

22 December 2003

Original: English

Commission on the Status of Women**Forty-eighth session**

1-12 March 2004

Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions**Resources mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010****Note by the Secretariat***Summary*

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2001/27 of 26 July 2001, invited its functional commissions to provide concise, action-oriented inputs to its annual high-level segment. In accordance with the Economic and Social Council decision 2003/287 of 24 July 2003, the Council will consider the theme "Resources mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010" at its high-level segment in 2004. The present note provides a compilation of actions contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on gender equality and poverty eradication, in the context of the least developed countries.

The present note has been prepared by the Secretariat to assist the Commission on the Status of Women should it consider providing an input to the high-level segment of the 2004 session of the Economic and Social Council.

* E/CN.6/2004/1.

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I. Background

1. Poverty eradication, including in the least developed countries, has been an issue of concern to the international community for several decades and remains at the forefront of national and international development agendas. The Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Brussels on 20 May 2001,¹ “builds on the outcomes of recent major United Nations conferences and summits in the specific context of least developed countries and adopts ways and means of their application to address the particular problems facing those countries” (para. 3). The overarching goal of the Brussels Programme of Action is to achieve substantial progress towards meeting the Millennium Declaration Goal of reducing extreme poverty by half by 2015 and to promote sustainable development. The Member States, in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² resolved to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable (para. 20).

2. The Programme of Action recognizes as cross-cutting priority issues: poverty eradication, gender equality, employment, governance at national and international levels, capacity-building, sustainable development, special problems of landlocked and small island least developed countries, and challenges faced by least developed countries affected by conflict (para. 8). It emphasized that poverty eradication requires a broad approach, taking into account not only economic aspects, but also social, human and environmental dimensions, and that this implies an increased focus on gender issues. Women remain the vast majority of the poor in both economic and non-economic terms (para. 9). The Programme of Action recognized the important linkages between development, poverty reduction and gender equality. Gender equality and gender mainstreaming are therefore essential strategic components for poverty reduction (para. 11). There is a need to empower women and redress gender inequality by mainstreaming the gender perspective in policy, legal and institutional frameworks (para. 23).

3. The United Nations global conferences and summits over the past decade have led to the adoption of a set of interconnected and mutually reinforcing goals and targets on poverty eradication. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcome document of the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”, as well as General Assembly resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women, have addressed gender equality in the least developed countries, including in relation to poverty eradication.

II. Gender equality and poverty eradication in least developed countries

4. The Beijing Platform for Action (1995)³ highlighted that international economic development had in many cases a disproportionate impact on women and children, the majority of whom live in developing countries:

“For those States that have carried a large burden of foreign debt, structural adjustment programmes and measures, though beneficial in the long term, have

led to a reduction in social expenditures, thereby adversely affecting women, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries. This is exacerbated when responsibilities for basic social services have shifted from Governments to women” (para. 18).

5. The Platform for Action also addressed the least developed countries in relation to women and health, which is critical for poverty eradication:

“In many countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, a decrease in public health spending and, in some cases, structural adjustment, contribute to the deterioration of public health systems. In addition, privatization of health-care systems without appropriate guarantees of universal access to affordable health care further reduce health-care availability. This situation not only directly affects the health of girls and women, but also places disproportionate responsibilities on women, whose multiple roles, including their roles within the family and the community, are often not acknowledged; hence they do not receive the necessary social, psychological and economic support” (para. 91).

6. In terms of resource mobilization, the Platform for Action noted that adequate financial resources should be committed at the international level for the implementation of the Platform for Action in the developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries. Strengthening national capacities in developing countries would require striving for the fulfilment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for overall official development assistance as soon as possible, as well as increasing the share of funding for activities designed to implement the Platform for Action. Furthermore, countries involved in development cooperation should conduct a critical analysis of their assistance programmes so as to improve the quality and effectiveness of aid through the integration of a gender approach (para. 353).

7. The outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly emphasized that the globalization process had, in some countries, resulted in policy shifts in favour of more open trade and financial flows, privatization of State-owned enterprises and in many cases lower public spending, particularly on social services. That change had transformed patterns of production and accelerated technological advances in information and communication and affected the lives of women, as both workers and consumers. In a large number of countries, particularly in developing and least developed countries, those changes had also adversely impacted the lives of women and had increased inequality. The benefits of the growing global economy had been unevenly distributed, leading to wider economic disparities, the feminization of poverty, increased gender inequality, including through often deteriorating work conditions and unsafe working environments, especially in the informal economy and rural areas.⁴

