ESCAP

“Asia–Pacific region urges more holistic approach to achieving gender equality”

ESCAP High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting to Review Regional Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Outcome of the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly in Bangkok

New York, New York

September 2004

This news article notes the persistent gaps and common challenges of women’s disproportionate representation among the poor, the high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among women, the low level of women’s participation in decision-making, and all forms of violence against women, including trafficking.

<http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Issues/Beijing+10/UN%20News%20Centre.pdf>

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Report of the ECLAC/CDCC Fourth Caribbean Ministerial Conference on Women: Review and Appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines February 2004

This review and appraisal document emphasizes three development issues in the ECLAC region: poverty, economic autonomy, and gender equity; empowerment and institution building from a gender perspective; and health, with a focus on sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. It concludes by calling for more attention to five critical areas: poverty and the economy, inequality in health care and related services, all forms of violence against women, inequality between men and women in the sharing of power and decision-making, and the girl child.

http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/noticias/noticias/7/14217/report_Caribbean.pdf

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Roads towards Gender Equity in Latin America and the Caribbean Mexico City, Mexico May 2004

As a prelude to the Ninth Regional Conference on Women in Latin American and the Caribbean, this document provides an overview of achievements and challenges in poverty and gender equity, and also describes the progress and setbacks in women's participation in institutions and politics. The paper offers a set of strategic proposals for further advancing progress through reform and research programs that will enable full equality between men and women and the elimination of all forms of gender discrimination.

<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/UnidadMujer/4/LCL2114/lcl2114i.pdf>

Glenda Simms/ECLAC Development of Gender Institutions in the Caribbean: Challenges for the 21st Century Ninth Session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean Mexico City, Mexico June 2004

This paper reviews the process of how the institutions responsible for promoting gender equity have evolved in the Caribbean region. It highlights the challenges that women face in these small nation states.

http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/reuniones/conferencia_regional/Glenda_Simms.pdf

Maggie Schmeitz, CAFRA (Suriname), DAWN (Caribbean)

Social Watch

International/ECLAC

Stop the schizophrenia: an appeal to bring back coherence in our efforts at development: Remarks on linkages between current economic trends, poverty and gender equity in the Caribbean

Mexico City, Mexico

June 2004

This paper, presented at the Ninth Session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, addresses the achievements and failures in combating poverty and gender inequality against the background of the power shift in the multilateral arena in the new millennium. It links the current economic trends, poverty and gender equity, and the current political trends.

http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/reuniones/conferencia_regional/MaggieS.pdf

Gaiety Pargass/ECLAC

Reproductive Health and Rights: HIV/AIDS and Gender Equality

Preliminary Version

Mexico City, Mexico

June 2004

This paper, presented during the ECLAC Beijing Review, Ninth Annual Session, provides an overview of the status of HIV/AIDS in the ECLAC region and highlights the link between gender-based discrimination and the pandemic. It notes that gender inequality has severe implications for increasing HIV infection levels and its spread among females; it also emphasizes that efforts to reverse the epidemic must address the underlying structural and cultural factors sustaining gender inequalities, and it recommends specific policy directions for doing so.

http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/reuniones/conferencia_regional/reproductive.pdf

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Statement of UNICEF (TACRO) Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean to the Ninth Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

Mexico City, Mexico

June 2004

This document notes women's efforts in the ECLAC region to ensure that their rights are respected, protected, and fulfilled; it recognizes UNICEF's contribution to gender equity in the region, focusing on: education, health with emphasis on HIV/AIDS and maternal mortality, and violence prevention and protection from abuse and exploitation. It also underscores UNICEF's commitment to reverse the trends of HIV/AIDS among women and girls and on addressing violence and physical and sexual abuse of women, girls, and boys.

http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/reuniones/conferencia_regional/informeUNICEF.pdf

ECLAC/Twentieth Session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

Challenges in the Social Sector Confronting Caribbean SIDS

St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands

April 2004

This paper, presented at the Twentieth Session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, discusses the population dynamics of Caribbean SIDS, gender equality and HIV/AIDS, and poverty reduction and human development. It seeks to present the main challenges in the area of social development, which have been identified by governments in the Caribbean region.

http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/reuniones/conferencia_regional/sids.pdf

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Information Notice: Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 10-year Review of Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action

Geneva, Switzerland

December 2004

This document provides information on the areas of concern covered by the Beijing Platform, including: women and the economy, employability, gender budgets and social protection; institutional mechanisms for gender equality; and trafficking and migratory movements. The document emphasizes supporting the implementation of the Beijing commitments at national levels, gaps and remaining challenges, the exchange of good practices for policy convergence, and contributing to the global 10-year Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action.

<http://www.unece.org/oes/gender/documents/Beijing%2B10/Information%20Notice-English.pdf>

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Review of Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the UNECE Region

Geneva, Switzerland

December 2004

This document reviews the implementation of the Beijing platform in the ECE region and the uneven progress on the 12 areas of the Beijing Platform, particularly in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). It calls for the translation of legal gains into de facto gender equality achievements and for ensuring that monitoring and benchmarking progress in all 12 areas of concern are among the key recommendations for ongoing implementation.

<http://www.unece.org/oes/gender/documents/Beijing%2B10/Papers-Unedited/Uned-Review.pdf>

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Regional Overview of Progress: Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and its Regional Outcomes

Geneva, Switzerland

December 2004

In preparation of the ECE Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 10-year Review of Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, this document tabulates the achievements and challenges in promoting gender equality in the UNECE region by country.

<http://www.unece.org/oes/gender/documents/Beijing%2B10/Papers-Unedited/Add.1-UNedited.pdf>

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Women's Employability in North America and Western Europe: Progress and Challenges

Geneva, Switzerland

December 2004

This document states that progress has been made in promoting women's employability and in developing new policy tools, particularly the adoption of gender mainstreaming within the European Employment Strategy. It also calls for more action to improve women's access to employment and to facilitate women's continuity of employment, to close the gender pay gap and remove the disadvantages of part-time employment, to promote shared parental leave, and to provide more affordable childcare.

