

Commission on the Status of Women

Fifty-six Session

Priority theme: "The empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty eradication, development and current challenges"

Deliverables: *Joint Statement of the UN-Regional Commissions*
ESCWA

Joint Statement of the UN-Regional Commissions

Mr. Chairman,

Excellencies,

Distinguished representatives,

Allow me to present to you this joint statement on behalf of the UN-Regional Commissions.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The mandate of the regional commissions on women's empowerment and gender equality is guided by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, the Millennium Declaration, the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), as well as by other regional mandates emanating from its intergovernmental machinery and regional policy frameworks.

The synergies between the global and regional agenda are a clear indication of the need and the importance for the UN-Regional Commissions to continue to support governments at both the national and the local levels, as well as vertically, at the global, regional and continental levels.

In this context, the regional commissions are uniquely placed to leverage their expertise at the regional level and increase its relevance and impact. Acting as important intergovernmental forums for policy dialogue and cooperation on women's empowerment and gender equality, the UN regional commissions provide support to governments, including through multidisciplinary analytical work, particularly for mainstreaming gender into all key development sectors. Through close relations with member states, the Commissions ensure that the needs of women are met at the local, national and continental levels. In close collaboration with UN Women, the regional commissions will continue to monitor the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, in coordination with the implementation of the respective regional platforms or plans of action for gender equality.

In the ESCWA region, the regional follow-up to the Beijing Declaration has been marked by important achievements in the area of women's health, education and legal reform. However, women living in rural areas are often marginalized and lack rights for equal access to basic services, education, justice, are not always fully guaranteed. Many countries have adopted laws and policies aimed at efforts to guarantee rural women full access to basic services. Constitutional changes, however, can either reinforce women's positions by pushing forward the gender equality agenda, or reverse achieved gains and even deepen inequalities. Transitional times represent a unique opportunity for policy makers to introduce within the context of constitutional change legislative reforms to end discrimination and promote women's full participation in public life.

ESCWA has been providing continuous advisory and technical cooperation services to member states to integrate a gender perspective in national policies and support the full implementation of CEDAW.

ESCAPE will establish an observatory for women in the Arab region that will produce an electronic sex-disaggregated database on the status of women, including rural women in the economic, social, political, cultural and legal fields.

In the ESCAP region and in line with the recommendations of the Beijing +15 Regional Review Meeting, UNECE activities have focused on enhancing women's voice in decision-making, specifically through supporting women's entrepreneurship including in rural areas. To this end, UNECE provided a platform for policy dialogue and exchange through a number of events, conducted research on the gender gaps in entrepreneurship, including differences in rural areas, in Central Asia and strengthened capacity for women entrepreneurs in Central Asia through targeted workshops.

Workshops on women's entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan were conducted, covering women in rural areas as well as in urban and drawing conclusions on specific challenges and policy recommendations which were discussed at national workshops. In addition, at several high-level meetings, including the International Policy Seminar on Women's Entrepreneurship in Rural Areas, held in Kazakhstan, the importance of addressing gender issues in rural areas and policies measures needed to increase women's economic opportunity in the region.

In the ECLAC region, in rural areas of Latin America, the percentage of women without income reached 18%, compared with 11% of men. Studies of wage gaps in the region also demonstrate that rural and indigenous women are disadvantaged due to strict patriarchal norms of gender inequality in access to the labor market, type of occupation and income. At the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Recife in 2010, ECLAC member states approved the "Statement of Commitment to develop policies that favour the statement of rural women and rural employment in areas undergoing productive restructuring and to ensure that mechanisms needed to implement them are in place", in addition to a number of other commitments relating to rural women.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the UN-Girls, collects data to monitor the situation of women including women with disabilities in their own gender indicator, constructed specifically for this purpose using data from household surveys conducted in 17 countries, comparing data over time, 1990-2008, by comparing data in Ecuador, Guatemala and Mexico and a regional study on territorial development and empowerment of rural women together with UN-Women.

In the ESCAP Region, in Asia and the Pacific, the development of the economy has not been equitable between countries and between rural and urban areas within countries, with substantial remaining challenges of social inclusion and, in particular, women's overrepresentation amongst those living in poverty. Thus, ESCAP continues to support the regional implementation of the Bangkok Declaration on Gender Equality and Development, with a particular focus on the economic empowerment of women living in poverty within marginalized, primarily rural contexts. To that end, ESCAP has recently initiated four country projects aimed at strengthening capacity and partnerships for gender mainstreaming for women's economic empowerment towards the achievement of MDG 1 within the framework of its programme of work at national, provincial and subnational levels. It is also currently increasing its efforts towards mainstreaming gender across all areas of ESCAP work, with a special focus on macroeconomic policy and LDCs, which are crucial for the empowerment of rural women within poverty elimination strategies and for the setting of related priorities in national public

spending. In addition, ESCAP focuses upon promoting the rights of women with disabilities and older women, especially in terms of improved social protection and increased opportunities.

In the ECA Region, in the post-2015 period, the implementation strategy derived from the *Guidelines on Land Tenure Security for Women* (2009) defines seven key areas of action in response to several challenges, including the empowerment of rural women, including better access to land, a share of agricultural assets

The current work of ECA includes a special focus on land regularization and the promotion of women's land rights, through supporting the implementation of the *Guidelines on Land Tenure Security for Women*. This is reinforced by the ECA, AfDB and AU initiatives to support countries in mainstreaming gender equality in rural land regularization and implementation through the framework and Guidelines on Land Security in Africa. ECA is also advocating for a sustainable focus on women's role in resilience and security in the context of climate change, including financing. The social challenges of rural based women in conflict and post-conflict situations are a key priority for the work of ECA to strengthen responses by member States.

In conclusion, M. Chair,

The regional commission reiterates its commitment to working in close partnership with UN agencies and coherence at the regional level with UN Women and other agencies in order to ensure that every entity of the UN System maintains its responsibility for contributing to real and enduring results for girls and women on the ground in all societies.

public has entitled it to now to judge what guidance does those who manage the ECA's framework of obligations to business forces to implement in respect of human rights.

In the ECA decision, the court rejected the argument that the court could not rule on the constitutionality of measures taken by a public authority in respect of human rights if those measures were not taken in the course of performing its functions (2009).

The current law of ECA preserves a degree of legal certainty and the proportionality of human rights obligations in the implementation of the ECA. It also protects the right of individuals to have their concerns addressed by the ECA, ADRB and other bodies. The ECA is also instrumental for a number of issues such as the harmonization and consistency of rules of conduct in the financial markets. The domestic challenges posed by these rules are well known and conflict situations will arise from time to time. The ECA is also instrumental for the work of the European institutions of the European Union and the Council of Europe.

EU's role in the development of human rights

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