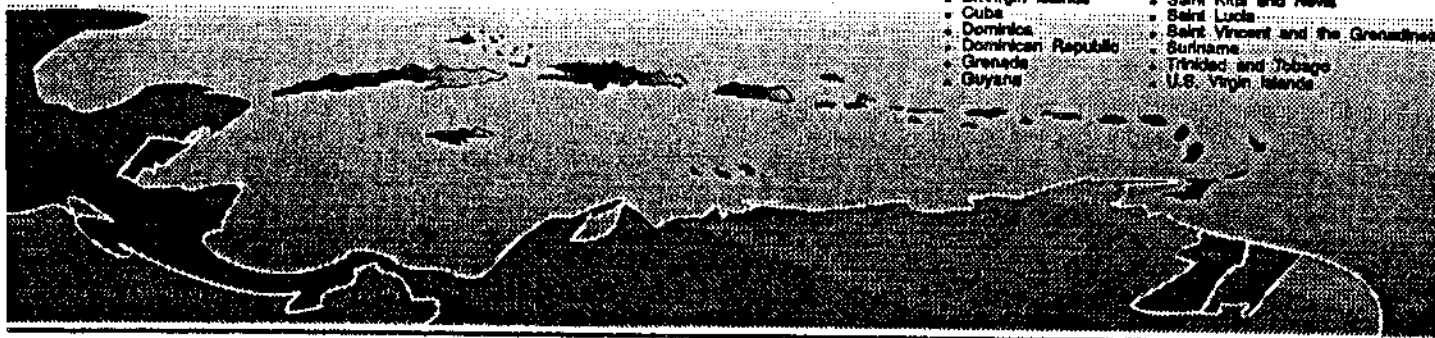




UN ECLAC/CDCC

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Aruba
- Bahamas
- Belize
- Br. Virgin Islands
- Cuba
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Grenada
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- Montserrat
- North and West Indies
- Puerto Rico
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Suriname
- Trinidad and Tobago
- U.S. Virgin Islands



Fourth World Conference on Women:
Action for Equality, Development and Peace
4-15 September 1995
Beijing, China

GENERAL
LC/CAR/G.449
17 August 1995
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CARIBBEAN POSITION ON CLUSTERING OF BRACKETED ELEMENTS
IN THE PLATFORM FOR ACTION - A GUIDE FOR NEGOTIATIONS AT THE
UNITED NATIONS FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN (FWCW): ACTION
FOR EQUALITY DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A	1
Introduction	1
Background to Caribbean Position Paper	2
Structure of document	2
Critical Areas for Negotiating	3
SECTION B	5
1. Resources	5
2. Institutional Framework	6-8
3. The Macro-economic Framework for Action	9
4. The Micro-economic Framework for Action	10-11
5. The Political Framework	12-13
6. ICPD	14-35
7. Human Rights	36-37
8. Diversity/Groups of Special Concern	38-40
10. Accountability, responsibility and commitment	41-46
12. Other matters not classified	47

SECTION A

Introduction

In keeping with its mandate, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean/Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (ECLAC/CDCC) secretariat has been providing technical assistance to governments and non-governmental organizations in the subregion in the preparatory process for the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW). For the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat the FWCW has been viewed as a key element in the process of achieving the stated objective of the governments of furthering the full and equal integration of women in development.

The preparatory process in the subregion has been aimed at ensuring that territories in the subregion completed national reports of the highest possible standards, in a timely manner and that governments were provided with the opportunity to clearly articulate their priority areas for future focus. ECLAC/CDCC's role in that process has been to encourage and facilitate dialogue and consensus-building at the national, regional and global levels through the provision of clear, concise and relevant documentation and access where possible, to relevant fora.

For ECLAC/CDCC the rationale has been, that a well-prepared Caribbean subregion would be more effective in its regional and global negotiations. To that end, ECLAC/CDCC, in close collaboration with CARICOM, UNIFEM and UNICEF, made possible the following:

- The Caribbean subregional preparatory conference in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles;
- Convened a meeting in Havana, Cuba, for non CARICOM member countries of the CDCC;
- Convened two teleconferences using the UWIDITE facilities;
- Provided substantial technical assistance to governments during regional and global preparatory meetings;
- The participation by member governments at such meetings.

These series of conferences, together with other preparatory activities, have resulted in a common Caribbean position on a number of central issues which can be found in the draft Platform for Action of the FWCW. Identification of these issues began as early as October 1993 in Barbados and continued in Havana in January 1994. A consensus was reached in June 1994 in Curaçao and critical areas were prioritized for negotiating purposes in Barbados in July 1995.

Background to Caribbean Position Paper.

This document, "Caribbean Position on Clustering of Bracketed Elements in the Platform for Action (A/CONF.177/L.1) - A Guide for Negotiations at the United Nations FWCW: Action for Equality Development and Peace", is a revised version of the informal, unedited Caribbean Working Document No.1.