<http://www.unece.org/oes/gender/documents/Beijing%2B10/Papers-Unedited/5-Unedited.pdf>

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Women's Employability in Eastern Europe and CIS Countries: Progress and Challenges

Geneva, Switzerland

December 2004

This document notes that women's employability and access to jobs is of serious concern in all countries in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Discrimination is on the rise in the private sector in many countries in the region, and the erosion of social benefits has made it more difficult for women to reconcile full-time employment with family responsibilities. The document emphasizes the need for improvement in women's employability and wages.

<http://www.unece.org/oes/gender/documents/Beijing%2B10/Papers-Unedited/6-Unedited.pdf>

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Gender Responsive Budgets: Progress and Challenges

Geneva, Switzerland

December 2004

This paper notes the increase in gender-responsive budgeting in the ECE region, across the national, regional, and local levels, and ranging from tax-benefit systems to local employment and transport policies. The main problems relate to increasing

awareness about gender and budgets, determining the impact and concrete results of initiatives, and guaranteeing their sustainability. Areas for improvement are suggested.

<http://www.unece.org/oes/gender/documents/Beijing%2B10/Papers-Unedited/7-Unedited.pdf>

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Gender Aspect of Social Security and Pensions in the UNECE Region:

Progress and Challenges

Geneva, Switzerland

December 2004

The paper addresses the need to protect family benefits, discussing how best to design social benefits to support women's employability, balance cash and in-kind benefits, and increase the use of family benefits by fathers. The document highlights the need for a comprehensive approach to gender mainstreaming, systematic data collection and analysis, effective monitoring and evaluation of reforms, and for innovative social policy development.

<http://www.unece.org/oes/gender/documents/Beijing%2B10/Papers-Unedited/8-Uneditedl.pdf>

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Economic Causes of Trafficking in Women in the UNECE Region: Note

by the Secretariat

Geneva, Switzerland

December 2004

This document cites a recent surge in the number of women being trafficked in the ECE region and links it to the erosion of economic independence of women. Trafficking in women has been addressed from the point of view of protecting human rights, but the underlying causes of women's economic vulnerability also should be addressed through international action.

<http://www.unece.org/oes/gender/documents/Beijing%2B10/Papers-Unedited/10-Unedited.pdf>

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

The Status of Institutional Mechanisms for Gender Equality in the UNECE Region by Country

Geneva, Switzerland

December 2004

This document lists information about the status of institutional mechanisms for gender equality for some 42 countries in the ECE region by their name and type of entity, date established, resources including staff numbers and budgets, institutional links with other stakeholders, including line ministries and NGOs, and organizations responsible for evaluation, monitoring, and implementation of the National Action Plan of each country.

<http://www.unece.org/oes/gender/documents/Beijing%2B10/Papers-Unedited/Add.2-Unedited.pdf>

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Report of the Global Women's Assembly on Environment on the work of its first meeting

Nairobi, Kenya

October 2004

The report focuses on: enhancing global–local linkages of indigenous and local women's perspectives on sustainable development; global environmental change and gender; urban challenges, environment, and gender; and capacity building and education. It addresses gender-sensitive policies on sustainable livelihoods, a manifesto and action plan on women and the environment, and women's rights, the environment, poverty, and health. The report also proposes starting a mentorship program for female leadership. All themes addressed in the report include recommendations for implementation.

http://www.unep.org/dpdl/cso/WAVE/final_report.doc

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

Noeleen Heyzer/United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

Women's Equality, Development and Peace: Achievements and Challenges for Beijing +10 (Presentation at the 59th Session of the UN General Assembly/Third Committee)

New York, New York

October 2004

This presentation highlights UNIFEM's support to: governments and women's groups in several countries in Africa, the formation of legislation protecting women's right to property and inheritance, women and governments in the Southern Caucasus for amendments to land redistribution laws, HIV/AIDS activities, and CEDAW. The presentation expresses the limited effectiveness of laws and frameworks, and states that to really change women's lives, laws and policies must be implemented, and attitudes and practices must change. The presentation concludes with a set of recommendations.

http://www.unifem.org/speeches.php?f_page_pid=77&f_pritem_pid=177

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

Synthesis Report on the contribution of multilateral and bilateral partners to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) in Africa 1995–2004

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

October 2004

This is a snapshot of the contributions made to the development priorities of African women, as outlined in the Beijing Platform for Action, and challenges to promoting gender equality on the continent. Key findings include lessons learned toward achieving gender-equality goals and addressing the 12 critical areas of concern of the Platform. Successful strategies and approaches to implementing the

Beijing Platform in Africa are outlined, and the integration of the Millennium Development Goals and International Conference on Population and Development commitments with the Platform is examined. The report includes recommendations for next steps after Beijing +10.
(Document on CD. No URL has been located.)

United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)

United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)

Women 2000 and Beyond: Women, Nationality and Citizenship

New York, New York

June 2003

Published to promote the goals of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action, this document reviews discrimination against women in nationality laws. It highlights gender-based discrimination in nationality laws; outlines the relevant provisions of international instruments, including those relating specifically to the nationality of married women; cites gender-pertinent provisions in the human rights treaties; and surveys national and international case law on discrimination in nationality laws. The document discusses approaches by Member States to avoid gender-based discrimination in the context of nationality, outlines obstacles to the effective application of international human rights law where nationality issues are concerned, and suggests recommendations.

