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**Special session of the United Nations General
Assembly, Women 2000: Gender equality,
development and peace for the 21st century**

UN questionnaire to governments on the

National Report of Ireland

Nat

period of the plan. This will facilitate expansion of the Equal Opportunities Childcare Programme and support new initiatives, including the development of childcare networks and

Government has decided that the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform should be responsible for co-ordinating childcare over the course of the Plan. The Government is currently establishing structures at national and local level which will cover all of the statutory and non-statutory sectors.

In relation to childcare, the Government established an *Expert Group on Childcare* to devise a national childcare framework. The Group reported in February 1999 setting out a comprehensive national childcare strategy. The Group made a range of areas including supports for providers and parents, regulations, employment, training, qualifications and co-ordination. The Government established an interdepartmental Committee to evaluate, cost and prioritise the proposals. The Committee also considered childcare proposals in the Government's *Action Programme for the Family* and the *Reports of the Commission on the Family and the National Forum for Early Childhood Education*.

The Committee has reported to Government and the Government approved funding for the support of childcare provision amounting to IR£45.2 million per annum (including the funding in the National Development Plan).

3. Equality Legislation

Employment Equality Act, 1998

The *Employment Equality Act, 1998* came into operation on Monday, 18 October, 1999. The Act prohibits discrimination in relation to employment, including pay, on nine distinct grounds - gender, marital status, family status, sexual orientation, religious belief, age, disability, race and membership of the traveller community. The Act covers employees in both the public and private sectors as well as applicants for employment and training.

Equal Status Legislation

The *Equal Status Bill, 1999* deals with discrimination on the same nine grounds as the Employment Equality Act, 1998, in the provision of goods and services, accommodation,

whether provided by the State or by the private sector, will be covered. It is expected that equal status legislation will be enacted in early 2000.

Enactment of the legislation will enable withdrawal of a reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Equality Infrastructure

A new infrastructure has been put in place to underpin environmental equality and

legislation. The infrastructure consists of two bodies:

(i) the *Office of the Director of Equality*, which replaced the Employment Equality Agency, and

(ii) the *Office of the Equality Authority*, which provides a forum for review and

status of equality legislation.

odies, the *Equality Authority*, which

Office of Director of Equality

instances. The remit of the bodies will be expanded after enactment of the Equal Status Bill.

Gender mainstreaming

Under the regulations governing the EU Structural Funds for the period 2000-2006 Member States are required to use the Funds, *inter alia*, to promote equality of opportunity between women and men. This requires policy makers to take into account the gender impact of policy and programmes at the planning, design and implementation stages across the Structural Funds.

The *National Development Plan 2000-2006* incorporates the principle of gender mainstreaming across the Plan. This represents a new development in that the gender effects of policy proposals and programmes will be assessed during implementation in a broad range of policy areas including infrastructure investment, public resources and regional planning. It will also monitor and evaluate gender outcomes across all policy areas.

Equal Opportunities Promotion and

The *National Employment Action Plan 1999* has been established within the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform to assist Government Departments and State Agencies to gender mainstream their policies and programmes. The Department also has responsibility for a positive actions budget targeted at women and for implementation of a Childcare Sub-Programme referred to above over the period 2000-2006.

The *National Employment Action Plan 1999* also includes a commitment to a gender mainstreaming policy. The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform has a primary role in assisting Government departments to meet their obligations to promote opportunities under the EU Employment Guidelines.

Gender mainstreaming is well advanced in the area's aid programme and health policy.

Gender mainstreaming in the National Development Plan 2000-2006

The *National Development Plan 1994-99* set out the Government's priorities and was seen as an important step towards a national gender mainstreaming policy.

The *National Development Plan 2000-2006* will involve an investment of IR£40 billion in 1999 prices of public, EU and private funds over the period of the Plan. The NDP is designed to build on recent economic success of the country and to ensure that the sustainable economic growth and social progress of the plan is based on the foundations of continuing first and foremost on the d

- Acknowledgement of the impact of equal opportunities between women and men in spending on infrastructure and productive investment;
 - Provision of project gender impact assessment across the whole Plan;
 - Requirement that indicators will include sex differentiated outcomes where the nature of the indicator allows;
 - Commitment to ensure gender balance on monitoring committees;
 - Establishment of an equal opportunities and social inclusion co-ordinating committee;
 - Childcare investment of £250 million to help parents, particularly women, to balance their work and family commitments.
- An equal opportunities measure focused on the needs of women returning to the labour market, tackling vertical and horizontal segregation, promoting family friendly working arrangements and women's decision making.

As the lead department with responsibility for equal opportunities throughout government, the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform will be involved in the implementation of the above commitments across the six operational programmes of economic and social structure, productive investment, employment and human resources development, regional development (2 programmes) and peace.

National Anti-Poverty Strategy was launched in April 1997. The Strategy sets out to poverty and social exclusion both in general terms and in a number of key policy areas. These are unemployment, income adequacy, educational disadvantage, disadvantaged urban areas and rural poverty.

Implementation of the Strategy is supported by the National Anti-Poverty Cabinet Committee chaired by the Prime Minister. Which is a key agent of Government. Policies have a high priority on the political agenda.

The global target of the Strategy aimed at considerably reducing the numbers of those 'consistently poor' from 9% - 15% of the population to less than 5% - 10% over the ten year period 1997 to 2007. Recent published data shows that this global target has been virtually met. Substantial progress has also been made in achieving some of the other targets set down in the Strategy.

Our socio-economic position in Ireland is substantially different to that existing at the time original targets were drawn up. In the light of progress made over the past 2 years,

the Government agreed ambitious new targets to reduce consistent poverty.

It is also recognised that women, in both urban and rural areas, can experience particular problems arising from poverty and marginalisation and that women's groups and community role in tackling these problems. Particular emphasis is placed on groups have an unvantaged women support for community-based initiatives targeted s

enable each person to achieve her makes specific provision for the cation and the means whereby students benefit from education. The Act specifically provides for equal access to all forms of education and courses of study and equal opportunities between female and male students and staff.

In line with Government policy, with European Union policy and with the provisions of the Education and Science to Education Act 1998, it is the policy of the Department to mainstream gender equality in the delivery of its programmes.

to move from perceived gender neutral to gender visible in all areas of education:

a introduce a gender perspective into the planning and design stages of all curricula, syllabuses, programmes and into all actions undertaken by

The Department:

10. move from dispersed unrelated actions to strategies for the integration of gender:

10.1.1.0. Establish a gender unit

10.1.1.1. Develop models of good practice

10.1.1.2. Under the National Development Plan technical assistance will be provided and available to the Department of Education and Science and the National Council for the Process of Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all areas of the educational system and higher education networks.

10.1.1.3. In particular, action will be undertaken to ensure that disadvantaged women will be encouraged

The **Women's Health Council** was established in accordance with a recommendation contained in the Plan. The Council has as its main functions:

- to develop a centre of expertise on women's health;
- to evaluate the success of the Plan for Women's Health 1997-1999 in meeting its objectives and
- to advise the Minister for Health and Children on women's health issues generally.

The Council is representative of a wide range of interests concerned with women's health, including the National Women's Council of Ireland, members of the professions closely

Reproductive health

In recent years, the infant mortality rate has declined rapidly, which indicates the extent to which fertility rates have been reduced. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 1.84 for 1996 and 1.92 for 1997, TFR increasing to 1.92 in 1997.

The area of reproductive health in Ireland has changed rapidly. The changes relate to the sharp decline in the Irish birth rate where women are controlling their fertility. In 1995 the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 1.84, which is below the population replacement level of 2.1. In 1997, there was a slight reversal of this trend, with the TFR rising to 1.92.

Provision of Family Planning services

Family planning is a central policy issue in reproductive health. Since the Cairo Conference on Population and Development in 1994, family planning has been developed and implemented. It is a basic right of individuals to decide the number and spacing of their children.

General practitioner to holders of a medical card (entitling them, on the basis of a means test, to free family planning services without charge).

Additional funding has been provided for the development of family planning and programme delivery through counselling services.

Strategies employed may need to be developed to work with people who are not equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to enable them to take a responsible approach to relationships and so minimise the likelihood of unwanted pregnancy in the future.

Women in decision making

Political and public life

In Ireland we now have our second successive directly elected woman President. Five candidates Presidential in 1997 were women. They were all very strong candidates on the basis that they were women, but due to their achievements in the political,

legal spheres. However, the fact that Ireland now has its second woman President is, of itself, no particular cause for complacency in the effort to ensure the greatest possible participation of women in all areas of economic, social and political decision making.

In Ireland, as in most other EU Member States, with the exception of the Nordic countries, the number of women in parliament remains below the level that anyone would reasonably

Parliament were held by
3.25 %.

the European parliament was ::
percentage of successful
result, when women got

Following the 1997 general election 12% of seats in the Dáil were held by women. As a result of by-elections this figure has increased

The percentage of female candidates for the 1999 election was down on the previous election, at just over 19%. However, candidates increased to just over 33%, an increase on the 26.8% of the seats.

Since the introduction of Government policy on gender equality on State boards the number of women members has increased to 27% (September 1999) from 15% in 1993.

Economic life

The proportion of women in all the management grades of the civil service has increased since the introduction of the *Equal Opportunities Policy and Guidelines for the Civil Service*, in 1986. However, it is generally accepted that women remain concentrated at the lower levels of the civil service and underrepresented in the senior management levels.

After the development of the Equal Opportunities Policy was articulated in

Delivering Better Government, the blueprint for reform of the Irish Civil Service

the Government in 1996. A special committee was established to make

recommendations on the implementation of half of this reform programme. This committee recommended measures for gender mainstreaming in the civil service, and the Civil Service Commission was charged with investigating the results of this

recommendation.

These recommendations were considered by Government and a package of measures to promote gender equality was recently approved.

The implementation of the Equal Opportunities Policy at the highest level of management in the areas of recruitment, promotion, training and development, and the setting

of the implementation of a Programme of Affirmative Action to combat discrimination in the areas of responsibility, training and development, promotion, work

conditions, language, sexual harassment and policy delivery.

The implementation of the recommendations will be the setting for the review of the

A model equal opportunity policy and action plan has been developed for the health services. Each health agency has been asked to adopt an equal opportunity policy incorporating the principles set out in the model policy and to ensure that the programme is implemented.

Development Co-operation

Since the adoption of a Women in Development mandate in 1986, gender has been a significant focus of the Irish Aid programme. In 1994, the Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade, in association with the Department of Health and Social Welfare, undertook a major review of the existing gender activities. This resulted in the adoption of the Gender Element in its programme. These guidelines are outlined in *Irish Aid Guidelines on Gender and Development* (1995) and *Irish Aid Guidelines on Gender and Development: An Operational Toolkit* (1996). The PIA is included as one of the

- Continuing sustainable national economic and employment growth;
- Consolidating and improving Ireland's international competitiveness;
- Fostering balanced regional development;
- Promoting social inclusion.

The key elements of the strategy to meet these objectives are:

- Continuation of the stable macro-economic policies of recent years;
- A major investment programme in economic and social infrastructure;
- A commitment to a better targeted distribution of public and private investment;
- A programme of education and employment training policies tailored to the needs of the disadvantaged labour market and a special focus on those at risk of unemployment;
- A multifaceted approach to the promotion of opportunities between women and men;

operational programmes, two regional programme for the PEACE programme in Ireland. As outlined above gender mainstreaming through the use of Gender Impact Assessment across all activities funded under the programme and monitoring the gender outcomes of the programmes investment. However, a

The NDP comprises three national or inter-regional operational programmes and a separate operational programme which operates in the border counties and Northern Ireland. Gender mainstreaming is being incorporated into the operational Assessment, gender targets, monitoring and evaluation of the NDP. Particular priorities will be attached to the promotion of opportunities from the human resources and regional opera-

tional assistance budget is being provided for the setting up of an *Equal Opportunities* Unit.