8. The General Assembly has also addressed the situation of the least developed countries in promoting gender equality and the eradication of poverty. It has reaffirmed that adequate mobilization of resources at the national and international levels, as well as new and additional resources for the developing countries, in particular those in Africa and the least developed countries, are required from all available funding mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources, to implement the Platform for Action.⁵ The General Assembly has also recognized that the difficult socio-economic conditions that exist in many developing countries,

in particular the least developed countries, have resulted in the acceleration of the feminization of poverty and that the empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty.⁶

9. The General Assembly has furthermore highlighted that although globalization and liberalization processes have created employment opportunities for women in many countries, they have made women, especially in developing countries and in particular in the least developed countries, more vulnerable to problems caused by increased economic volatility.⁷

10. The Commission on the Status of Women, in its resolution 40/9, entitled "Implementation of strategic objectives and action in the critical area of concern: poverty", adopted at its fortieth session, recognized that more women than men lived in absolute poverty and that the imbalance was on the increase, resulting in limited access of women to income, resources, education, health care, nutrition, shelter and safe water in all developing countries, particularly in Africa and in the least developed countries.⁸

11. The Commission further stressed that the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, should play a central role in enhancing the financial and technical support and assistance for developing countries, particularly African countries and least developed countries, in their efforts to achieve the objectives of the eradication of poverty and the full integration of a gender perspective into all policies and programmes, as set forth in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, particularly the goal of the eradication of poverty.⁹

12. In its agreed conclusions on "Women and the economy", adopted at its forty-first session, the Commission on the Status of Women highlighted that the international community, in particular the creditor countries and international financial institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions, should further pursue effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of the developing countries on the basis of existing debt relief and reduction mechanisms, including debt reduction, grants and concessional financial flows, in particular for the least developed countries, taking into account the negative effect of those issues on women and women's programmes.¹⁰

13. In its agreed conclusions on women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), adopted at its forty-fifth session, the Commission recognized the importance of facilitating the delivery of health care and health services and the provision of preventive programmes on HIV/AIDS, especially targeting women and girls, and in that regard, welcomed the Cologne initiative for the reduction of debt, particularly the speedy implementation of the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiatives, and encouraged Governments to ensure the provision of adequate funds for its implementation and implement the provision that funds saved should be used to support anti-poverty programmes that were gender-sensitive and that addressed prevention, care and support of women and girls infected and affected.¹¹

14. The following actions were also recommended in relation to the least developed countries:

(a) Specialized agencies with mandates to provide technical assistance in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries,

should cooperate more to ensure the continuing promotion of the advancement of women (Platform for Action, para. 338);

(b) International financial institutions, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the regional development banks, should be invited to examine their grants and lending and to allocate loans and grants to programmes for implementing the Platform for Action in developing countries, especially in Africa and the least developed countries (*ibid.*, para. 354);

(c) The United Nations system should provide technical cooperation and other forms of assistance to the developing countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, in implementing the Platform for Action (*ibid.*, para. 355);

(d) Governments, regional and international organizations, including the United Nations system, and international financial institutions and other actors, as appropriate, should identify and implement development-oriented and durable solutions which integrate a gender perspective to external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including least developed countries, *inter alia*, through debt relief, including the option of official development assistance debt cancellation, in order to help them to finance programmes and projects targeted at development, including the advancement of women;¹²

(e) Gender-based methodologies should be developed and research conducted to address the contribution of women to the economy, the feminization of poverty and the economic and social impact of debt and structural adjustment in all developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries;¹³

(f) The developed countries that have not yet reached the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance should strengthen their efforts to achieve the agreed target as soon as possible and, where agreed, within that target, earmark 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for the least developed countries.¹⁴

III. Gender-responsive poverty eradication

15. The Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly addressed the issues of resource mobilization and an enabling environment for gender-sensitive poverty eradication, including in particular in relation to rural women, and adopted policy recommendations as part of the outcome documents from those meetings. Although the situation in the least developed countries was not explicitly addressed, the recommendations adopted were relevant for least developed countries.

16. In its resolution 40/9 entitled “Implementation of strategic objectives and action in the critical area of concern: poverty”, adopted at its fortieth session,¹⁵ the Commission on the Status of Women emphasized that specific measures in the Beijing Platform for Action should be undertaken to address the feminization of poverty and to mainstream a gender perspective in all policies and programmes for the eradication of poverty (para. 9). The Commission furthermore urged Governments to fulfil their commitments in the Platform for Action to develop national implementation strategies or plans of action that should focus on the

reduction of overall poverty and on the eradication of absolute poverty, with targets, benchmarks for monitoring and proposals for allocation and reallocation of resources for implementation, including resources for undertaking gender impact analysis; where necessary the support of the international community could be enlisted, including resources (para. 7).