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/jun03e.pdf>

GOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS BY REGION:

Asia and the Near East (ANE)

The AP-NGO Forum

Program of the Asia-Pacific NGO Forum on Beijing +10

Bangkok, Thailand

30 June-03 July 2004

The program provides details on the Asia-Pacific NGO Forum, which was designed to bring the participants of the Huairou NGO Forum and the Beijing Conference together with a new generation of activists and feminists. The forum was a venue to confirm the commitments made in the Beijing Platform for Action and to implement it in the Asia-Pacific region along with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The expected outputs of the meeting include an assessment of the implementation of the Platform, recommendations for further action, the development of a lobbying strategy, and the creation of a catalog of successful projects implementing the Platform.

http://www.genderandtrade.net/Research/Stmt_AsiaPacificBeijingForum_0704.pdf

WIDE – News N°7-8/2004, July/August 2004 (see p. 4)

Statement of the Asia-Pacific NGO Forum on Beijing + 10

1. BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

This statement by the Asia-Pacific NGO Forum affirms its commitment to the Beijing Platform for Action. The organization also identifies the challenges facing women in the Asia-Pacific region, including the erosion of women's status in the region, the inconsistent implementation of the Beijing Platform, and the lack of political commitment by national governments. Despite these challenges, the women of the Asia-Pacific NGO Forum resolve to carry on with the struggle to attain equality for all women and to celebrate the progress that has been made over the last 10 years.

http://www.eurosur.org/wide/Newsletter/2004_News_7%2B8.pdf

Europe and Eurasia (E&E)

CEE/CIS

CEE/CIS Beijing +10 Strategy Meeting for CEE/CIS

Warsaw, Poland

3 October 2004

This is the final report from the CEE/CIS Beijing +10 Strategy Meeting, which was organized by the Karat Coalition and supported by UNIFEM. The goal of the meeting was to compare and unify regional activities connected to Beijing +10 and to share information about the current activities of CEE/CIS's networks to avoid repetition. The meeting focused on many CEE/CIS priorities for Beijing +10, including strategic entry points for discussions, networking, the development of a plan of action for Beijing +10, resource mobilization, and gender mainstreaming. At the end of the one-day meeting, members agreed to create an alliance of networks to promote women's advancement and gender equality in the CEE/CIS region.

http://www.karat.org/beijing_10/final_rep.html#overv

Danish Women's Society (DWS)

**Comments of the Danish Women's Society on the UN Questionnaire to Governments on Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (1995) and the Outcome of the Twenty-Third Special Session of the General Assembly (2000) by the Government of Denmark for Review in 2005
Denmark**

This is the Danish Women's Society's response to the Danish Government's reply to the UN Questionnaire on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. DWS praises the Ministry of Gender Equality for its involvement in training other ministries in gender mainstreaming and providing access to lessons learned and other relevant literature on its web site. The Ministry also has worked effectively toward including men in gender equality by presenting an award to a man for his work in counseling abusive men and for establishing two counseling centers for violent men in Copenhagen. Other achievements noted include successful outreach efforts to immigrant and ethnic minority women and girls, affirmation of a woman's right to choose reproductive and other health options, protection of the rights of trafficked women, and the creation and implementation of an action plan to combat violence against women. In addition to these achievements, DWS recognizes several challenges facing the Danish government, including increasing the number of women in research institutions and the number of female ministers in Parliament, supporting the creation of additional maternal health care centers, and training police on counter-trafficking methods.

<http://www.unece.org/oes/gender/documents/question/AlternativeRep/Denmark.pdf>

Department for International Development, UK (DFID)

Gender Manual: A Practical Guide for Development Policymakers and Practitioners, by Helen Derbyshire

United Kingdom

June 2002

This manual offers policymakers and practitioners a framework and tools for the implementation of gender mainstreaming in all sectors and regions. Its primary aim is to inform gender non-professionals about the importance of addressing gender issues in all areas of their work. The manual is the product of many years of international development work by DFID and its partners, and its intended users include staff of any government or civil society organization that recognizes the value of incorporating gender into their projects.

http://www.siyanda.org/docs_gem/index_implementation/genderman.htm

National Alliance of Women's Organisations

**Response from the National Alliance of Women's Organisations: 10-Year Review of the Beijing Platform for Action 2005 and the Outcome of the Twenty-Third Special Session of the General Assembly (2000)
August 2004**

This is the response of the National Alliance of Women's Organizations to the comments submitted by the UK government to the UN Questionnaire on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. NAWO identifies the progress that has occurred in the United Kingdom, including an increase in the number of female business owners, the creation of legislation to promote gender equality in government institutions, and the drafting of a national strategy in Wales and Scotland to combat violence against women. While the organization recognizes that advancements had been made on the implementation of the Platform, it suggests that there is much more work to be done by the government, including implementation of the International Convention on Trafficking, the realization of equal pay between men and women, the provision of equal opportunities for women and girls in education and training, the promotion of health information campaigns targeting women, and an increase in the participation of women in positions of authority in the government.

<http://www.uncece.org/oes/gender/documents/question/AlternativeRep/UK.pdf>

Gender and Development Network (GAD Network)

Gender, the Millennium Development Goals, and Human Rights in the Context of the 2005 Review Processes, by Genevieve Renard Painter October 2004

The purpose of this paper is to provide the GAD Network with a framework within which to analyze the opportunities offered during the reviews of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and to develop an advocacy agenda to participate in these reviews at the international level. The author contends that the Millennium Review will be the perfect occasion to reaffirm the MDGs and emphasize the value of gender equality within them. The author also acknowledges that gender equality and gender mainstreaming could be overlooked in the midst of the global security and economic concerns that dominate the international community. Despite these concerns, the paper argues that GAD should take this opportunity to re-frame the MDGs as an international human rights obligation and develop a strategy that promotes gender equality as an intrinsic human right.

http://www.siyanda.org/docs/painter_cedawmdgs.doc

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)

Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF) and Femmes, Droit et Developpement en Afrique (FeDDAF)

West African NGOs Report on the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action