116. The Minister for Social Development, Dr. Michael D. Higgins, TD.

- To draw up and submit to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, from time to time, a report on progress in implementing the recommendations of the Second Commission on the Status of Women;
- To draw up and submit to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, from time to time, a report on progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in a manner which is consistent with our own recommendations;

recommendations to Ministers to accelerate implementation of the recommendations of the Second Commission on the Status of Women which have been

- appropriate and timely;
- To serve as a forum for consultation.

Future Monitoring:

An overlap in the recommendations of the Second Commission on the Status of Women and the areas of concern in the PFA was apparent to the members of the Gender Equality Committee. This overlap and the perceived limitations of the descriptive nature of the Committee's reports on gender equality prompted the Committee to propose research to monitor progress in achieving gender equality in Ireland. This will involve developing performance indicators, to develop proposals for the establishment of a comprehensive gender segregated statistical base to be used in examining recommendations regarding options for monitoring gender equality in Ireland. A call for tenders was made under the PFA. A callout has been placed for the submission of tenders by 15th October 2000. The following are the terms of reference for

recommendations of the Second Commission on the Status of Women

- that:
- (i) have been implemented or substantially implemented;
 - (ii) remain to be implemented, and the desirability and feasibility of implementing them;
 - (iii) are obsolete;
 - (iv) require review due to a change in circumstances.

(b) In relation to (ii) above, examine and make recommendations

- (i) concrete steps towards implementation where recommendations have not been implemented;
- (ii) a timetable for implementation;
- (iii) the budget required (if necessary);

(c) Develop performance indicators, excluding the areas covered by the Structural Funds, which could be used for measuring the practical impact of policies and programmes on the status of women in Ireland, in accordance with the gender monitoring requirements under various commitments, with particular reference to the UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women.

(d) Develop proposals for the establishment of a comprehensive gender segregated statistical base to be used in examining progress in the area of gender equality, excluding the areas covered by the Structural Funds. The current availability of such statistics should be identified and

new baseline statistics should be drawn up, or, where this is not possible, mechanisms to fill these gaps proposed.

Particular attention should be paid to statistics available and required in the areas of

disadvantaged groups,

in schools, violence

disadvantage, e.g.,

older women, refugee and

non-management roles,

gender equality

life expectancy, literacy rates and property rights and childcare provision, sexual harassment in the workplace against women, the position of women suffering from women with disabilities, women affected by poverty, migrant women, elderly women, rural women and also and women in academic fields.

(e) Make recommendations regarding options for more

commitments

possibility of a reconstituted gender equality monitoring committee

to be established, to be responsible for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the gender equality strategy.

Develop proposals for streamlining some areas of gender equality into other existing/on-going monitoring areas (e.g. P-2000, childcare framework monitoring systems, Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform's equality profiling work, National Women and Violence Task Force, Women's Regional Health

area, the departmental Strategic Management Strategy Statements in relation and develop proposals for mainstreaming a gender perspective into all

opportunities focus was only observed in the areas of Social Opportunities and the ESF was

relation to labour resources area. An evaluation report published in 1997 and is available from the European Employment and Social Policy Directorate, Directorate General for Employment, Trade and Employment. Overall the report found women's participation to have increased in all areas except apprenticeship. Women's participation in 1997 courses stood at 54% of all European Social Fund assisted measures, of 43% in training of teachers was excluded. The report identified the need for a more comprehensive approach to gender

streamlining mainstreaming to ensure greater gender balance across the board, more systematic monitoring of data and tailoring of course times to match women's availability. The P-2000

2000-2006 provides for a gender impact assessment and a systematic monitoring and evaluation of gender outcomes across the Plan.

Gender Equality in Education

The fundamental aim of the Irish educational system is to enable each person to achieve her

potential and to develop her or his personality to the full, in accordance with her or his own

desires, from self-realisation and full participation in the life of the community.

No individual should be handicapped by reason of sex in his or her opportunities to participate fully in the country's social, cultural and

political development or in the pursuit of his or her economic or social well-being.

Article 45(1) of the Constitution of Ireland provides:

"...that every person shall have equal opportunities for education and participation in education,

Impact Assessment

All interventions undertaken by the Department of Education and Science are piloted and evaluated prior to dissemination. The evaluation is generally carried out by an external evaluator, who submits a report to the Department. The impact of the initiative on the target population is assessed.

National Development Plan

Under the National Development Plan 2000-2009, training will ensure that the participation of both women and men is promoted. Extended to further develop monitoring systems and gender assistance budget will be provided to enable the Department to take a balanced equality into account. A gender perspective information system and budget for women are encouraged to be taken where necessary.

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Third level institutions are engaged with developing an equality policy. Equality networks have been set up by some institutions for the development and promotion of strategies to encourage equality of access, benefit and outcome for participants in third level education.

Collaboration with providers, information raising and action and interests with an equality focus outside the third level system. It is proposed to support and review these networks as good practice, network collaboration with

Sexual Harassment in Schools

The Teacher Unions have procedures for teachers, either by management or legal proceedings if considered

in place to deal with cases of sexual harassment of teachers or by students. These procedures may lead to a range of outcomes.

In relation to sexual harassment, the Teacher Unions and by the Department of Education and Science in developing a school policy on this issue. With regard to sexual harassment, two other issues BALANCE and

students by students, school authorities are assisted by the Department of Education and Science in developing a school policy dealing with both the perpetrators and victims of sexual harassment. The Department's intervention programmes deal specifically with the MASCULINITIES (this is an intervention project for boys).

Some of these programmes also deal with other gender issues, such as the GENDER

share responsibilities to the group and in the community.

Health

Health capital is included in the National Development Plan 2000-2006, unlike its two predecessors. In relation to health capital the priorities will be:

- To provide facilities for persons with an intellectual disability;
- To develop a range of facilities for the elderly;
- To address major unmet needs in the provision of modern accommodation for the mentally ill and physically disabled;
- To provide a comprehensive, quality and accessible acute hospital infrastructure;
- To address child care needs;
- To remedy deficiencies in the network of health centres;
- To maximise the potential of information and communication technology in the health care sector.

The investment in health should be particularly beneficial to women. Women are more frequently involved in caring for the elderly, children and adults with disabilities and children who need hospital treatment. The health investment in the NDP will improve the infrastructure in these areas, making it better for patients and carers.

World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen +5

The NAPS is a major cross-Departmental initiative designed to place the needs of the poor and the socially excluded among the issues at the top of the national agenda in terms of Government policy development and action.

The development of NAPS involved widespread consultation with various sectors, including the Voluntary and Community sector, and those who are affected by poverty. Following this consultation with the social partners a new procedure designed to evaluate the impact of policy proposals on those experiencing or at risk of poverty has been adopted by the Central Government Departments on a pilot basis.

Specifically targeted social groupings known to be at particular risk of poverty have been identified by the Government. These include groups which are particularly vulnerable to poverty such as lone parents, people in home units, elderly people, disabled people, and children.

A steering committee (including Local Development) is a key agent in the implementation of the NAPS. This committee is responsible for the overall direction of the NAPS and includes all the Ministers.

Other arrangements supporting NAPS. There are also a number of other institutions that support the practical and policy sides of social development.

Inclusion senior civil servants from the relevant Government Departments.

Committee responsible for the Strategy, focus for future plans and programme activity.

Government Department has a liaison officer who takes on issues.

Department of Social, Community and Family Affairs the NAPS Inter-departmental Policy Committee and liaises with other Departments, agencies and the social partners in relation to NAPS implementation.

The National Forum and the National Economic and Social Council, the Council and Forum discuss respectively the principles and strategic issues and the operational issues of NAPS.

Ministers and the heads of the relevant departments develop procedures to ensure a more responsive by the needs of disadvantaged communities.

Equality Authority and the Office of Equality Investigations.

Equalization provisions of equality legislation, primarily the Employment Equality Act 1998 and, once enacted, the Equal Status Bill 1999.

Appropriate institutional arrangements have been introduced at the Cabinet Committee on Social In-

While the feminisation of poverty is no longer a particular risk of poverty are identified largely through violence, e.g., homel-

Appropriate institutional arrangements the Cabinet Committee on Social In-

Addressing the poverty agenda across all policy areas relevant to tackling poverty.

There are a number of other institutions that support the practical and policy sides of social development.

Senior Officials Groups of Government Departments.

NAPS Inter-departmental addressing key issues and

NAPS Liaison Officers - the co-ordination role for

NAPS Unit - established in 1998. Unit acts as secretariat to

the NAPS Unit, established in 1998. Unit acts as secretariat to the NAPS Unit.

Integrated Services Project, Sport and Recreation, to statutory authorities to the

Family Infants and Children, the

Given that NAPS was developed in response to the original WSSD in Copenhagen in 1995, and as social development issues lie at the heart of NAPS, the NAPS Interdepartmental Policy Committee has a central role in the WSSD follow-up process. *Ireland's National Report on the Implementation or the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development* was submitted to the UN Secretary General in September 1999, was prepared by that Committee.

■ *Social Inclusion*

While the Department of Social, Community and Family Affairs has a central co-ordinating role for the NAPS, funding for the various initiatives tackling social exclusion is provided through the relevant Department with lead responsibility for the particular area, although implementation and monitoring may be done on a cross-departmental basis.

■ *Social Inclusion in Partnership 2000*

■ Partnership 2000 is the current national agreement negotiated between the Government and the Social Partners - employers, trade unions, farmers and the community/voluntary sector. ■ The agreement focusses on areas such as employment, taxation and agriculture as well as inclusion and a strategy to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are shared by all. ■ The Social Partners have been involved in the preparation of the Partnership 2000 since its inception and has resulted in sinking economic and social inequalities which partners will work together to find progress over the last decade.

■ *EU Development*

■ At a national level between the Justice, Equality and Law Reform, the Family Affairs, the lead

■ Ireland formed part of the EU delegation participation in the EC

■ 21st UN Special Session including in 1998 and in New York in March

■ National Review and Appraisal of the development which was

■ Session of the by the Minister in his

■ General Aid Policy Section from the

■ *International Conference on Population and Development*

■ The preparation process for ICPD+3 included co-operation between the Departments of Health and Children, Foreign Affairs, the Office of the Attorney General and Social, Community and Family Affairs. The lead Department was the Department of Health and Children. The delegation and contributed to the EU agreed statement on co-ordination meetings.

■ Ireland attended a number of the preparatory meetings to the EU Co-ordination meeting in Budapest in December 1999.

■ Ireland attended the International Forum for the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development held in The Hague in February 1999.

■ The ICPD+3 process concluded at the 21st United Nations General Assembly in New York, 30 June - July 1999 with Mr. Brian Cowen TD, with senior civil service

■ Department and a representative from the

National Women's Council of Ireland

The National Women's Council of Ireland (NWCI) is the largest women's organisation in Ireland. Initiated by the Government in 1973 to implement recommendations of the First National Commission on the Status of Women, Membership is open to all women's organisations and organisations with a sizeable female membership of interest. In 1999 there were 149 organisations affiliated to the NWCI.

NWCI is recognised by Government as the body that puts forward women's concerns and perspectives. As such it receives an annual Exchequer grant through the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform towards its operating costs. In 1995 this grant was £140,000; £176,000 in 1996 and 1997; in 1998 £200,000 and in 1999 £270,000 was provided. There is a provision of £405,000 in the Estimates for 2000.