The Caribbean Working Document No. 1, was produced as the output of the five working groups held on Tuesday 18 July 1995, based on the Draft Working Group Reports. These working groups were part of the UNIFEM/CARICOM/UNECLAC Retreat on "Conference Diplomacy and Negotiations" held in Barbados from 17-19 July 1995. Document No. 1 was used as the basis for a briefing session with CARICOM mission staff on Friday 28 July 1995 at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York. This briefing session had been requested by the CARICOM Ministers with Responsibility for the Integration of Women in Development at their Seventh Meeting in the Bahamas, April 1995.

The Caribbean Working Document No.1 was aimed at informing and facilitating the Caribbean's input into the negotiating process during the open-ended informal consultations which were conducted under the Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women. Those consultations were to further consider the draft Platform for Action, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 31 July to 4 August 1995. To facilitate that process, the Caribbean working document No. 1 was distributed to all ECLAC/CDCC Member and Associate Member states in attendance at the informal consultations.

That document has now been revised and is formally presented as the Caribbean Position paper.

Structure of Document

The Caribbean Position document takes as its point of departure the Informal Note No.1, 9 June, 1995, Clustering of Bracketed Elements in the Platform for Action (A/CONF. 177/L.1).

That note, was produced by the Secretariat for the FWCW, following an analysis of the bracketed elements in the text of the Platform for Action and informal consultations with governments. The clustering exercise sought to show where similar types of text were bracketed throughout the Platform and to help expedite further negotiations on the Platform. A total of 12 clusters were identified. This document addresses 10 of those:

1. Resources
2. Institutional framework
3. The macro-economic framework for actions
4. The micro-economic framework for actions
5. The political framework
6. The International Conference on Population and Development
7. Human rights, including the World conference on Human Rights and its follow-up
8. Diversity, including questions of groups of special concern
10. Accountability, responsibility and commitment
12. Other matters not classifiable into main clusters.

Areas number 9 and 11 were not addressed as no consensus position was sought or arrived at on those two areas during the Barbados meeting.

The document does not provide Caribbean positions where Group of 77 positions already exist, as it is clear that the Caribbean negotiates as part of the Group of 77. It also does not provide a position where no consensus position was arrived at during discussions in Barbados in July. The document does however, provide Caribbean positions in those areas where no consensus has been reached in G77 and/or where governments in G77 have agreed to negotiate on their own behalf.

The document is presented as a guide to the negotiating process for Caribbean delegations. It should be particularly useful as substantial parts of the Platform for Action will be negotiated in Beijing, China.

The document strives for internal and external consistency. That is, the document seeks to present the Caribbean position in one standard language form, regardless of language used by any of the five working groups. It also seeks to maintain consistency of positions between groups. In the rare cases where this was necessary, it was achieved by utilising the position of the primary group i.e., the group which had that particular area/issue as its main focus of concern. The document seeks to maintain consistency with already negotiated Group of 77 positions, particularly in the areas of macro and micro economics and resources.

The paper omitted valid concerns expressed by working groups regarding the overall wordiness of the draft Platform for Action or its lack of specificity in some areas. It only addressed the bracketed text and presents the Caribbean consensus position on those portions of the text.

The document is divided into two sections A and B for ease of use. Section A provides an overview of the consensus building process in the subregion; background information to the development of the document; an outline of the document structure; and a quick review of the critical areas of concern. Section B presents in a two column format, by clustered paragraphs, the text as it presently exists in the draft Platform for Action and the agreed-upon position for action of the Caribbean.

Critical Areas for Negotiating

The Caribbean subregion had examined all 12 areas identified for action in the draft Platform for Action, and agreed that there were critical issues which the subregion wished to ensure were present and/or included in the final negotiated document. These can be found in the following critical areas of concern (clustered into five groups) in order of priority:

- * The persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women/inequality in women's access to and participation in the definition of economic structures and policies and the productive process itself;
- * Inequalities in health care and related services;
- * All forms of violence against women/effects of persecution and armed or other kinds of conflict on women;

- * Inequality between men and women in the sharing of power and decision making at all levels/ insufficient mechanisms at all levels to promote the advancement of women;
- * The Girl Child.

It was understood that the issues of institutional and financial arrangements were of utmost importance for the successful implementation of the Platform for Action and that the region would completely reiterate and continue to support the Caribbean's position as articulated in the G77 positions on those issues.

At the UNIFEM/CARICOM/UNECLAC Retreat on Conference Diplomacy and Negotiations, attended by at least three representatives of government delegations from each country in the subregion and held at Marriott's Sam Lord's Castle, Barbados, 17-19 July 1995, consensus was reaffirmed on the above list.

Issues were identified during the Barbados meeting in which it was felt that the Caribbean could play a leading role in negotiations. Some examples of these, in no order of priority, are :

- "unpaid/unremunerated work" (paras 158, 180n, 207b, 209f, 209g, 212);
- "non-independent countries" (Strategic Objective E.6. para 151a,b);
- " family and family structure" and "roles of women and men in family and society" (paras 187, L9, and 108h, 148e, 180g, 187, 192i, 194e);
- "adolescent fertility and sexuality" (paras 281 b, c, d, e, g, and 109l);
- " sexual and reproductive health and rights" (paras 107k, 110e,).