Lome, Togo

August 2004

This is the response of West African NGOs to the results of the review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the West African region. It summarizes the progress made in the region toward the promotion of gender equality and identifies areas of concern, including weak gender mainstreaming, an increase in religious fundamentalism, and a growing feminization of poverty. The report also offers recommendations to the governments on specific areas where action can be taken to ensure the proper implementation of the Beijing Platform.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/word/pub/SyntheseAO_ONG_ENG.doc

Regional NGO Consultative Meeting on Beijing +10

Meeting Report: Regional NGO Consultative Meeting on Beijing +10

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

22–23 July 2004

This report summarizes the agenda and the outcomes of the NGO Consultative Meeting on Beijing +10 in Ethiopia. The purpose of the meeting was to allow the African NGOs an opportunity to take a leadership role during the review process and to plan an NGO Forum in October 2004 prior to the African Ministerial conference. Outcomes of the meeting included an identification of progress made in the region toward gender equality, the creation of a list of constraints on the implementation, and the development of recommendations to governments, including adopting the Protocol of the Rights of Women in Africa.

<http://www.uneca.org/beijingplus10/beijing%2B10-regional%20consultative%20meeting%20report.pdf>

Regional NGO Consultative Meeting on Beijing +10

Group Reports: Regional NGO Consultative Meeting on Beijing +10

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

22–23 July 2004

This document is a compilation of reports from the three groups involved in preparation for the Regional NGO Consultative Meeting on Beijing +10. Groups were responsible for developing various components of the meeting, including the Coordinating Committee, the program for the NGO forum, and resource mobilization. Each report identified the objectives for the group, their tasks, and the expected outcomes.

<http://www.uneca.org/beijingplus10/beijing%2B10-regional%20consultative%20meeting%20report%202.doc>

The Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI)

The Eastern Africa Initiatives, Issue 1

January–June 2004

EASSI was tasked with leading the NGO review process in East Africa, and this issue highlights the review of progress of the Beijing Platform for Action. It identifies achievements and policies that promote the advancement of women in this region and draws attention to emerging issues that governments must address with regard to women, including HIV/AIDS and countries in conflict.

http://www.eassi.org/uploaded_files/1090577165EASSI%20BOOK%20pdf.pdf

Final Resolution: Participation of NGOs in the 49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women

23 July 2004

This is the final resolution by the NGOs regarding the 49th session of the Commission on the Status of Women. The NGOs declared that the Commission would begin with a review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents from the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly. The Commission also would identify challenges and develop strategies for the advancement of women and girls. In addition, the NGOs urged the United Nations to provide financial assistance to NGOs from developing countries to encourage their participation in the 49th session.
<http://www.peacewomen.org/un/Beijing10%20/NGOParticipationCSW49.pdf>

The People's Movement for Human Rights Education (PDHRE)

Passport to Dignity

January 2003

The book presents a comprehensive review of the Beijing Platform for Action and its implementation in the global context. It provides the historical context of CEDAW and the Platform, and a description of various international human rights mechanisms designed to promote the advancement of women. The book highlights the commitments that international governments have made to the Platform in addition to their individual achievements and challenges toward the realization of equality for women.

<http://www.pdhre.org/passport-toc.html>

Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)

The Beijing Platform for Action

This document is a brief synopsis of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in Africa, which resulted in the development of the Dakar Platform for Action. It identifies the 11 areas of concerns in the Dakar Platform, and those in the Beijing Platform. In addition, the fact sheet provides details on the various events occurring in Africa in preparation for the NGO Forum on African Women and the 49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/pdf/press/B%2B10_Feuillet_ENG.pdf

7th African Regional Conference on Women (ECA ICC)

Report: Synthesis from the NGO Forum Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

6-7 October 2004

This report is a synthesis of the reports submitted by African countries from all regions regarding the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. It lists the achievements made in the African women's movement and the persistent challenges confronting the women of the continent. The report calls on governments and NGOs to form partnerships to address these challenges, and offers recommendations to all stakeholders, including development partners.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/pdf/press/Synthesis_NGO_ENG.pdf

Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)

The Participation of African Women in All Spheres of Society is Essential for the Development of Africa

Lomé, Togo

27 August 2004

This press release provides details about the NGO meeting in Togo, where women from 10 West African Countries met to evaluate the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. It identifies the objectives of the meeting and the concerns raised by the participants. At the end of the meeting, participants developed a list of recommendations for all levels of government and agreed to work together to address seven areas of concern, including poverty, trafficking, and violence against women.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/pdf/press/20040827_commmfinal_ONG_ENG.pdf

Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)

Second part: PERSPECTIVES excerpt from the West African NGOs' report on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action

Lomé, Togo

26-27 August 2004

This document summarizes the results of the NGO meeting in Togo in which women from 10 West African Countries met to evaluate the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. During the meeting, participants proposed recommendations to governments and the international community with regard to the seven priority areas.

[http://www.wildaf-](http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/pdf/press/Recommandations_AO_ONG_ENG.pdf)

[ao.org/docs/pdf/press/Recommandations_AO_ONG_ENG.pdf](http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/pdf/press/Recommandations_AO_ONG_ENG.pdf)

Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)/FeDDAF BENIN

Report: Beijing +10 Rapport d'Évaluation de la Mise en Oeuvre de la Plate-Forme de Beijing au Niveau National Activites des Organisations Non Gouvernementales Recommandations, by Maître Huguette BOKPE GNACADJA

Cotonou, Benin

August 2004

This report is a summary of the NGO review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform by the Government of Benin. The NGOs identified the areas of progress made by the government and the continuing challenges to the advancement of women in the country. They also prepared recommendations to national and local governments to effectively address these issues, including health, the girl child, and access to education.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/word/press/Benin_FR.doc

Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)/BURKINA

Rapport des ONG du Burkina Faso sur l'Evaluation de la Mise en Oeuvre de la Plate Forme d'Action de Beijing, Version Finale, Août 2004