In addition, the Council received once off funding from the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform for particular purposes, as follows:

1999 grant towards North-South conference on mainstreaming £25,000

* grant for NGO research project £10,000

An additional amount of £10,000 will be provided in 2000

* relocation to new offices and IT costs £50,000

* childcare research £25,000

* report on crimes Against Women and children £6,412

* report on crimes against women and children £8,000

* grants towards attendance at FWCW £3,300

* preparations for FWCW £3,232

* divorce information campaign £7,879

It is not the intention that the NWCI should be fully funded by the Government. As an NGO it must be independent of Government and use of other sources of funding is an important component of this independence.

NWCI identifies its core functions as lobbying Government, acting as a watchdog on equality issues, providing training and support for its members, changing society's attitudes on gender and linking and networking women's organisations within Ireland and the European Union.

In October 1996 the Government invited a wide range of societal partners in multi-lateral discussions on the development of a new partnership agreement ('Partnership 2000').

Extending that invitation the Government signalled that the process to develop a new political structure for Ireland would be more inclusive and wider ranging than past. The development of a new Partnership 2000 added the *Community and Voluntary Pillar* to the

Rural Development

The paper published in August 1993, *A Vision for Rural Society in Ireland*, identifies issues critical to the development of rural society and in particular recognises the problems of poverty and social exclusion in rural areas which have a distinct impact on women.

In the rural context, social exclusion manifests itself in ways that reflect the distinctive nature of rural life, particularly in more remote areas. It is frequently the result of multiple forms of disadvantage. Economic factors like unemployment or inadequate incomes together with social issues of isolation, unequal opportunity and participation are often compounded by geographical distance from services and amenities. For example, the absence of an accessible and affordable childcare facility in many areas make it difficult for women to avail of training and education or to enter into or retain employment.

This Paper endorses and supports the objectives contained in the National Anti-Poverty Strategy (NAPS) and will ensure that the overall strategy for rural development has a socially inclusive dimension. It acknowledges that it is essential to ensure balanced regional development and to provide services to meet the social inclusion needs. There are five themes in the NAPS, namely, Employment, Education, Income Adequacy, Disadvantaged Urban Areas and Rural Areas. It is envisaged that the cumulative effects of actions in the first three areas will bring about a significant change in both urban and rural poverty.

With regard to rural areas, the target is to ensure that strategies are developed with regard to the provision of services to combat rural poverty, especially those concerned with educational attainment and income adequacy so that the overall target of the NAPS is achieved.

The strategy set out in the National Anti-Poverty Strategy for rural development is underpinned by Government intervention. In particular, a particular focus on action areas such as Employment, Education and Rural Poverty is central to achieving sustainable development.

In addressing Rural Development, attention must be given to the provision of services to combat rural poverty, especially those concerned with educational attainment and income adequacy so that the overall target of the NAPS is achieved.

~~White Paper on Rural
Affairs which assess rural~~

Parties

*Observances
of / lessons*

*Community
Development
and
Poverty*

A recent White Paper on Rural Affairs which assess rural

*Developing
poverty*

*The process is
new. It will be
used to assess
existing policies
and to draw up
a new policy
in Ireland.*

*A report by the Institute for
Social Research in Paris has
been produced in
1994-1995. It provides analysis
of trends and sets out
recommendations for the
period from 1996-2000.
Other issues will be
policy details, including
poverty reduction, working
with the elderly, and the
Working Group and the
Partnership 2000 on the
implementation of the
research project. The
Society for the Protection of
the Environment will
be carrying out a seminar on
the impact of the Working Group
on poverty. A resistance group
Working Group will be
dissolved. The drafting of the
Country Plan will be
carried out in the first
quarter. The final version of a
Working Group will be*

Part 3

Objectives concerned	Successful policies, models and projects to explore areas of Beliefs Platform	Examples of obstacles encountered / lessons learnt	Confidential	Other
			T	F
1. Women and poverty	Women and poverty	The Government has been making significant efforts to address women's issues, particularly in the areas of employment, education, health, and social welfare. There has been a focus on increasing women's participation in the workforce, particularly in the informal sector. The government has also implemented policies to combat gender-based violence and discrimination. However, there are still significant challenges, particularly in rural areas where women face multiple forms of discrimination and lack access to basic services. The government needs to continue to prioritize women's issues and ensure that all women have equal opportunities and rights.		
2. Child poverty	Child poverty	The government has implemented several policies to combat child poverty, including the introduction of the Child Benefit Scheme in 2012. This scheme provides financial support to low-income families with children under the age of 18. The government has also increased the minimum wage and introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, child poverty remains a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in child welfare programs and ensure that all children have access to basic services and opportunities.		
3. Older persons' welfare	Older persons' welfare	The government has implemented several policies to support older persons, including the introduction of the Senior Citizen Allowance in 2008. This scheme provides financial support to elderly individuals aged 60 and above. The government has also increased the minimum wage and introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, older persons' welfare remains a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in older persons' welfare programs and ensure that all elderly individuals have access to basic services and opportunities.		
4. Employment and income	Employment and income	The government has implemented several policies to promote employment and increase income, including the introduction of the Minimum Wage Act in 2012. This act sets a minimum wage of \$1,700 per month for workers aged 18 and above. The government has also introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, employment and income remain a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in employment and income programs and ensure that all workers have access to basic services and opportunities.		
5. Health and well-being	Health and well-being	The government has implemented several policies to promote health and well-being, including the introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme in 2012. This scheme provides financial support to individuals and families for medical expenses. The government has also introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, health and well-being remain a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in health and well-being programs and ensure that all individuals have access to basic services and opportunities.		
6. Environment and sustainability	Environment and sustainability	The government has implemented several policies to promote environmental sustainability, including the introduction of the Carbon Tax in 2012. This tax aims to encourage individuals and businesses to reduce their carbon footprint. The government has also introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, environmental sustainability remains a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in environmental sustainability programs and ensure that all individuals have access to basic services and opportunities.		
7. Education and skills development	Education and skills development	The government has implemented several policies to promote education and skills development, including the introduction of the National Curriculum in 2012. This curriculum aims to provide a comprehensive education for all students. The government has also introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, education and skills development remain a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in education and skills development programs and ensure that all individuals have access to basic services and opportunities.		
8. Culture and arts	Culture and arts	The government has implemented several policies to promote culture and arts, including the introduction of the National Cultural Policy in 2012. This policy aims to support the arts and culture sectors. The government has also introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, culture and arts remain a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in culture and arts programs and ensure that all individuals have access to basic services and opportunities.		
9. Sports and recreation	Sports and recreation	The government has implemented several policies to promote sports and recreation, including the introduction of the National Sports Policy in 2012. This policy aims to support the sports and recreation sectors. The government has also introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, sports and recreation remain a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in sports and recreation programs and ensure that all individuals have access to basic services and opportunities.		
10. Social cohesion and community engagement	Social cohesion and community engagement	The government has implemented several policies to promote social cohesion and community engagement, including the introduction of the National Cohesion Policy in 2012. This policy aims to support the social cohesion and community engagement sectors. The government has also introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, social cohesion and community engagement remain a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in social cohesion and community engagement programs and ensure that all individuals have access to basic services and opportunities.		
11. Gender equality and empowerment	Gender equality and empowerment	The government has implemented several policies to promote gender equality and empowerment, including the introduction of the National Gender Equality Policy in 2012. This policy aims to support the gender equality and empowerment sectors. The government has also introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, gender equality and empowerment remain a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in gender equality and empowerment programs and ensure that all individuals have access to basic services and opportunities.		
12. Religious freedom and tolerance	Religious freedom and tolerance	The government has implemented several policies to promote religious freedom and tolerance, including the introduction of the National Religious Freedom Policy in 2012. This policy aims to support the religious freedom and tolerance sectors. The government has also introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, religious freedom and tolerance remain a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in religious freedom and tolerance programs and ensure that all individuals have access to basic services and opportunities.		
13. National identity and cultural heritage	National identity and cultural heritage	The government has implemented several policies to promote national identity and cultural heritage, including the introduction of the National Identity and Cultural Heritage Policy in 2012. This policy aims to support the national identity and cultural heritage sectors. The government has also introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, national identity and cultural heritage remain a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in national identity and cultural heritage programs and ensure that all individuals have access to basic services and opportunities.		
14. Civic engagement and political participation	Civic engagement and political participation	The government has implemented several policies to promote civic engagement and political participation, including the introduction of the National Civic Engagement and Political Participation Policy in 2012. This policy aims to support the civic engagement and political participation sectors. The government has also introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, civic engagement and political participation remain a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in civic engagement and political participation programs and ensure that all individuals have access to basic services and opportunities.		
15. International cooperation and global citizenship	International cooperation and global citizenship	The government has implemented several policies to promote international cooperation and global citizenship, including the introduction of the National International Cooperation and Global Citizenship Policy in 2012. This policy aims to support the international cooperation and global citizenship sectors. The government has also introduced a range of social welfare programs to support families. However, international cooperation and global citizenship remain a significant issue, particularly in rural and remote areas. The government needs to continue to invest in international cooperation and global citizenship programs and ensure that all individuals have access to basic services and opportunities.		

Critical areas of concern	Explanatory notes
1. Women and poverty	<p>Women and girls are disproportionately affected by poverty. In particular, they are more likely than men to live in rural areas and to have less access to basic services such as health care, education and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Women are often the primary caregivers for children and elderly relatives, which can limit their ability to participate fully in the economy. Women also face significant barriers to accessing land, credit and other resources needed for agriculture and other livelihoods.</p> <p>Women's participation in decision-making processes is often limited, particularly at the local level. Women's voices are frequently overlooked in policy-making and implementation, leading to policies that do not adequately address their needs and concerns.</p> <p>Women's empowerment requires addressing structural inequalities and promoting gender equality in all areas of life. This includes ensuring women's rights to land, property, education and employment, as well as addressing gender-based violence and discrimination.</p>

<i>Other</i>	
<p>(a) travellers get lost that other travellers go to</p> <p>(b) lose address</p> <p>(c) traveller won't go to the place</p> <p>(d) right people go to the place</p>	<p>(e) travellers go to the place</p> <p>(f) right place goes to the place</p> <p>(g) travellers go to the place</p> <p>(h) right place goes to the place</p>

Part 3

Examples of obstacles encountered/traversed learned!

When I was Breifing Project Manager for the Data in Folio on the 1st September 2003, I was faced with a number of obstacles. These included:

- (a) lack of reporting tools.
- (b) lack of reporting tools.
- (c) lack of reporting tools.
- (d) lack of reporting tools.
- (e) lack of reporting tools.
- (f) lack of reporting tools.
- (g) lack of reporting tools.
- (h) lack of reporting tools.

I am faced with a number of obstacles. These include:

- (a) lack of reporting tools.
- (b) lack of reporting tools.
- (c) lack of reporting tools.
- (d) lack of reporting tools.
- (e) lack of reporting tools.
- (f) lack of reporting tools.
- (g) lack of reporting tools.
- (h) lack of reporting tools.

Problems

There are a number of problems:

- (a) lack of reporting tools.
- (b) lack of reporting tools.
- (c) lack of reporting tools.
- (d) lack of reporting tools.
- (e) lack of reporting tools.
- (f) lack of reporting tools.
- (g) lack of reporting tools.
- (h) lack of reporting tools.

Ways to face up to difficulties

There are a number of ways to face up to difficulties:

- (a) lack of reporting tools.
- (b) lack of reporting tools.
- (c) lack of reporting tools.
- (d) lack of reporting tools.
- (e) lack of reporting tools.
- (f) lack of reporting tools.
- (g) lack of reporting tools.
- (h) lack of reporting tools.