17. The General Assembly, in its resolution 52/193 of 18 December 1997, reaffirmed that all Governments and the United Nations system should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective and use gender analysis as a tool for the integration of a gender dimension into the planning and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes on poverty eradication (para. 4).

18. The General Assembly, in its resolution 58/206 of 23 December 2003, entitled "Women in development", urged all Governments and international organizations, including the United Nations system, to incorporate a gender perspective in their planning and evaluation, inter alia, in common country assessments, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist (para. 32).

A. Poverty and rural women

19. The Beijing Platform for Action noted that, "while poverty affects households as a whole, because of the gender division of labour and responsibilities for household welfare, women bear a disproportionate burden, attempting to manage household consumption and production under conditions of increasing scarcity. Poverty is particularly acute for women living in rural households" (para. 50). It also established gender mainstreaming as a critical strategy for the promotion of gender equality, including in relation to poverty eradication and sustainable development.

20. A number of recommendations aimed at creating an enabling environment for improving the situation of rural women, are outlined below:

(a) ... attach greater importance to the improvement of the situation of rural women in their national, regional and global development strategies by, inter alia:

- Creating an enabling environment for improving the situation of rural women, including integrating a gender perspective in macroeconomic policies and developing appropriate social support systems (General Assembly resolution 56/129, para. 6 (a));
- Integrating a gender perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies and programmes with an emphasis on reducing the disproportionate number of rural women living in poverty (ibid., para. 6 (g));

(b) Mobilize all parties involved in the development process, including academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and grass-roots and women's groups, to improve the effectiveness of anti-poverty programmes directed towards the poorest and most disadvantaged group of women, such as rural and indigenous women, female heads of household, young women and older women, refugees and

migrant women and women with disabilities, recognizing that social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments (Platform for Action, para. 60 (a));

(c) Adapt environmental and agricultural policies and mechanisms, when necessary, to incorporate a gender perspective, and in cooperation with civil society, support farmers, particularly women farmers and those living in rural areas, with education and training programmes (General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex, para. 71 (b));

(d) Strive to reduce the disproportionate number of women living in poverty, in particular rural women, by implementing national poverty eradication programmes with a focus on a gender perspective and the empowerment of women, including short- and long-term goals (*ibid.*, para. 73 (d));

(e) Undertake socio-economic policies that promote sustainable development and support and ensure poverty eradication programmes especially for women, by, *inter alia*, providing skills training, equal access to and control over resources, finance, credit, including microcredit, information and technology and equal access to markets to benefit women of all ages, in particular those living in poverty and marginalized women, including rural women, indigenous women and female-headed households (Commission on the Status of Women agreed conclusions 46/1, para. 5 (v));¹⁶

(f) Formulate and implement policies and programmes that enhance the access of women agricultural and fisheries producers (including subsistence farmers and producers, especially in rural areas) to financial, technical, extension and marketing services; provide access to and control of land, appropriate infrastructure and technology in order to increase women's incomes and promote household food security, especially in rural areas and, where appropriate, encourage the development of producer-owned, market-based cooperatives (Platform for Action, para. 58 (n));

(g) Create an enabling environment that allows women to build and maintain sustainable livelihoods (*ibid.*, para. 59 (g));

(h) Undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women full and equal access to economic resources, including the right to inheritance and to ownership of land and other property, credit, natural resources and appropriate technologies (Commission on the Status of Women resolution 40/9, para. 9 (b)).

B. Creating an enabling environment for poverty eradication

21. The Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome document adopted by the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly indicated that creating an enabling environment for poverty eradication should take into account that women are more vulnerable to poverty, including because of gender inequalities in the distribution of income, access to productive inputs such as credit, and inheritance of property, as well as gender biases in labour markets and the social exclusion that women experience in social, economic and political institutions.

22. Some examples of recommended actions from the Platform for Action and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session are given below:

(a) Pursue and implement sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and monitored with the full and equal participation of women, encourage broad-based sustained economic growth, address the structural causes of poverty and are geared towards eradicating poverty and reducing gender-based inequality within the overall framework of achieving people-centred sustainable development (Platform for Action, para. 58 (c));

(b) Generate economic policies that have a positive impact on the employment and income of women workers in both the formal and informal sectors and adopt specific measures to address women's unemployment, in particular their long-term unemployment (*ibid.*, para. 58 (h));

(c) Provide adequate safety nets and strengthen State-based and community-based support systems, as an integral part of social policy, in order to enable women living in poverty to withstand adverse economic environments and preserve their livelihood, assets and revenues in times of crisis (*ibid.*, para. 58 (g));