Burkina Faso

August 2004

This report is a summary of the NGO review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform by the Government of Burkina Faso. It details the progress made in Burkina Faso toward the promotion of women's rights, and the obstacles that have yet to be addressed. The report concludes with a list of priorities for the future and recommendations for improving women's lives in Burkina Faso.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/word/press/Burkina_Faso_FR.doc

Republique de Cote d'Ivoire

Ministere de la Famille, de la Femme et de l'Enfant: Mise en Oeuvre du Programme d'Action de Beijing (1995) et des Textes Issus de la Vingt-Troisieme Session Extraordinaire de l'Assemblee Generale (2000) – BEIJING +10 Bilan et Defis a Relever

Cote d'Ivoire

This report by the Ministry of Family, Women, and Children details the progress made by the Government of the Cote d'Ivoire on the implementation of the Beijing Platform, including the development of a National Action Plan that takes into account the needs of women. Despite these achievements, the Ministry also faces several challenges to its programs, including a limited budget and lack of sufficient political support to focus attention on the advancement of women's rights.

<http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/pdf/press/COTEDIVOIRE-French.pdf>

Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)

The Gambia Report on NGO Participation in the Review Process of Beijing +10 in the 12 Critical Areas of Concern, by Dr. Isatou Touray and Ms. Amie Sillah

Gambia

August 2004

This report evaluates the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BFA) by the Government of Gambia. It identifies the 12 critical areas of concern in the country, including poverty, violence against women, and the actions that were implemented in response to these concerns. In the document, NGOs examined the achievements of the Government in reaching these targets, and the obstacles to attaining the goals of the BFA. The report offers several recommendations, including the need for gender-disaggregated data, gender budgeting, and an increase in national support for women's organizations.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/word/press/Gambie_ENG.doc

Network for Women's Rights in Ghana (NETRIGHT)

Ghana NGO Alternative Report for Beijing + 10 Final Version

Ghana

August 2004

This report is a synthesis of several documents, including the report for Beijing + 5, the draft review report for Beijing + 10, the Women's Manifesto for Ghana, and the Status of Women in Ghana Report. It examines the seven "critical areas" of concern identified by Ghana, the progress achieved with regard to these concerns, and the challenges faced in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, and presents recommendations for improving the lives of women in Ghana.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/word/press/Ghana_ENG.doc

Groupement d'Action pour le Développement en faveur de l'Enfant et de la Femme en Guinée (GADEFEG) en collaboration avec le Réseau WILDAF/FeDDAF (Femmes Droit et Développement en Afrique Francophone)

Rapport des ONG sur l'Evaluation Decennale de la Mise en Oeuvre des Plates-Formes d'Action de Dakar et de Beijing

Conakry, Guinea

August 2004

This report is the result of an assessment by women NGOs in Guinea on the implementation on the Beijing Platform for Action in the country. It is divided into five sections: (1) a description of obstacles to the advancement of women in Guinea, (2) the strategies used to achieve progress and the resulting achievements, (3) the constraints encountered in the implementation, (4) an identification of the future priorities, and (5) a list of recommendations and necessary measures for continued progress.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/word/press/Guinee_FR.doc

Rapport Général des Deux Groupes

Rapport National des Actions des ONG sur l'Evaluation de la Mise en Oeuvre de la Plate Forme d'Action de Beijing

Mali

August 2004

This report by Malian NGOs evaluates the government's progress in the implementation of the Beijing Platform. The review focuses on 12 critical areas with

regard to women, including positions of authority and decision-making, violence, law, education, health, media, environment, poverty, economy, the girl child, conflict, trafficking, and HIV/AIDS. Through this lens, the evaluation examines the objectives, strategies, and achievements of BPfA in Mali. The report concludes with an identification of opportunities for additional progress for women and proposes recommendations for action by the government and the NGO community.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/word/press/Mali_FR.doc

Rapport des ONG sur l'Evaluation de la Mise en Oeuvre de la Plate Forme d'Actions de Beijing

Niamey, Niger

August 2004

This report is an analysis of the achievements made by the government of Niger in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. It examines the prescriptive measures implemented by the government to promote the equality of women, the progress achieved to date, and the obstacles to advancement, and presents a plan of action for the future, including a list of priorities and recommendations for the government and civil society.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/word/press/Niger_FR.doc

Women's Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON)

Report of the Decade of Review of the Implementation of Beijing Platform for Action (Beijing +10) Final Version

Nigeria

August 2004

This report examines Nigeria's progress with regard to the 12 "critical areas" of the Beijing Platform for Action. It highlights achievements, constraints, and challenges, actions by the Government and NGOs, and opportunities for improvement. The report ends by identifying priority issues for Nigerian women, including poverty, violence, and health, and offering recommendations for the government and NGO community.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/word/press/Nigeria_ENG.doc

Tableau Synthese pour l'Evaluation de la Mise en Oeuvre de la Plateforme de Beijing dans la Cadre de Beijing+10

Senegal

August 2004

This document is a summary of Senegal's evaluation of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. The table highlights the areas of progress, areas of limited progress, constraints, opportunities, and recommendations for future action.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/word/press/Senegal_FR.doc

Report on Progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in Africa (Beijing +10)

Sierra Leone

August 2004

In this report, NGOs examined Sierra Leone's progress with regard to the 12 critical areas of the Beijing Platform for Action. It highlights actions by governments and NGOs, areas of progress, constraints and challenges, and opportunities for improvement. The report ends by identifying priority issues for women in Sierra Leone, including mainstreaming gender and overcoming illiteracy, and offering recommendations to stakeholders.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/word/press/Sierra_Leone_ENG.doc

SADC Gender and Women's Empowerment NGO Focal Points Working Session on Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

Towards Beijing +10: Which Way Southern Africa? A Report on the SADC Gender and Women's Empowerment NGO Focal Points Working Session on Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

Lusaka, Zambia

25 April 2004

This report is the product of a one-day working session supported by the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre, Women in Development Southern Africa Awareness (SARDC WIDSAA) and Non-Governmental Organizations' Coordinating Council for Gender and Development (NGOCC) to consolidate the Southern African NGO position on the implementation of the Beijing platform. It includes a program of the meeting and the outcomes of the working groups, which examined the achievements to date, identified challenges and constraints in achieving the Beijing commitments, and developed a future agenda for this region. The report concludes with a joint statement developed by the SADC Gender and Women's Empowerment NGOs, highlighting recommendations for governments and NGOs in preparation for the Sub-Regional Decade Review.