Community	Other	Other
Open	2%	1%
2%	1%	1%
3%	1%	1%
4%	1%	1%
5%	1%	1%
6%	1%	1%
7%	1%	1%
8%	1%	1%
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96%	1%	1%
97%	1%	1%
98%	1%	1%
99%	1%	1%
100%	1%	1%

Other
Examples of obstacles encountered/lessors team need

Priority	Further Initiatives	Other
Women and girls	Women and girls are at high risk of HIV infection due to gender-based violence, poverty, lack of education, and social norms. Strategies include: 1) Strengthening laws and policies to protect women from gender-based violence. 2) Increasing access to education and economic opportunities for women. 3) Promoting gender equality and challenging traditional gender roles. 4) Providing support services for women affected by HIV, such as counseling, medical care, and social support groups.	Women and girls are at high risk of HIV infection due to gender-based violence, poverty, lack of education, and social norms. Strategies include: 1) Strengthening laws and policies to protect women from gender-based violence. 2) Increasing access to education and economic opportunities for women. 3) Promoting gender equality and challenging traditional gender roles. 4) Providing support services for women affected by HIV, such as counseling, medical care, and social support groups.

<i>Commitment to further actions/new initiatives</i>	<i>Other</i>
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the first place for gay men and women to go for prevention information, counseling and other health services. A member of the Prevention Strategy team, Dr. John Cokkard of GHH, is involved in the design and leadership of the prevention program. The Prevention Strategy team also includes educators, researchers, and practitioners in the fields of public health, mental health, and community and voluntary organizations, as well as the gay and lesbian community.

The Prevention Strategy team will consult with the gay and lesbian community and other groups about its activities and needs. It will also work closely with the National Health Commission, the Canadian Council of Ministers of Education, and the Refugees and Immigrants Directorate in the development of a national partnership plan to include all groups of persons. Those who are not included in the existing programs will be asked to identify their own needs and interests.

The Prevention Strategy team will also work with the Canadian Council of Ministers of Education and the National Health Commission to develop a national prevention strategy for schools and communities. This strategy will be based on the principles of prevention, education, and health promotion. It will also include the development of a national prevention plan for schools and communities.

The Prevention Strategy team will also work with the Canadian Council of Ministers of Education and the National Health Commission to develop a national prevention strategy for schools and communities. This strategy will be based on the principles of prevention, education, and health promotion. It will also include the development of a national prevention plan for schools and communities.

Critical areas of assessment		Concerns	Refugee's needs	Refugee's responses	Other
Years relative to arrival	10 years	Refugee's family members will be housed in a station facility. That is also to say that they will never be housed in a station facility.			
Organizations involved	Refugee Society 10 years	Refugee's family members will be housed in a station facility. That is also to say that they will never be housed in a station facility.			
Challenges faced by the refugee	Refugee Society 10 years	Refugee's family members will be housed in a station facility. That is also to say that they will never be housed in a station facility.			
Concerns about the refugee	Refugee Society 10 years	Refugee's family members will be housed in a station facility. That is also to say that they will never be housed in a station facility.			
Refugee's needs	Refugee Society 10 years	Refugee's family members will be housed in a station facility. That is also to say that they will never be housed in a station facility.			
Refugee's responses	Refugee Society 10 years	Refugee's family members will be housed in a station facility. That is also to say that they will never be housed in a station facility.			
Other	Refugee Society 10 years	Refugee's family members will be housed in a station facility. That is also to say that they will never be housed in a station facility.			

Critical areas concern	1. Wounds	Plan B: tacles	Commitment to further action/new initiatives	Other
1.1. Wound care	Exercises to prevent and reduce risk of infection and promote wound healing.	complaints still taking place in prison.	supervised detoxification programme and counselling is available	
1.2. Wound management	Examination and treatment of all types of wounds.	Table in presentation by drug work is statutory detoxification is via statutory prisons. Hypothesis for prisons underway involving to provide services responsible treatment and health services available at the range of quality for these services which can of course community level so of prison would be confirmed.		

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Action

Other

Other

Other

Other

Other

Other

Other

Other

2. Education and Training of workers		3. External factors influencing training delivery						4. Internal factors influencing training delivery	
	for Action	Education and training gender perspectives			External factors			Internal factors	
	Other	Male	Female	Both	Environment	Technology	Opportunities	Capacity	Culture
1. Commitment to training delivery	Other	Male	Female	Both	Environment	Technology	Opportunities	Capacity	Culture
2. Education and training gender perspectives	Other	Male	Female	Both	Environment	Technology	Opportunities	Capacity	Culture
3. External factors influencing training delivery	Other	Male	Female	Both	Environment	Technology	Opportunities	Capacity	Culture
4. Internal factors influencing training delivery	Other	Male	Female	Both	Environment	Technology	Opportunities	Capacity	Culture

Department: _____

Venue issue: _____

School Board Education:

which initially was seeking:
a) to have the Board monitor
the "privately funded,
state-wide test
of English as a
foreign language."

b) to provide
representative
scienceplexes
in the
state.

The Board of Education
now has a project to
fund private projects in
selected areas, 14 or
15 percent of which
is to be used in
areas where it is felt
there is a need.
The Board has
been asked to
use its funds to
support the
program.

The Board of
Education
is to be
responsible
for the
appointment
of a committee
of cultural
members.
The
Chairman
of Education
will be
responsible
for the
History
unit.

It will place a
representative
in the
history
unit.

It will
also
have
a
representative
in
the
history
unit.

It will
also
have
a
representative
in
the
history
unit.

Other

It will
also
have
a
representative
in
the
history
unit.

Chapter 1: Identification of Obstacles to the Adoption of Evidence-Based Practices

Obstacle	Action
Obstacles to the implementation of evidence-based practices	Identify the obstacles to the implementation of evidence-based practices.
Obstacles to the dissemination of evidence-based practices	Identify the obstacles to the dissemination of evidence-based practices.
Obstacles to the integration of evidence-based practices into routine clinical practice	Identify the obstacles to the integration of evidence-based practices into routine clinical practice.
Other	Identify other obstacles to the adoption of evidence-based practices.

Critical areas of concern	Experiences of young women in concrete action	Further action
1. Women's groups	<p>The Vision Group, a group of women who have founded their own women's group, the Vision Group, based on the principles of equality, democracy and self-help. They have developed a women's support group and a women's resource centre.</p> <p>Women's groups have been formed in various parts of the country, such as in the northern states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Assam. These groups have been successful in addressing issues related to women's empowerment, gender equality and social justice.</p>	<p>Women's groups can be effective in addressing issues related to women's empowerment, gender equality and social justice. They can also play a role in promoting women's rights and ensuring that women have access to basic services such as healthcare, education and employment.</p>
2. Education and training of women	<p>Education and training of women is another critical area of concern. Women's groups have been instrumental in providing education and training to women, particularly those from marginalized communities. They have organized literacy classes, vocational training, and other educational programs to empower women and improve their lives.</p> <p>Women's groups have also been involved in advocacy work, raising awareness about women's rights and gender issues. They have organized protests, rallies and other forms of activism to demand changes in laws and policies that affect women.</p>	<p>Education and training of women is crucial for women's empowerment. It is essential to provide women with the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in life. Women's groups can play a key role in this by providing education and training to women, particularly those from marginalized communities.</p>

Commitment to Healthcare

Statistics

Health boards are responsible for services free at the point of delivery, although some charges are made for certain services. These charges are set by the Health Board and can vary from one area to another. For example, in Scotland there is a charge for prescriptions (the "prescription charge"), and there are charges for dental treatment, eye tests and hospital admissions.

These charges are designed to help cover the costs of providing healthcare services.

Other

Provider is not

Government is sharing in making this resource available. This programme is planned for the second half of the available spending. It's the final stage of the £1 billion National Health Care Cost Savings Initiative. It will continue for the next 12 months. An Executive Agency, the National Health Service (NHS) Improvement Agency, will lead the work. In addition, a national taskforce will lead the quality improvement work of advanced technologies, including protocols and new treatments. The taskforce will be led by NHS England and the Royal College of Physicians. NHS Improvement is also working well with a programme of trials. This aims at developing new ways of organising and delivering health services across the country. The number of patients and staff involved in these trials is increasing rapidly.

Healthcare services are available in most areas of the UK. There are some differences between the different parts of the country, such as the availability of certain treatments or specialists. In general, however, healthcare services are available in all parts of the UK.

The UK has a long history of providing healthcare services to its citizens. The National Health Service (NHS) was established in 1948, and since then has provided free healthcare to all citizens.

There are many different types of healthcare providers in the UK, including the NHS, private hospitals, dentists, opticians, and pharmacists. The NHS provides free healthcare to all citizens, while private providers charge fees for their services.

The UK government is committed to improving the quality of healthcare services in the UK.

The UK government is committed to improving the quality of healthcare services in the UK.

The UK government is committed to improving the quality of healthcare services in the UK.

The UK government is committed to improving the quality of healthcare services in the UK.

The UK government is committed to improving the quality of healthcare services in the UK.

Citizen argues to oppose

3. Women and Health

Presentation of the Beijing Platform for Action

Annex 3 UN Questionnaire

Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action

Critical areas of concern	Examples of advances in programmes and projects in implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action			
	Commitment referent	Other	Lessons learned	Action/news initiatives
Women's health	Health	Health	Health	Health
Women's education	Education	Education	Education	Education
Women's employment	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment
Women's political participation	Political participation	Political participation	Political participation	Political participation
Women's law	Law	Law	Law	Law
Women and armed conflict	Armed conflict	Armed conflict	Armed conflict	Armed conflict
Women and development	Development	Development	Development	Development
Women and environment	Environment	Environment	Environment	Environment
Women and peace and security	Peace and security	Peace and security	Peace and security	Peace and security
Women and HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS
Women and violence	Violence	Violence	Violence	Violence
Women and women's issues	Women's issues	Women's issues	Women's issues	Women's issues

the violence against women in our society. In India, there is a long history of violence against women. The Indian Constitution guarantees equal rights for all citizens, but women still face discrimination and violence. The Indian government has taken steps to address this issue, such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which provides legal protection to women who are victims of domestic violence. However, there is still a long way to go to achieve gender equality and end violence against women.

2. **Women's empowerment**: Women's empowerment is another key concern. Women have been denied opportunities and resources for education and employment, leading to poverty and social marginalization. The Indian government has implemented various programs to empower women, such as the Mahila Kosh (Women's Fund) and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), which provide financial support and job opportunities to women. However, there is still a need to address systemic issues that perpetuate gender inequality and discrimination against women.

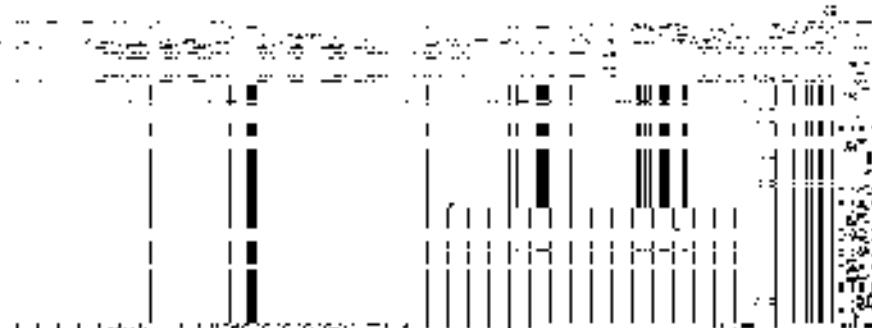
3. **Healthcare and reproductive rights**: Healthcare and reproductive rights are also important concerns. Women in India often face barriers to accessing healthcare services, particularly in rural areas. The Indian government has made efforts to improve healthcare infrastructure and provide affordable medical services. Reproductive rights, including access to safe abortion and family planning, are also a concern. The Indian government has implemented policies to ensure reproductive rights for women, such as the Right to Information Act, which allows women to seek information about their reproductive health rights. However, there is still a need to address systemic issues that perpetuate gender inequality and discrimination against women.