(d) Develop and implement anti-poverty programmes, including employment schemes, that improve access to food for women living in poverty, including through the use of appropriate pricing and distribution mechanisms (*ibid.*, para. 58 (j));

(e) Enable women to obtain affordable housing and access to land by, among other things, removing all obstacles to access, with special emphasis on meeting the needs of women, especially those living in poverty and female heads of household (*ibid.*, para. 58 (m));

(f) Ensure access to free or low-cost legal services, including legal literacy, especially designed to reach women living in poverty (*ibid.*, para. 58 (p));

(g) Design and strengthen poverty eradication strategies, with the full and effective participation of women, that reduce the feminization of poverty and enhance the capacity of women and empower them to meet the negative social and economic impacts of globalization (General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex, para. 101 (c));

(h) Intensify efforts to implement poverty eradication programmes and evaluate, with the participation of women, the extent to which these programmes have an impact on the empowerment of women living in poverty, in terms of access to quality training and education as well as physical and mental health care, employment, basic social services, inheritance and access to and control over land, housing, income, microcredit and other financial instruments and services, and introduce improvements to such programmes in the light of the above assessment (*ibid.*, para. 101 (d));

(i) Recognizing the mutually reinforcing links between gender equality and poverty eradication, elaborate and implement, where appropriate, in consultation with civil society, comprehensive gender-sensitive poverty eradication strategies addressing social, structural and macroeconomic issues (*ibid.*, para. 101 (e)).

C. Mobilization of domestic and international resources

23. As emphasized in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/CONF.191/11, para. 78), the achievement of an efficient domestic and international resource mobilization requires, *inter alia*, sound

macroeconomic policies, efficient management of public revenue and expenditure, better allocation of resources and incentives and a solid framework to implement stabilization or economic reform programmes.

24. The Beijing Platform for Action called for a gender-perspective-based analysis of policies and programmes, including those related to macroeconomic stability, structural adjustment, external debt problems, taxation, investments, employment, markets and all relevant sectors of the economy, with respect to their impact on poverty, on inequality and particularly on women (para. 58 (b)). The Platform for Action further highlighted the need to seek to mobilize new and additional financial resources that are both adequate and predictable and mobilized in a way that maximizes the availability of such resources and uses all available funding sources and mechanisms with a view to contributing towards the goal of poverty eradication and targeting women living in poverty (para. 59 (a)).

25. In the outcome document from the twenty-third special session, the General Assembly highlighted the need to review, modify and implement integrated macroeconomic and social policies and programmes from a gender perspective, including those related to structural adjustment and external debt problems, to ensure universal and equitable access to social services, in particular to education and affordable quality health-care services and equal access to and control over economic resources (General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex, para. 54).

26. The General Assembly further acknowledged that the achievement of the goals of gender equality, development and peace needed to be supported by the allocation of necessary human, financial and material resources for specific and targeted activities to ensure gender equality at the local, national, regional and international levels, as well as by enhanced and increased international cooperation. Explicit attention to these goals in the budgetary processes at the national, regional and international levels is essential (*ibid.*, para. 65).

27. The Commission on the Status of Women stressed the importance of using all available funding sources and mechanisms with a view to contributing towards the goal of poverty eradication and targeting of women living in poverty (resolution 40/9, para. 17).

28. In the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁷ Governments emphasized that: gender equality was essential for sustainable development (para. 11); gender-sensitive investments in basic economic and social infrastructure, social services and social protection, including education, health, nutrition, shelter and social security programmes, were vital to enabling people, especially people living in poverty, to better adapt to and benefit from changing economic conditions and opportunities (para. 16); microfinance and credit, particularly for women, were important for enhancing the social and economic impact of the financial sector (para. 18); to strengthen the effectiveness of the global economic system's support for development, the mainstreaming of the gender perspective into development policies at all levels and in all sectors was encouraged (para. 64); and gender budget policies were also called for (para. 19).

Domestic resource mobilization

29. Relevant recommendations from the Beijing Platform for Action on domestic resource mobilization include the following:

(a) Restructure and target the allocation of public expenditures to promote women's economic opportunities and equal access to productive resources and to address the basic social, educational and health needs of women, particularly those living in poverty (Platform for Action, para. 58 (d));

(b) Enhance the access of disadvantaged women, including women entrepreneurs, in rural, remote and urban areas to financial services through strengthening links between the formal banks and intermediary lending organizations, including legislative support, training for women and institutional strengthening for intermediary institutions with a view to mobilizing capital for those institutions and increasing the availability of credit (*ibid.*, para. 62 (a));

(c) Use credit and savings methodologies that are effective in reaching women in poverty and innovative in reducing transaction costs and redefining risk (*ibid.*, para. 63 (a));

(d) Ensure the participation and joint ownership, where possible, of women clients in the decision-making of institutions providing credit and financial services (*ibid.*, para. 63 (d));

(e) Support, through the provision of capital and/or resources, financial institutions that serve low-income, small-scale and micro-scale women entrepreneurs and producers, in both the formal and informal sectors (*ibid.*, para. 65);

(f) Increase funding for programmes and projects designed to promote sustainable and productive entrepreneurial activities for income-generation among women living in poverty (*ibid.*, para. 66).

