





governmental organizations and other civil society organizations such as the private sector and the media. Later this month the Secretary-General will reach out to engage leaders of networks of men against violence in the work of the campaign. He also encourages all Member States to significantly enhance their efforts to eradicate violence against women, using the framework of the campaign.

Follow-up to Security Council resolution 1325 has been significantly strengthened since 2005, with the development of national plans for implementation by an increasing number of Member States. The adoption by the Security Council of three new resolutions, in particular 1820 and 1888 on sexual violence in armed conflict, must be seen as an important milestone. With these new resolutions, the Security Council signaled its resolve to intensify actions to ensure that violence against women during armed conflict is eliminated. Concerted efforts are now needed to ensure full implementation of these resolutions to bring about real change on the ground.

The Declaration adopted at the ten-year review in 2005 recognized that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the fulfillment of the commitments under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

The continued development of strong and vibrant networks of civil society groups, at national, regional and global levels, has been a positive development. Women's groups and networks, have increased in strength and have played a very

women at a disadvantage in relation to men in economic development. Despite their increased participation in the workforce, women are disproportionately represented in informal work, which is generally precarious, poorly paid, and not covered by labour legislation or social protection. Women's wages, according to the International Trade Union Confederation, are 16.5 per cent less than men's. The persistent unequal sharing of unpaid work between women and men, including care-giving, influences women's choices in the labour market.

Although women require access to a range of financial services – including savings

is also noteworthy that in recent years Member States have increasingly pointed to the n

Excellencies and distinguished delegates,