4. **Violence = against women**: Violence against women is a critical concern. Women in India face various forms of violence, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and honor killing. The Indian government has taken steps to address this issue, such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which provides legal protection to women who are victims of domestic violence. However, there is still a need to address systemic issues that perpetuate gender inequality and discrimination against women.

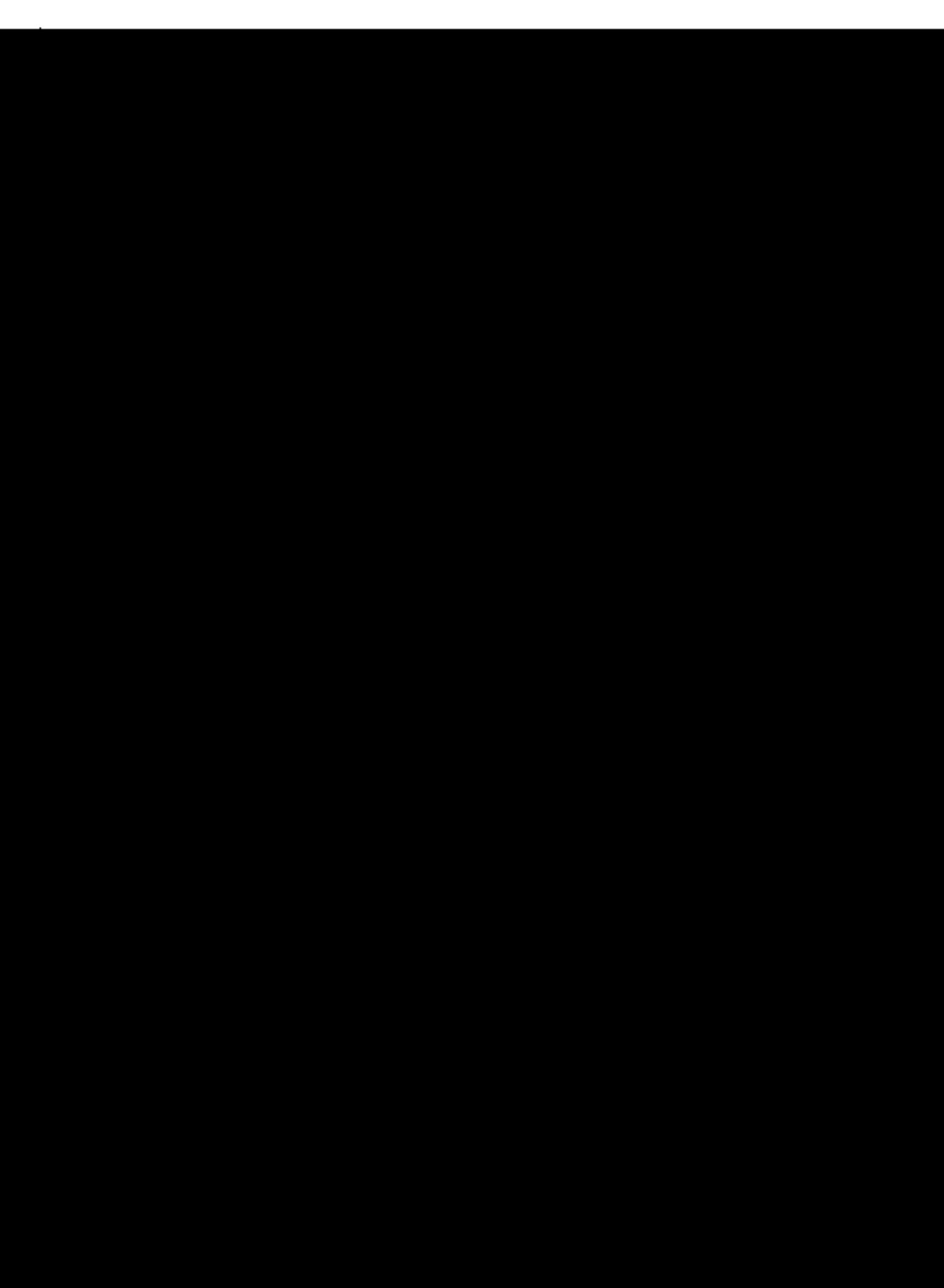
Part 3 UN questionnaire to governments on implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action

<p>Examples of successful policies, programmes and projects to implement the critical areas of concern to the Beijing Platform for Action</p> <p>in the course of employment or outside the workplace, constitutes discrimination on the gender ground.</p>	<p><i>Examples of obstacles encountered / lessons learned</i></p> <p><i>Commitment to further action/new initiatives</i></p> <p><i>Other</i></p>
<p>Critical areas of concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Women's right to work <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Work and family life <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Violence against women <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Women and development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Women and peace and security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Women and health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Women and education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Women and politics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Women and the media <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Women and culture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11. Women and law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12. Women and technology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 13. Women and environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 14. Women and migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15. Women and armed conflict <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16. Women and HIV/AIDS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17. Women and climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18. Women and disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19. Women and sustainable development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20. Women and gender equality 	

14
The
eg.
to
mits the Irish Government
take steps to further
further the protection of
human rights in its jurisdiction
Government is determined to
recognise the increasing
use nature of Irish society
to ensure there is equality
in employment and in
city in general.



14
Further
Redaction



Development Plan

Implementation of Statutory Functions for Action

Category	Objectives	Strategic Areas	Implementation Plan
Childcare	Community childcare	The provision of child care facilities within the area of responsibility.	• Establish a network of childcare facilities within the area of responsibility.
Childcare	Community childcare	The provision of child care facilities within the area of responsibility.	• Establish a network of childcare facilities within the area of responsibility.
Childcare	Community childcare	The provision of child care facilities within the area of responsibility.	• Establish a network of childcare facilities within the area of responsibility.
Childcare	Community childcare	The provision of child care facilities within the area of responsibility.	• Establish a network of childcare facilities within the area of responsibility.

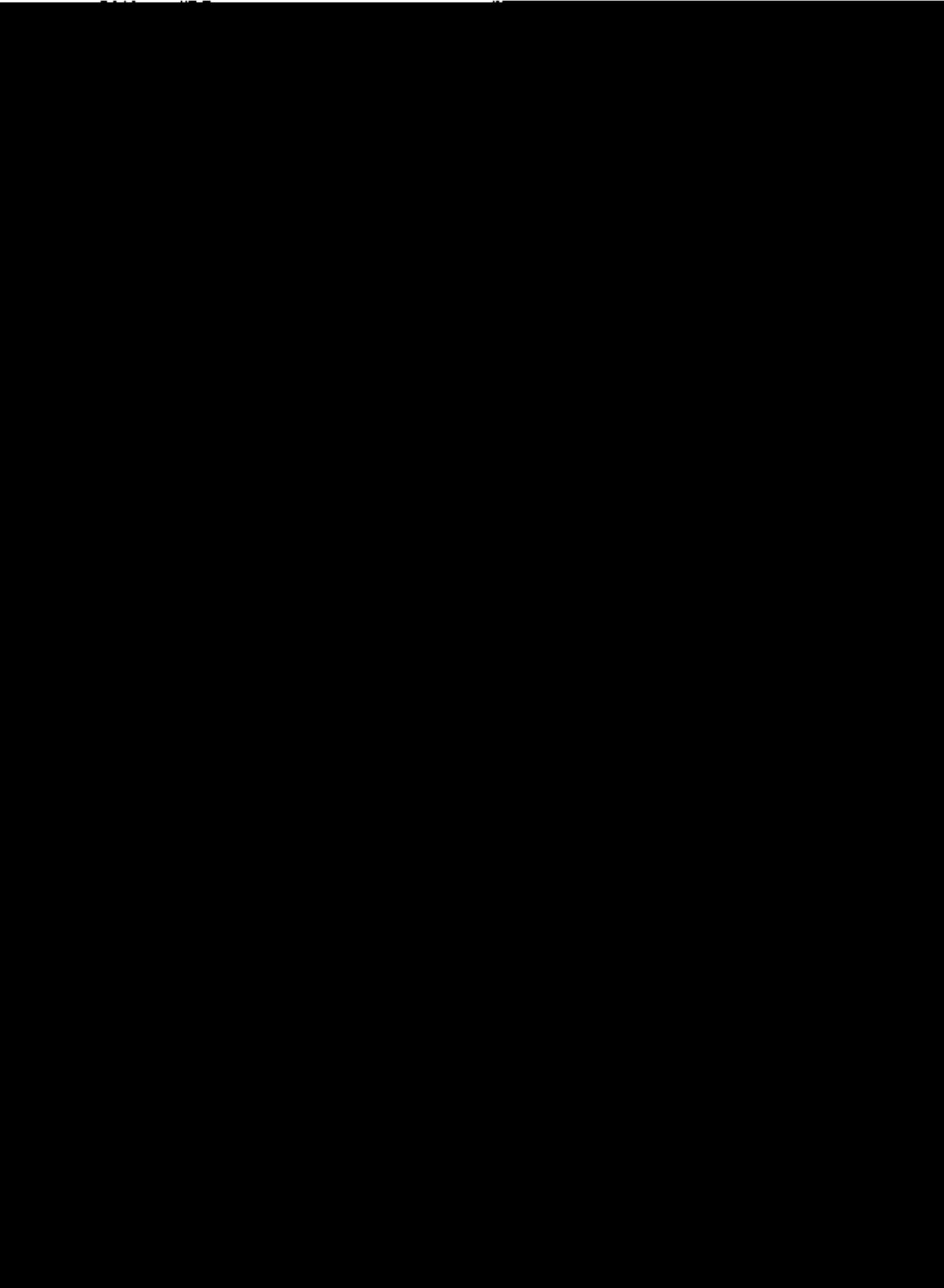
Statement

Implementation of Statutory Functions for Action

Category	Objectives	Strategic Areas	Implementation Plan
Childcare	Community childcare	The provision of child care facilities within the area of responsibility.	• Establish a network of childcare facilities within the area of responsibility.
Childcare	Community childcare	The provision of child care facilities within the area of responsibility.	• Establish a network of childcare facilities within the area of responsibility.
Childcare	Community childcare	The provision of child care facilities within the area of responsibility.	• Establish a network of childcare facilities within the area of responsibility.
Childcare	Community childcare	The provision of child care facilities within the area of responsibility.	• Establish a network of childcare facilities within the area of responsibility.

Implementation of Statutory Functions for Action

Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action



<i>Initiatives if further initiatives</i>	<i>Other</i>
<p><i>Pre-Governmental Initiatives</i></p> <p>The Government of India with the involvement of various NGOs, civil society organizations, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, etc., has been working on the issue of pension for women. The Government of India has also constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to look into the issue of pension for women.</p> <p><i>Implementation</i></p> <p>The Government of India has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to look into the issue of pension for women.</p> <p><i>Lessons Learned</i></p> <p>The Government of India has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to look into the issue of pension for women.</p> <p><i>Challenges</i></p> <p>The Government of India has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to look into the issue of pension for women.</p> <p><i>Opportunities</i></p> <p>The Government of India has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to look into the issue of pension for women.</p> <p><i>Conclusion</i></p> <p>The Government of India has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to look into the issue of pension for women.</p>	<p><i>Pre-Governmental Initiatives</i></p> <p>The Government of India with the involvement of various NGOs, civil society organizations, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, etc., has been working on the issue of pension for women. The Government of India has also constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to look into the issue of pension for women.</p> <p><i>Implementation</i></p> <p>The Government of India has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to look into the issue of pension for women.</p> <p><i>Lessons Learned</i></p> <p>The Government of India has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to look into the issue of pension for women.</p> <p><i>Challenges</i></p> <p>The Government of India has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to look into the issue of pension for women.</p> <p><i>Opportunities</i></p> <p>The Government of India has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to look into the issue of pension for women.</p> <p><i>Conclusion</i></p> <p>The Government of India has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to look into the issue of pension for women.</p>

are we going to do?