International resource mobilization, including external debt relief

30. Some examples of recommended actions on international resource mobilization from the Platform for Action and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly include:

(a) Find effective development-oriented and durable solutions to external debt problems in order to help them to finance programmes and projects targeted at development, including the advancement of women, *inter alia*, through the immediate implementation of the terms of debt forgiveness agreed upon in the Paris Club in December 1994, which encompassed debt reduction, including cancellation or other debt relief measures, and develop techniques of debt conversion applied to social development programmes and projects in conformity with the priorities of the Platform for Action (*ibid.*, para. 59 (c));

(b) Invite the international financial institutions to examine innovative approaches to assisting low-income countries with a high proportion of multilateral debt, with a view to alleviating their debt burden (*ibid.*, para. 59 (d));

(c) Review the impact of structural adjustment programmes on social development by means of gender-sensitive social impact assessments and other relevant methods, ensuring that women do not bear a disproportionate burden of transition costs; complement adjustment lending with enhanced, targeted social development lending (*ibid.*, para. 59 (f));

(d) Identify and implement development-oriented and durable solutions which integrate a gender perspective to external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including least developed countries, inter alia, through debt relief, including the option of official development assistance debt cancellation, in order to help them to finance programmes and projects targeted at development, including the advancement of women (General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex, para. 101 (i));

(e) Support the Cologne initiative for the reduction of debt, particularly the speedy implementation of the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative; ensure the provision of adequate funds for its implementation and implement the provision that funds saved should be used to support anti-poverty programmes that address gender dimensions (*ibid.*, para. 101 (j));

(f) Take measures to develop and implement gender-sensitive programmes aimed at stimulating women's entrepreneurship and private initiative, and assist women-owned business in participating in and benefiting from, inter alia, international trade, technological innovation and investment (*ibid.*, para. 94 (a));

(g) Promote and accelerate the implementation of the 20/20 initiative, which integrates a gender perspective to fully benefit all, particularly women and girls (*ibid.*, para. 101 (k));

(h) Call for continued international cooperation, including the reaffirmation to strive to fulfil the yet to be attained internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for overall official development assistance as soon as possible, thereby increasing the flow of resources for gender equality, development and peace (*ibid.*, para. 101 (l));

(i) Take measures, with the full and effective participation of women, to ensure new approaches to international development cooperation, based on stability, growth and equity, with the enhanced and effective participation and the integration of developing countries in the globalizing world economy, geared towards poverty eradication and the reduction of gender-based inequality within the overall framework of achieving people-centred sustainable development (*ibid.*, para. 101 (b)).

Notes

¹ A/CONF.191/11.

² General Assembly resolution 55/2.

³ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁴ General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex, para. 35.

⁵ General Assembly resolution 54/141, para. 7; see also resolutions 55/71, para. 13; 56/132, para. 14; and 57/182, para. 15.

⁶ General Assembly resolution 56/188, tenth preambular para.

⁷ *Ibid.*, twelfth preambular para.

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 6 (E/1996/26)*, chap. I.C.2, resolution 40/9, fourteenth preambular para.

- ⁹ Ibid., para. 15.
- ¹⁰ Ibid., 1997, *Supplement No. 7* (E/1997/27), chap. I.C.1, agreed conclusions 1997/3, para. 21.
- ¹¹ Ibid., 2001, *Supplement No. 7* (E/2001/27), chap. I.A., sect. IV, draft resolution IV, agreed conclusions A, sect. 4 (c).
- ¹² General Assembly resolution S-23/3, para. 101 (i); see also agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women (note 11 above).
- ¹³ Commission on the Status of Women resolution 40/9 (note 8 above), para. 9 (h).
- ¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 56/188, para. 19. See also agreed conclusions 46/1 of the Commission on the Status of Women, *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 7* (E/2002/27), chap. I.A, sect. III, draft resolution III, sect. A, para. 5 (cc); and General Assembly resolution S-23/3, para. 8.
- ¹⁵ See note 8.
- ¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 7* (E/2002/27), chap. I.A, sect. III, draft resolution III, sect. A.
- ¹⁷ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
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