<http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000818/index.php>

Rapport des ONG du Togo sur l'Evaluation de la Mise en Oeuvre de la Plate Forme d'Action de Beijing

Togo

This report is the result of a review by NGOs in Togo on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the country. It highlights areas of progress, achievements, actions by governments and NGOs, areas of limited progress, constraints and challenges, and future priorities for improvement. It also proposes recommendations to the Government and the NGO community for empowering the women of Togo.

http://www.wildaf-ao.org/docs/word/press/TOGO_FR.doc

North America

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) – Gender Equity Fund Study of Gender Mainstreaming in the Caribbean

Canada

15 March 2000

This study examines gender mainstreaming in 10 Caribbean countries, including Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. From interviews with representatives from each of the 10 countries and material received from the participating governments, this paper analyzes the means by which

governments effectively institutionalize gender in their policies and programs. It also looks at the impact and the efficacy of gender mainstreaming initiatives in the region.
http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/reuniones/conferencia_regional/study.pdf

U.S. Governmental and Nongovernmental Organizations

United States Government: U.S. Submission of Information Relating to the Questionnaire to Governments on Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Outcome of the Twenty-Third Special Session of the General Assembly

Submission Letter – Advancing the Rights of Women: An Overview of Significant Progress Made by the U.S. in the 20 Years Since the Beijing Conference on Women

30 August 2004

This document is the official U.S. response to the questionnaire on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. According to the response, “The United States remains strongly committed to promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment, both domestically and internationally. In the 10 years since the 1995 Beijing Conference on Women, the United States has made significant progress towards implementing many areas of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (PfA) and the Beijing +5 Political Declaration and Outcome Document.” The document provides specific examples of efforts and programs undertaken by various U.S. agencies that “are yielding positive, tangible results and that correspond to critical areas of concern in the Beijing PfA.” Part Two of the document describes U.S. activities in greater detail.

<http://www.state.gov/p/io/rls/othr/35882.htm>

Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)

“Women’s Equality: An Unfinished Agenda”—United States Women’s Organizations Assess U. S. Government Actions on Implementing the Beijing Platform, 1995–2000

September 2004

This report was published by WEDO in collaboration with a large number of partners/contributors, including: AIDS Legal Referral Panel, Center for Policy Alternatives, Center for American Women and Politics, Center for Women Policy Studies, Communications Consortium Media Center, Equality Now, Family Violence Prevention Fund, Girls Incorporated, Institute for Women’s Policy Research, International Women’s Media Foundation, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, National Black Women’s Health Project, National Congress of Neighborhood Women, National Council for Research on Women, National Partnership for Women and Families, Women’s EDGE, and Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom.

<http://wedo.org/book.pdf>

Equality Now

Women’s Action: Words and Deeds—Holding Governments Accountable in the Beijing +10 Review Process

September 2004

In 1999, Equality Now published *Words and Deeds: Holding Governments Accountable in the Beijing +5 Review Process*, a report highlighting a representative sampling of discriminatory laws in 45 countries around the world and calling on their governments to rescind these laws in accordance with the commitment made to the Beijing Platform of Action. The current document updates the earlier version and lists, by country, specific laws the authors deem discriminatory. According to the report, “There have been a number of significant legal reforms in some countries.” However, “[A] large majority” of laws that explicitly discriminate against women remain in force in many countries.

The report is based on the premise that, “Law is the most formal expression of government policy. A government that allows discriminatory laws to remain in force endorses and promotes inequality. Without equality under law, women have no recourse when they face discrimination that affects all aspects of their lives....” This report cites and provides a brief analysis of laws in Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Monaco, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tonga, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, and Yemen as they relate to marital status, personal status, economic status, employment, and violence. (*Note: The U.S. law cited is Section 309 of The Immigration and Nationality Act.*)

The report encourages readers to write to the heads of state of the countries cited, calling for the repeal the discriminatory laws before the agreed target date of 2005.
http://www.equalitynow.org/english/un/beijing10/beijing10_en.pdf

Equality Now

Women’s Action: Words and Deeds—Holding Governments Accountable in the Beijing +10 Review Process September 2004

See above. This report, published by Equality Now, is the same as the document published by WEDO and described in the preceding entry.

http://www.equalitynow.org/english/un/beijing10/beijing10_en.pdf

AWID

Beijing + 10 Review: A Feminist Strategy for 2004–05: A Working Paper for NGOs on How to Move Forward

See Center for Women’s Global Leadership below. This report is the same as that published by the Center for Women’s Global Leadership on “Beijing +10 Review: A Feminist Strategy for 2004–05: A Working Paper for NGOs on How to Move Forward.” The Introduction to the document explains that, “The ideas emerged out of several activities held as part of a consultation process on the future of women’s human rights sponsored by the Center for Women’s Global Leadership in 2003.” They have been further discussed and elaborated on since then in several places by different people, and are meant to contribute toward discussions of what to do to advance women’s rights in the context of the United Nations review of Beijing +10 in 2004–05.

**United States Women's Organizations Assess U.S. Government Actions on
Implementing the Beijing Platform for Action (Beijing +10)
NGO Discussions at the 48th Session of the Commission on the Status of
Women
New York
March 1–12, 2004**

This report describes the proceedings and outcomes of three meetings convened to facilitate a discussion among women around the world on the 10-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, including the regional meetings and preparations in 2004, and the UN General Assembly review of the Millennium Declaration and Development Goals (MDGs) in fall 2005. During the 48th session of the Commission on the Status of Women at UN Headquarters, the Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL), the NGO Committee on the Status of Women (NGO Committee), and the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) convened the meetings to focus on the process of the reviews.