Critical analysis concerning the situation	Action plan	Implementation	Evaluation	Form for Action	
				Other activities	Other activities
Women outside the family and their relationship with the economy	Women outside the family and their relationship with the economy				
Women in the economy	Women in the economy				
Women in the family	Women in the family	Women in the family	Women in the family	Women in the family	Women in the family
Women in the family and their relationship with the economy	Women in the family and their relationship with the economy	Women in the family and their relationship with the economy	Women in the family and their relationship with the economy	Women in the family and their relationship with the economy	Women in the family and their relationship with the economy
Total	36	36	36	36	36

1. Women outside the family and their relationship with the economy

1.1. Women outside the family and their relationship with the economy

1.1.1. Women outside the family and their relationship with the economy

1.1.1.1. Women outside the family and their relationship with the economy

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1.2. Women outside the family and their relationship with the economy

1.2.1. Women outside the family and their relationship with the economy

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1.2.1.1.1.1.1. Women outside the family and their relationship with the economy

1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1. Women outside the family and their relationship with the economy

Continued from

Examples of obstacles encountered / lessons learned

7. Women's power and decision-making

Women's representation in decision-making bodies has been the subject of a number of recent studies. Secular women's increasing political effectiveness has been much more successful than religious women's. The lack of political candidates are in balanced search.

Women as well as men in their vehicles are seen as more equal & fair than men in their vehicles.

Power made under the 1993 Model 97, which sources from public funding of political parties, will be described by Prof. Dr. W. S. M. J. de Vries, of the Hague University of Applied Sciences, in political activity this year. In which

the findings are made that the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport has a statement in the Hague's Commission

of the autocrats applied in the education system. By working with the government, the ministry has been able to improve the quality of the curriculum and the quality of the teaching staff.

The ministry has also been able to improve the quality of the teaching staff.

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The ministry has also been able to improve the quality of the teaching staff.

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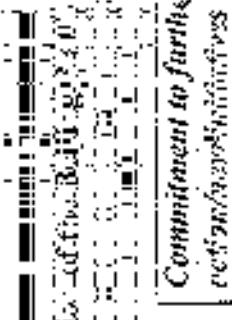
The ministry has also been able to improve the quality of the teaching staff.

The ministry has also been able to improve the quality of the teaching staff.

The ministry has also been able to improve the quality of the teaching staff.

The ministry has also been able to improve the quality of the teaching staff.

IV. Action

Critical areas of coherence	Commitment to further retention and development
<p>Other</p>  <p>Initiative composed of two women's organisations and two third level educational institutions, i.e.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Women's Council of Ireland • Women's Support Network • School of Community Sciences, University of Ulster • Women's Education, Research and Resource Centre, National University of Ireland, Dublin. <p>POWER stands for <i>Particularly Organised Women Educating for Representation</i>. POWER Partnership has developed a new, specially designed accredited course for women activists called <i>A Women's Political Development Programme: Feminist Approaches to Politics, the State and the Economy in Ireland, North and South</i>. The programme was delivered to over 40 women active at grass roots level in their community.</p>	<p>Commitment to further retention and development</p>  <p>Example: In the area of family violence, the Department of Justice and Equality has developed a programme to combat violence against women, which includes training programmes for law enforcement agencies and the prison service, and a national campaign to raise awareness of the issue.</p>

1998 the first
appointed an Co-
Chair Assistant; C. C.
Secretary General; F.
Vice-Chair; G. C.
Chairman; H. Vice-
Chairman; I. Vice-
Chairman; J. Vice-
Chairman; K. Vice-
Chairman; L. Vice-
Chairman; M. Vice-
Chairman; N. Vice-
Chairman; O. Vice-
Chairman; P. Vice-
Chairman; Q. Vice-
Chairman; R. Vice-
Chairman; S. Vice-
Chairman; T. Vice-
Chairman; U. Vice-
Chairman; V. Vice-
Chairman; W. Vice-
Chairman; X. Vice-
Chairman; Y. Vice-
Chairman; Z. Vice-
Chairman; Other

the success of such services are often measured by the number of users. In this case, however, the measure of success is the extent to which the service has been adopted by the community. The success of the service can be measured by the number of users, but the success of the service can also be measured by the extent to which the service has been adopted by the community.

CRITICISMS OF

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Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B, Statistical Methodology, Volume 73, Number 3, September 2005, pp. 337-356
DOI: 10.1111/j.1467-9868.2005.00476.x

I will do so provided that
that there is a qualified
candidate available for the appointment.

Civic, Social and Political Education became part of the curriculum at post-primary level from September 1997. The course aims to help students to become more aware of the civic, social and political issues which affect their lives.

Example

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At present, the area in our continent and throughout the world is an essential objective of our personnel policy for the development of our industry. This commitment was made at the time of the formation of the European Community, and it has been maintained ever since.

In July 2002, I asked to adopt an objective of incorporating the social sciences that in the model and to

The need for agencies to have more effective mechanisms for addressing stress and evaluating the code's impact on initiatives has been explained to the boards of bodies

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In 1997 the first female C-130J was delivered.

health board. In relation to medical services, the following statement was made:

equal representation of the sexes in internal medicine to do it at the highest level and women had only one consultant post.

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and political parties do not? It seems the first part of this question is best answered by looking at the history of the party. The party was founded in 1946 by a group of former members of the Indian National Congress who were dissatisfied with the party's policies. They wanted to create a new party that would represent the interests of the working class and the poor. The party's name, "Communist Party of India", reflects its commitment to communism. The party has been active in politics since its formation, and has won several elections. It has also faced many challenges, including internal splits and external threats. The party's policies have been controversial, particularly its support for socialism and its opposition to capitalism. The party's influence has declined over time, and it is no longer a major political force in India.

Major contributions

The Communist Party of India has made significant contributions to Indian society. One of the most important contributions is its role in the struggle for independence from British rule. The party played a leading role in the Quit India movement, which demanded the immediate independence of India. The party also played a key role in the formation of the Indian National Congress, which eventually led to the independence of India in 1947. Another important contribution is the party's support for socialism and its opposition to capitalism. This has helped to shape Indian society and economy in many ways. The party has also been involved in various social and economic initiatives, such as land reform, education, and health care. These initiatives have improved the lives of millions of Indians, particularly the poor and marginalized. The party's influence has declined over time, but its legacy continues to inspire many people in India and around the world.

Challenges and future

The Communist Party of India faces several challenges in the future. One of the main challenges is the decline in its popularity and influence. The party's policies have become less relevant in the current political landscape, and its supporters have shifted to other parties. Another challenge is the internal divisions within the party, particularly between the left and right wings. This has led to several splits and factions, which削弱了该党的团结。The party also faces external challenges, such as the rise of right-wing nationalism and the influence of foreign powers. Despite these challenges, the party remains committed to its principles and continues to work towards a better future for India.

Conclusion

The Communist Party of India is a significant political party in India. It has a rich history and has made important contributions to Indian society. However, it also faces challenges in the future. The party must adapt to changing circumstances and continue to work towards a better future for all Indians.

b) By kilometer funds, Ireland planning (see 9 gender implications), 1999 Report, the Systematic, 16, 1999, Wien 2000.

The European Commission's
2005-2006 Report of Justice
and Law Reform
The European Court assesses that
the Depositary Entities and the
EU agency do its workings
within Human
rights and development
Sir Bernard Feagin argues in
Peter H. Schuck,
Rescuing the Rule of
Givers from the
Right to Tax

for Action

EU regulations govern:
 - Funds for the
 - 2006-2010
 - need to use the
 - the Strategic Plan to promote
 - period 2007-2010, particularly because
 - Some are required. This requires
 - EU funds, which take into
 - account the broader impact of

Assessments		Strategic Initiatives		Implementation		Monitoring & Evaluation		Review & Learning	
Category	Sub-Category	Initiative	Description	Lead	Collaborators	Timeline	Key Milestones	Impact	Review
Critical Areas	Women's Empowerment	Policy Review	Review existing policies related to gender equality and women's empowerment.	Ministry of Gender Equality	Ministry of Gender Equality, National Women's Commission, UN Women	Q1-Q2 2024	Policy briefs, stakeholder engagement, public consultation	Improved policy framework	Ongoing monitoring, annual review
Interventions	Women's Empowerment	Programmatic Interventions	Develop and implement programs to support women's empowerment, including education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.	Ministry of Gender Equality, UN Women, NGOs	Ministry of Gender Equality, National Women's Commission, UN Women, NGOs	Q2-Q3 2024	Programmatic reports, impact assessments	Increased participation, improved outcomes	Annual evaluation, mid-term review
Critical Areas	Women's Empowerment	Partnership Development	Establish partnerships with local NGOs, international organizations, and government agencies to enhance implementation.	Ministry of Gender Equality	Ministry of Gender Equality, National Women's Commission, UN Women	Q3-Q4 2024	Partnership agreements, joint reports	Enhanced resources, improved outcomes	Annual review, final report
Interventions	Women's Empowerment	Capacity Building	Provide training and capacity building for government officials and civil society organizations on gender equality and women's empowerment.	Ministry of Gender Equality, UN Women	Ministry of Gender Equality, National Women's Commission, UN Women	Q4 2024	Training reports, feedback loops	Enhanced knowledge, improved practices	Final review, lessons learned
Critical Areas	Women's Empowerment	Policy Advocacy	Advocate for policy changes at national and international levels to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.	Ministry of Gender Equality, UN Women	Ministry of Gender Equality, National Women's Commission, UN Women	Q1-Q2 2025	Advocacy reports, policy briefs	Influenced policy changes, improved outcomes	Final review, lessons learned
Interventions	Women's Empowerment	Monitoring & Evaluation	Develop a comprehensive M&E framework to track progress and impact.	Ministry of Gender Equality, UN Women	Ministry of Gender Equality, National Women's Commission, UN Women	Q3-Q4 2024	M&E reports, data analysis	Accurate data, informed decision-making	Annual review, final report
Critical Areas	Women's Empowerment	Review & Learning	Conduct a comprehensive review of the program and its impact.	Ministry of Gender Equality, UN Women	Ministry of Gender Equality, National Women's Commission, UN Women	Q1-Q2 2025	Review reports, lessons learned	Lessons learned, recommendations	Final review, lessons learned
Interventions	Women's Empowerment	Other	Other interventions as needed.	Ministry of Gender Equality, UN Women	Ministry of Gender Equality, National Women's Commission, UN Women	Q3-Q4 2024	Other reports	Other outcomes	Final review, lessons learned

Action	Other
Article on Women's Officer Drafted for the Beijing Yearly provision for the reader	
on environment and gender issues.	
Women's Platform and the women and gender issues in the United States of America includes many NGOs, the government and international organizations. The General Affairs Bureau is concerned on the issue of equality in the progress in the protection of the environment and finance and discussion on the mechanism to overcome the negotiations.	A contract for research proposed by the Gender Equality Monitoring Committee has been placed and the completion date is mid 2000.
	46