According to the report, some participants proposed a fifth UN World Conference on Women to take place between 2007 and 2010. Others proposed that women hold their own nongovernmental world conference.

The NGOs expressed concern about ensuring real and substantive NGO participation in the Beijing review process and made reference to the recommendations that will be issued in spring 2005 by the Eminent Persons Panel on UN-Civil Society Relations. The NGOs also registered concern about the potential marginalizing of gender issues in the General Assembly's review of the Millennium Summit and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The NGOs recommended that (a) there should be no renegotiations of the Beijing Platform or the Beijing +5 outcome document, (b) a gender perspective should be integrated into the MDG review, (c) the Commission on the Status of Women should transfer its debate on the Beijing Declaration and Platform to the UN General Assembly, and (d) the review in New York should include expanded, interactive dialogues with active participation of governmental delegations, UN agencies, and civil society.

The three NGO sessions were primarily devoted to outlining a wide array of goals and strategies for the Beijing +10 review. Included among the goals was the need to obtain official commitments to more targeted and time-bound indicators and measurable goals, gaining more government resources for women's issues, creating a permanent monitor of gender mainstreaming at all levels, and linking the Beijing Platform with MDGs, with reviews of each. The meetings also produced a comprehensive list of strategies, including those relating to the overall approach and lead-up to 2005, those to be undertaken during the Beijing Review, strategies for

moving forward, and institutional issues. The Strategies also included approaches for urging integrating a gender perspective into the MDG review.

<http://www.wedo.org/b10review.htm>

InterAction

NGOs Lobby at U.N. Meeting for Women's Equal Participation

Monday Developments

12 April 2004

This article summarizes the proceedings and results of the annual meeting of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), held March 1–12, 2003, in New York, which drew over 800 representatives of NGOs who pressed the CSW member governments and the UN to uphold commitments made to women in Beijing. They focused on “women, peace, and security” and the “involvement of men and boys in achieving gender equality.” A special high-level session on gender and HIV/AIDS was held March 8, 2004, International Women's Day, and preparations were discussed for the upcoming Beijing review.

The “women, peace, and security” segment focused on peace negotiations and agreement and electoral processes, disarmament, and security sector reform. NGO expectations for progress were high because it marked the first time the CSW has dealt with these issues since the landmark Security Council Resolution 1325 on “women, peace, and security” in 2000.

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan opened the session, declaring that, “all over the world, women are increasingly bearing the brunt of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.” Jordan's Queen Noor, speaking on International Women's Day, presented a vision for “human-based security” that is more than arms, borders, and treaties.” Ariane Brunet of the Canadian Advisory Council of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, noting the importance of implementation, said, “We must mean what we say; implementation of the [globally ratified] standards is the acid test.” She also challenged delegates to address the concrete obstacles to participation in peace processes that women encounter, continuing on to identify them. Yusef Mahmoud, of the UN's department of political affairs, Africa division, zeroed in on the need for enlightened policymakers and practitioners. “I'm here as a reformed casualty...we have had many opportunities we didn't take advantage of...including women in peacemaking,” he said. The following discussion highlighted the need to institutionalize women's participation in peace processes and to train women in peace building, negotiation, and preventions. Speakers also stressed the importance of elections in post-conflict situations, which offer a “golden opportunity” to choose bodies that would review past laws and enact new ones.

The “NGO Caucus Women's Equal Participation in Conflict Prevention/Resolution and in Peace-Building” developed concrete recommendations that specified actions, time-bound targets, quotas, and mechanisms for monitoring and reporting, and pushed delegates hard to include them in the CSW's final, agreed conclusions. However, closed-door negotiations in the final days made the process impossible for NGOs to track, and key areas were deleted or omitted, such as the deletion of

language on “codes of conduct” for peacekeeping and humanitarian staff, and the failure to include language on internally displaced, refugee, and returnee women.

The caucus concluded that the CSW had failed in its mandated purpose of serving as a “dynamic and catalytic body” on urgent women’s right problems. Kara Piccirilli, caucus co-chair, summed it up: “The Secretary-General had invited the CSW to be more implementation focused—but the agreed conclusions don’t reflect this. No actors or accountability are defined.” The NGO Working Group on Women, Peace, and Security, which monitors these issues at the UN, has followed up with a letter to the CSW on the deletion of the “code of conduct” language, and ongoing advocacy is planned.

Another issue high on the NGO agenda was plans for Beijing +10. At the five-year review in 2000, some governments tried to roll back the Beijing agreements, so NGOs have lobbied for the past year to have no negotiated text at the Beijing +10 session.

<http://www.interaction.org/library/detail.php?id=2872>

InterAction

U.N. Women’s Meeting Deadlocks on Violence, NGOs Debate MDGs and Fifth World Women’s Conference

Monday Developments

14 April 2003

This article describes the proceedings and results of the 47th session of the Commission on the Status of Women meeting held in New York March 3–14, 2003. Dr. Nafis Sadik, special adviser to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and special envoy for HIV/AIDS in Asia, remarked during a panel discussion on reproductive health that, “This idea that women determine their own fate simply terrifies some people.” According to this article, that statement is an apt description of the 47th session of the CSW, which failed to adopt agreed conclusions for one of its two focus issues: women’s human rights and elimination of all forms of violence, including the trafficking of women and girls. This was the first collapse in negotiations since the CSW began the procedure of adopting “agreed conclusions” in 1996. Many of the 1,800 plus NGOs from around the world expressed dismay and frustration at the meeting over the CSW breakdown.