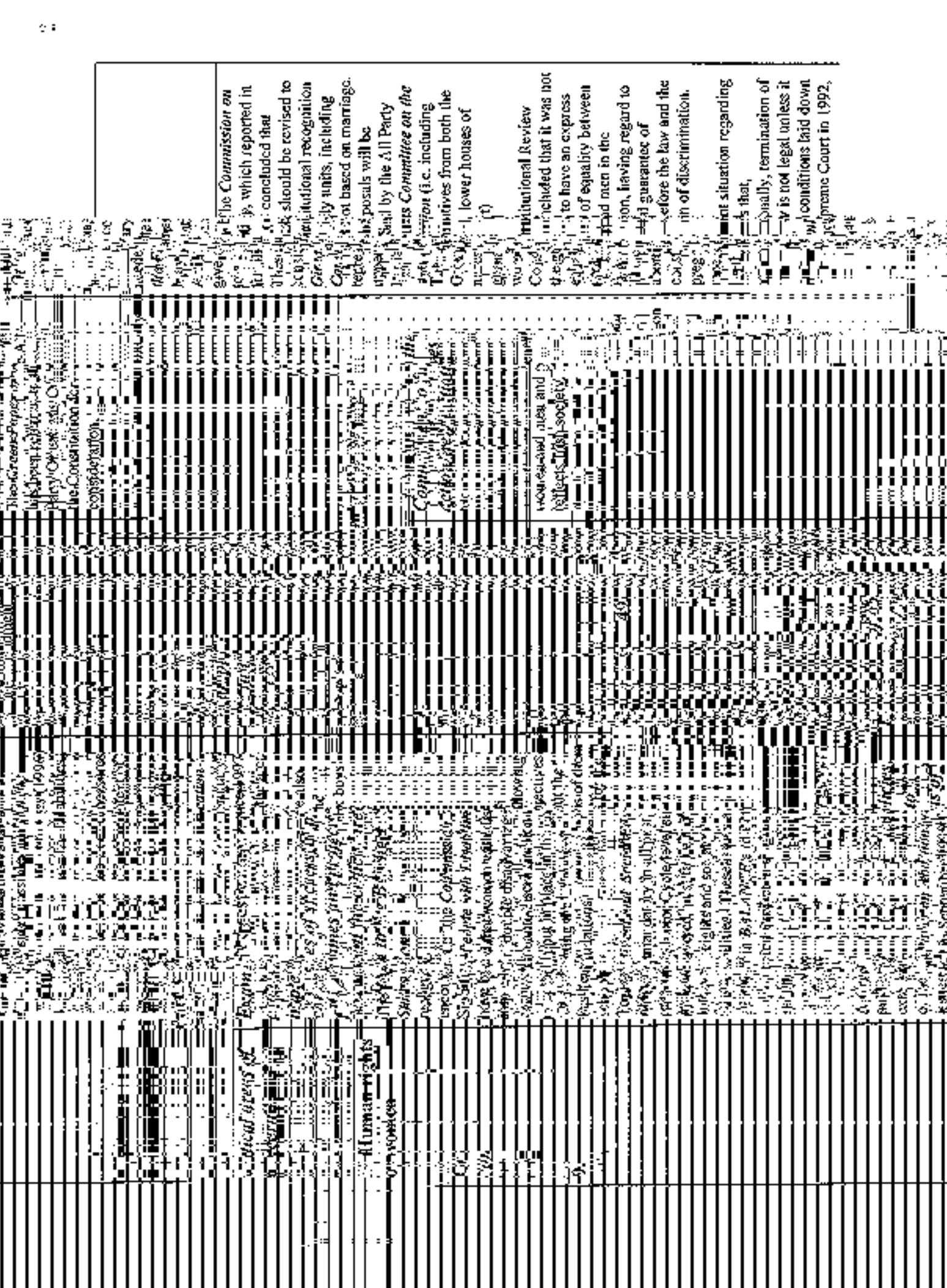
The Chinese government's commitment on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

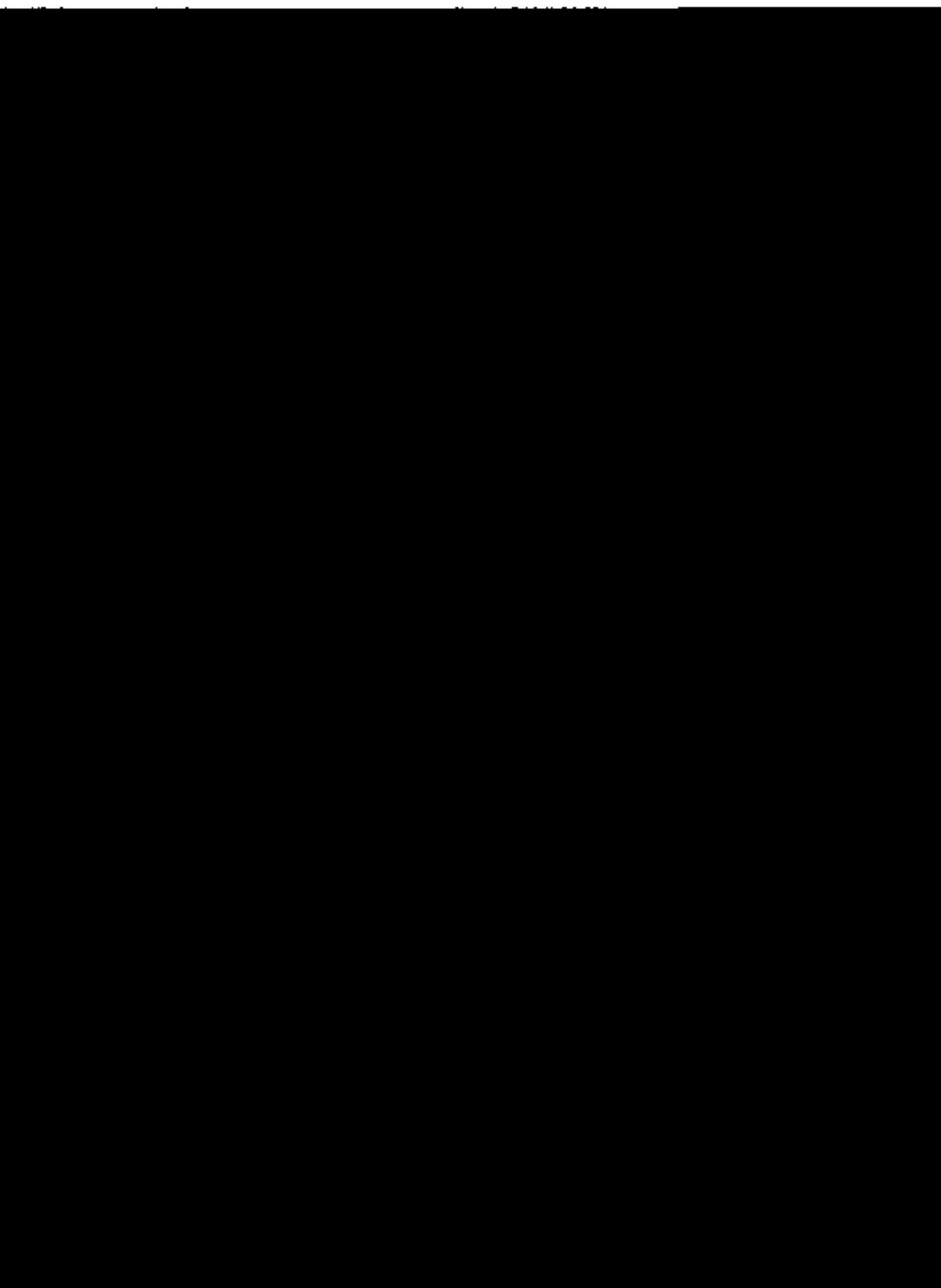
first policies Examples of obstacles Commitment to further action and new initiatives
rights to

The Power of a Positive Outlook

1. <i>Right to farm</i>	2. <i>Right to grow</i>	3. <i>Right to sell</i>
• Right to grow food	• Right to grow food	• Right to sell food
• Right to grow food	• Right to grow food	• Right to sell food
• Right to grow food	• Right to grow food	• Right to sell food
• Right to grow food	• Right to grow food	• Right to sell food

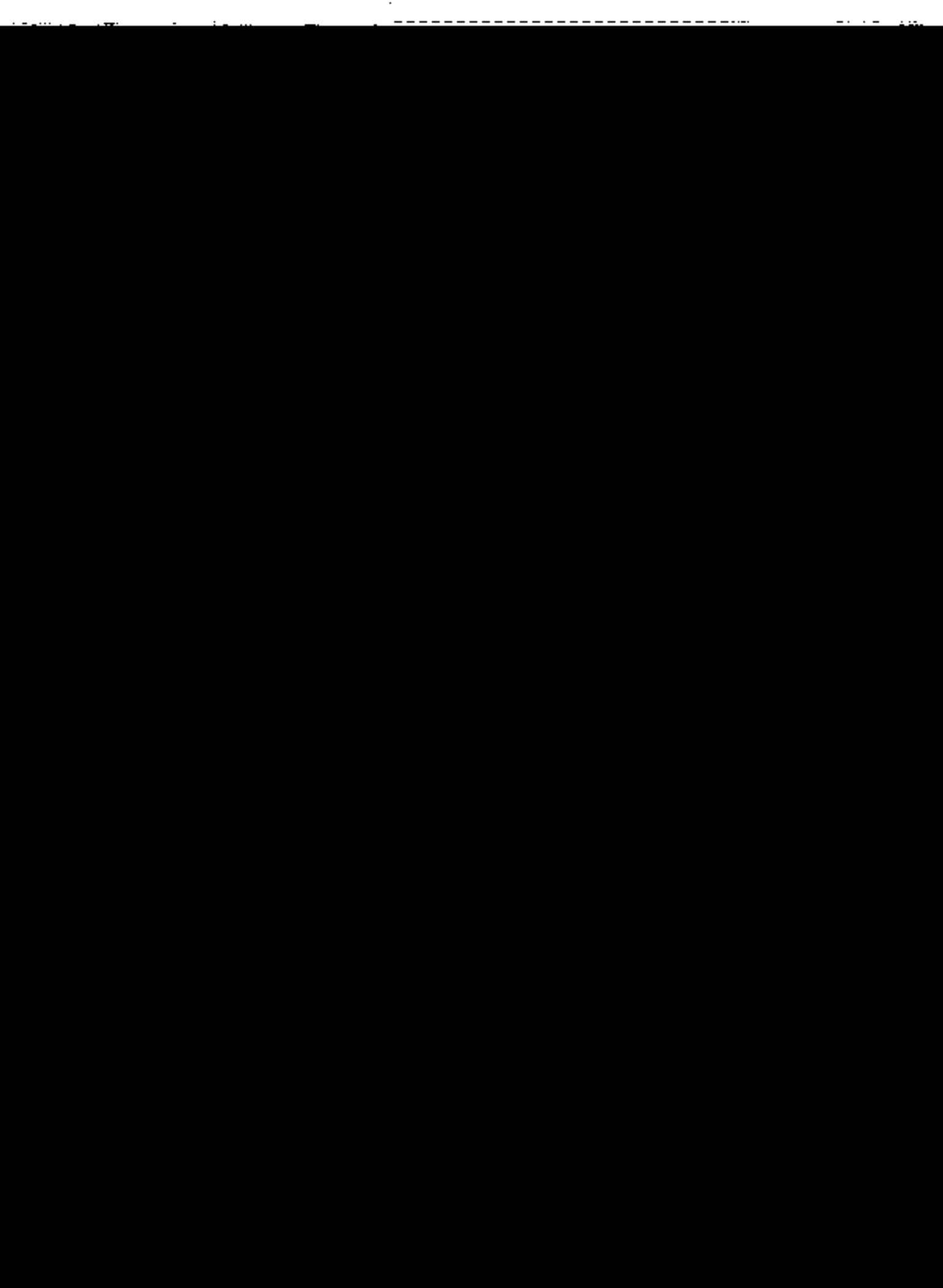
Article 47 of the Constitution of Ireland has been described as the most significant article in the Constitution. It is also referred to as the "Bill of Rights". It was drafted with the intention of protecting the fundamental rights of the individual against the state's legislative power. The article contains 16 articles, including the right to a fair trial, freedom of speech, freedom of association, and the right to privacy. Article 47 is considered to be one of the most important provisions of the Constitution, as it protects the individual from the state's arbitrary power.





tion of the Beijing Platform for Action

<i>Commitment to further action/new initiatives</i>	<i>Other</i>



Successful projects and areas of service of the Advertising Platform		Other	
Year of award	Year of implementation	Year	Year for Action
1990	1990	1990	1990
1991	1991	1991	1991
1992	1992	1992	1992
1993	1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995	1995
1996	1996	1996	1996
1997	1997	1997	1997
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2016	2016	2016	2016
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2099	2099	2099	2099
20000	20000	20000	20000

Site of the proposed
development of Yangtze
River port city of Yichang
is located in the central part
of the city of Yichang, Hubei
Province, China. The project
area is approximately 1000 mu
(about 66.67 ha). The project
will include the construction
of a new port terminal, a
new industrial area, a new
residential area, and a new
commercial area. The project
will also include the construction
of a new bridge over the Yangtze
River. The project will be
financed by a joint venture
between the Chinese government
and a foreign company. The
project will be completed in
approximately 5 years.

The project will be located
in the central part of the city
of Yichang, Hubei Province,
China. The project will be
financed by a joint venture
between the Chinese government
and a foreign company. The
project will be completed in
approximately 5 years.

Management to further new initiatives	Other
1. Women and the environment	sub-programme. Measures in the programme have a spatial dimension but no overall detectable bias for either rural or women.
2. Women and development	and investment in NIDP.
3. Women and development	Significant investment in rural and social infrastructure over the period will have positive benefits for women.
4. Women and development	Analysis indicates that rarely more women than men travel to work.
5. Women and development	Analysis indicates that public transport should have a positive impact on women.
6. Women and development	Investing in accessibility of transport for the elderly will be of benefit to people, including children, travelling with children on public transport.
7. Women and development	Successful Environment Protection Agency report has highlighted the need for greater recycling and waste reduction.
8. Women and development	Implementation of the Environmental Strategy will be achieved through the promotion of environmental awareness and education, both in schools and through community action.
9. Women and development	Women and the environment will be addressed through the implementation of the Environmental Strategy.
10. Women and development	The Environmental Strategy will be implemented through the Environment Protection Agency, which will be established in 1991.
11. Women and development	The Environmental Strategy will provide opportunities for policy and objective development, while

Commitment furthered	
Priority areas of action	Explanations
Women and environment	<p>The policy document on women and environment has been developed in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. It is intended to serve as a reference document for the implementation of the Convention on Women and Environment. The document aims to promote gender equality and environmental protection, and to encourage the participation of women in decision-making processes. It also highlights the importance of women's roles in environmental management and the need for their empowerment.</p>
Women and health	<p>The policy document on women and health has been developed to address the specific needs of women in the field of health. It aims to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, and to ensure that women have access to quality healthcare services. The document also highlights the importance of women's roles in health promotion and the prevention of diseases.</p>
Women and education	<p>The policy document on women and education has been developed to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in the field of education. It aims to ensure that women have equal opportunities to access education and to participate in decision-making processes. The document also highlights the importance of women's roles in education and the promotion of lifelong learning.</p>
Women and work	<p>The policy document on women and work has been developed to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in the field of work. It aims to ensure that women have equal opportunities to access work and to participate in decision-making processes. The document also highlights the importance of women's roles in the workplace and the promotion of work-life balance.</p>
Women and politics	<p>The policy document on women and politics has been developed to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in the field of politics. It aims to ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in political processes and to hold political office. The document also highlights the importance of women's roles in politics and the promotion of political representation.</p>
Women and culture	<p>The policy document on women and culture has been developed to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in the field of culture. It aims to ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in cultural processes and to hold cultural office. The document also highlights the importance of women's roles in culture and the promotion of cultural representation.</p>
Women and sports	<p>The policy document on women and sports has been developed to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in the field of sports. It aims to ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in sports and to hold sports office. The document also highlights the importance of women's roles in sports and the promotion of sports representation.</p>
Women and science	<p>The policy document on women and science has been developed to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in the field of science. It aims to ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in scientific processes and to hold scientific office. The document also highlights the importance of women's roles in science and the promotion of scientific representation.</p>
Women and technology	<p>The policy document on women and technology has been developed to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in the field of technology. It aims to ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in technological processes and to hold technological office. The document also highlights the importance of women's roles in technology and the promotion of technological representation.</p>
Women and economy	<p>The policy document on women and economy has been developed to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in the field of economy. It aims to ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in economic processes and to hold economic office. The document also highlights the importance of women's roles in economy and the promotion of economic representation.</p>
Women and law	<p>The policy document on women and law has been developed to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in the field of law. It aims to ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in legal processes and to hold legal office. The document also highlights the importance of women's roles in law and the promotion of legal representation.</p>
Women and international cooperation	<p>The policy document on women and international cooperation has been developed to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in the field of international cooperation. It aims to ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in international cooperation processes and to hold international cooperation office. The document also highlights the importance of women's roles in international cooperation and the promotion of international cooperation representation.</p>
Women and regional cooperation	<p>The policy document on women and regional cooperation has been developed to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in the field of regional cooperation. It aims to ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in regional cooperation processes and to hold regional cooperation office. The document also highlights the importance of women's roles in regional cooperation and the promotion of regional cooperation representation.</p>

Initiation of the Beijing Platform for Action

Action	Type of commitment	Commitment to further action/initiatives	Other	Practicable, the ownership and management of agricultural land in the hands of those best fitted			
				1	2	3	4
61	Initiation of the Beijing Platform for Action						

Critical issues of concern

11. Women and the environment

1	2	3	4
Women and the environment			

Critical areas of concern	Actions to further enhance	Examples of initiatives encountered / lessons learned	Others
Child protection	- Implement a national child protection strategy	- National Child Protection Strategy	- National Child Protection Strategy
Family violence	- Implement a national family violence strategy	- National Family Violence Strategy	- National Family Violence Strategy
Women's empowerment	- Implement a national strategy for women	- National Strategy for Women	- National Strategy for Women
Poverty reduction	- Implement a national poverty reduction strategy	- National Poverty Reduction Strategy	- National Poverty Reduction Strategy
Health	- Implement a national health strategy	- National Health Strategy	- National Health Strategy
Education	- Implement a national education strategy	- National Education Strategy	- National Education Strategy
Environment	- Implement a national environmental strategy	- National Environmental Strategy	- National Environmental Strategy
Social development for adults	- Implement a national social development strategy for adults	- National Social Development Strategy for Adults	- National Social Development Strategy for Adults
Other	- Implement a national other strategy	- National Other Strategy	- National Other Strategy
12.4 The girl child	Article 43.1 of the Constitution of Kenya requires that the State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the girl child enjoys the same rights as the boy child.	- Specific protection of the girl child has been included in the National Policy on Girls and Women in Development and the National Policy on Girls and Women in Education.	- The girl child is entitled to the same rights as the boy child.
Child protection	- Implement a national child protection strategy	- National Child Protection Strategy	- National Child Protection Strategy
Family violence	- Implement a national family violence strategy	- National Family Violence Strategy	- National Family Violence Strategy
Women's empowerment	- Implement a national strategy for women	- National Strategy for Women	- National Strategy for Women
Poverty reduction	- Implement a national poverty reduction strategy	- National Poverty Reduction Strategy	- National Poverty Reduction Strategy
Health	- Implement a national health strategy	- National Health Strategy	- National Health Strategy
Education	- Implement a national education strategy	- National Education Strategy	- National Education Strategy
Environment	- Implement a national environmental strategy	- National Environmental Strategy	- National Environmental Strategy
Social development for adults	- Implement a national social development strategy for adults	- National Social Development Strategy for Adults	- National Social Development Strategy for Adults
Other	- Implement a national other strategy	- National Other Strategy	- National Other Strategy

task [school task] and [work task] were used to measure self-efficacy in value judgements [moral belief].

*See Paper on
Staff Offences
in 1938-9, still
the only detailed
and up-to-date*

Interfaces
Assessors

1996-01-01 00:00:00 1996-01-01 00:00:00

the first time in history that the majority of the world's population has been born into a society where the majority of the people are literate. This is a remarkable achievement, but it also poses significant challenges for education systems around the world.

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The light source (laser) emits a beam that passes through a lens and a polarizer. The beam is then focused onto a sample stage, which holds a sample and a reference mirror. The reflected light from the sample and the reference mirror is collected by a lens and focused onto a photodetector. The photodetector is connected to a lock-in amplifier, which is connected to a computer for data analysis.

A standard linear barcode is positioned horizontally across the bottom of the page. It consists of vertical black bars of varying widths on a white background.

**Government to further
child poverty initiatives' for Action**

Other
10 submissions or responses to the paper; via e-mail and Government has been at that time separation of children from their parents is illegal and childen and older able persons against su- ppliers. 10 of children BHU/1999 d es to increase the age of responsibility from 18 years of age.

Other
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Other
Over 100 responses via e-mail and Government has been at that time separation of children from their parents is illegal and childen and older able persons against su- ppliers. 10 of children BHU/1999 d es to increase the age of responsibility from 18 years of age.

Implementation of practices

Implementation of policies

Implementation of procedures

Content areas of concern

for Action	Other
11. The girl child	12. The girl child
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→ Action

in-career & help
communicated will
occur the next two years
African, p. 15
with substance systems
prevents education
relation of 15%
education, p. 15

<i>Other</i>
■ The Government contribution of 23% gives over the period 15% The private sector contributes 15% Young people Service, p. 15 private, and contribution of 23% gives over the period 15% The private sector contributes 15% ■ The fund is funded at the protection of 15% economic drives by the private sector, has problem of 15% -1 cent in the private sector. ■ SPHE - a private sector contribution as well as the ability to contribute 15% ■ The fund is established with 15% of the private sector contribution of 15% million 15% of 2000 will be used to develop areas where there is a need.

Commitment

Capitalise
private
sector
contribution
of 15%

Other	
Non-governmental organizations	Non-governmental organizations often have a more decentralized structure than governments, allowing for greater flexibility and responsiveness to local needs. They may also have a more diverse range of interests and priorities than governments.
Social movements	Social movements can be effective in challenging existing power structures and advocating for social justice. They often have a strong sense of community and can mobilize large numbers of people to effect change.
Private sector	The private sector can play a role in addressing poverty through corporate social responsibility programs and partnerships with governments and NGOs. However, it is important to ensure that these programs are truly sustainable and benefit the most vulnerable populations.
Religious organizations	Religious organizations can provide essential services to poor communities, such as healthcare and education. They may also have a strong moral compass that informs their work and promotes values like compassion and equality.
Local government units	Local government units are often closest to the people they serve and can be more responsive to local needs. They may have limited resources, however, and may need to partner with other actors to address larger-scale issues.
International organizations	International organizations can provide technical assistance, funding, and advocacy to support development efforts in poor countries. They may also have a global perspective that informs their work and promotes international cooperation.
Academic institutions	Academic institutions can contribute to development efforts through research, teaching, and outreach programs. They may also have a critical perspective that challenges dominant narratives and promotes social justice.
Media	Media can play a role in raising awareness about poverty and advocating for social justice. They may also have a powerful influence over public opinion and policy decisions.
Civil society organizations	Civil society organizations can be a powerful force for social change, challenging existing power structures and advocating for the rights of marginalized populations. They may also have a strong sense of community and a commitment to social justice.
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