The article reports that the CSW did reach agreement on its other focus issue, participation in and access of women and girls to media and information and communication technologies. Many NGOs worked for strong language in this text, including the integration of a gender perspective into the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), held in Geneva in December 2003 and to be held in Tunis in 2005.

Finally, the article lists the Outcomes of CSW 47, which include agreed conclusions on women’s access to the media and information and communications technologies, a resolution on women in Afghanistan, a resolution on Palestinian women, a resolution on HIV/AIDS, and a resolution on communications concerning the status of women.

<http://www.interaction.org/library/detail.php?id=1607>

Center for Women's Global Leadership

Beijing + 10 Review: A Feminist Strategy for 2004–05: A Working Paper for NGOs on How to Move Forward

March 2004

This working paper summarizes ideas that emerged out of several activities held as part of a consultation process on the future of women's human rights sponsored by the Center for Women's Global Leadership in 2003. The thrust of the article is to stress that, "advancing feminist perspectives and not just...defending past gains or becom[ing] tied down by UN documents," is vital to the Beijing and MDG reviews. The paper goes on to call for a search for new forms of engagement with UN processes and for using the "B10" process as a "means of engaging in critical conversations at many levels with governments, multilateral institutions and with each other." The World Trade Organization is cited as an entity with which women need to be more proactively engaged. In addition, the paper stresses the need to be more strategic—"to redefine the rules of our engagement...to re-assert a political agenda driven by women's movements. Women's rights will be achieved only when we tackle the intersection of the multiple forces inhibiting gender equality. Therefore, we propose to use B +10 to examine these global forces, their relations to each other, their impact on women's rights and what alternatives women's movements want to achieve."

The paper also calls for an expansion of the Beijing Platform to include issues not adequately covered, such as "HIV/AIDS, migration, racism, genocide, sexual rights, disability, aging, etc."

To maximize the impact of efforts and guide global activities in 2005, the paper suggests focusing on overarching messages and questions, including demanding accountability from governments and other actors; not limiting the Beijing Review to the "Questionnaire" distributed to governments, but producing "shadow reports"; holding activities to give a wider scope to discussions; and linking "B10" with other major global agendas, including the MDGs.

Finally, the paper proposes some critical questions to ask of governments "in terms of delivery on promises made in the platform," including: Where is the money? Where is the justice? Where are the women?

<http://www.peacewomen.org/un/Beijing10%20/B10FeministStrategy.doc>

Women's Environment and Development Organization

Questionnaire for WEDO's 2005 Global Monitoring Report

August 17, 2004 (last modified)

This document contains a specific and comprehensive list of questions to monitor the extent to which governments have addressed/achieved the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The questions include the following topics: (I)

COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES, including Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Nondiscrimination, Achieve[ment] of Human Rights Awareness, and Violence against Women; (II) PEACE AND SECURITY, including Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace & Security, Refugee and Internally Displaced (ID) Women and Girls, and The International Criminal Court (ICC); (III) POWER AND DECISION-MAKING, including Increasing women's representation in all governmental, public and private administration decision-making positions and the impact of women's representation and participation and gender mainstreaming; (IV) MACROECONOMIC POLICY AND POVERTY ERADICATION, including Changing employment patterns and accounting for women's work, Macroeconomic policies, development strategies, and the needs of women in poverty, and Women's economic rights and access to basic needs, social services, and economic and natural resources; (V) EDUCATION, including International Agreements and Public Policy; (VI) ACCESS TO AND CONTROL OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY, including Women's participation in decision-making on natural resources and environment, Gender impacts of degradation of the environment and natural resources, and Women's rights to natural resources, in particular land, water, biodiversity, and genetic resources; (VII) HEALTH, including Ensuring women's access to quality and affordable healthcare services and information, Improving reproductive health (Tracking ICPD +5 and MDG #5 goals), and Ensuring appropriate HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention services and providing protection to HIV-positive women.

http://www.lygus.lt/ITC/files_naujienos/Questionnaire%20WEDO_EN.doc

Women's International Coalition for Economic Justice (WICEF)

Seeking Accountability on Women's Human Rights: Women Debate the Millennium Development Goals

Mumbai, India

January 2004

New York, New York

March 2004

This 48-page publication includes a collection of articles and reports from contributors around the world who consider the broad challenges that must be confronted in assessing the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), including: "the undermining of multilateralism; increased armed conflict; emphasis on National Security at the expense of rights; and the intensification of globalization within the framework of the *Washington Consensus*" (the set of policy prescriptions emanating from the IMF and the World Bank that have encouraged the opening of markets, a decreased role of the State in the economy, and export-oriented growth).

Launched at the World Social Forum in Mumbai, India, in January 2004 and at the UN Commission on the Status of Women in New York in March 2004, the publication presents the views of a variety of women's organizations about the MDGs—"on whether and how to engage. The wide variety of entries in the publication range from Internet conversations to articles to brief opinion pieces and summaries of national and international meetings at which women explore

whether the MDGs are useful tools for advancing their agenda of gender equality, economic justice and peace.”

The Women’s International Coalition for Economic Justice (WICEJ) invited women from different regions, working on diverse issues, to contribute to the debate from their particular vantage points. WICEJ, made up of 40 organizations around the world, does not take a position on the issues addressed in the publication.

The publication begins with an Introduction describing the events leading up to the issuing of the MDGs, though it states that, “The frustration of many has been the concern that the MDGs have met the letter of civil society demands for accountability, but not the spirit....they seek to solve critical problems with measurable targets without adequately addressing the roots of these problems.”

Chapters include: Seeking Accountability on Women’s Human Rights, Contextualizing the MDGs, and Debating Strategies for Approaching the MDGs. Each chapter is followed by a chapter entitled “Local Voices.” The publication concludes with a section entitled “Transforming the MDGs as a Tool for Rights, Equality, Sustainable Development and Peace,” and a list of the Millennium Indicators and a Resource List.

<http://www.wicej.addr.com/mdg/>

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