SECTION B

1. Resources	
1. Resources	Caribbean position
17: (c) [Develop strategies for international [development] financial institutions and regional development banks to consolidate and strengthen their assistance to the micro, small and medium-scale enterprise sector, and work together with bilateral agencies to coordinate and enhance the effectiveness of this sector, drawing upon the expertise and financial resources from within their own organizations as well as from bilateral agencies, Governments and non-governmental organizations.]	Delete brackets keep text; delete brackets [development] and text
174 [Seek to] Provide adequate support for programmes and projects designed to promote sustainable and productive entrepreneurial activities among women, in particular the disadvantaged.	Delete brackets [seek to] and text
212 [By multilateral development financial institutions and bilateral donors: Support the development of national capacity in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition to fully measure the work done by women, including both remunerated and unremunerated work.] [Produce satellite accounts on unremunerated work that may be produced separately from but are consistent with core national accounts, while recognizing that such satellite accounts are to be used independently of national accounts.]	Delete brackets keep text

2. Institutional Framework	
2.4. Brackets referring to monitoring and coordinating mechanisms	Caribbean position
194 (a) Take positive action to build a critical mass of women leaders, executives and managers [with the requisite qualifications] in strategic decision-making positions	Delete brackets and text
(b) [Create regulatory bodies and enforcement mechanisms to monitor women's access to senior levels of decision-making]	Delete brackets, reformulate text to read: "create mechanisms to ensure women's access to senior levels of decision making"
(d) Encourage efforts by non-governmental organizations, trade unions and the private sector to achieve equality [and equity] between women and men in their ranks, including equal participation in their decision-making bodies and in negotiations in all areas and at all levels	Delete brackets and text
(e) Develop communications strategies to promote public debate on the new roles of men and women in society [and in the family]	Delete brackets and text
112 (c) Give higher priority to women's health and develop mechanism for coordinating and implementing the health objectives of the Platform for Action and relevant [international agreements] to ensure meaningful progress in the achievement of those objectives and develop adequate mechanisms.	Delete brackets keep text; add at end "to ensure meaningful progress in the achievement of these objectives" and develop adequate mechanisms"
2.5 Brackets referring to women in the secretariat	
188 The low proportion of women among economic and political decision makers at the local, national, regional and international levels reflects structural and attitudinal barriers that need to be addressed through positive measures. Governments, transnational and national corporations, the mass media, banks, academic and scientific institutions, and regional and international organizations, including those in the United Nations system, do not make full use of women's talents as top-level managers, policy makers, [diplomats and negotiators].	Delete brackets keep text
195 (a) [Implement existing and adopt new policies and measures relating to all contracts in order to achieve overall gender parity in employment, particularly at the Professional level, by the year 2000, taking into account equitable geographical distribution in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;]	delete brackets and keep text

15 (c) Continue to collect and disseminate quantitative and qualitative data on women and men in decision-making [and analyse their differential impact on decision-making and monitor progress towards achieving the Secretary-General's target of having women hold 50 per cent, but at least 40 per cent, of managerial and decision-making positions by the year 2000].	delete brackets and keep text
25 Brackets referring to national machinery	
156 [Establish databases on women and their qualifications for use in appointing women to senior decision-making and advisory positions, for dissemination to Governments, regional and international organizations and private enterprise.]	Delete brackets keep text
198 national machineries for the advancement of women have been established in almost every Member State to, <i>inter alia</i> , design, promote the implementation of, [execute,] monitor, evaluate, advocate and mobilize support for policies that promote the advancement of women. national machineries are diverse in form and marginalized in national government structures, these mechanisms are frequently hampered by unclear mandates, lack of adequate staff, training, data and sufficient resources, and insufficient support from national political leadership.	Delete brackets and text
203 (a) Location at the highest possible level in the Government, [falling under the responsibility of a Cabinet minister];	Delete brackets keep text
(b) [Institutional mechanisms or processes that facilitate, as appropriate, decentralized planning, implementation and monitoring with a view to involving non-governmental organizations and community organizations from the grass roots upwards;]	Delete brackets keep text
204 [In addressing the issue of mechanisms for promoting the advancement of women, Governments and other actors should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes so that, before decisions are taken, an analysis is made of the effects on women and men respectively.]	Delete brackets keep text
205 (b) [Based on a strong political commitment, create a national machinery, where it does not exist, and strengthen, as appropriate, existing national machineries, for the advancement of women at the highest possible level of government]; it should have clearly defined mandates and authority; critical elements would be adequate resources, ability and competence to influence policy and formulate and review legislation. Among other things, it should perform policy analysis, undertake advocacy, communication, coordination and monitoring of implementation.	Delete brackets keep text

(e)[Report, on a regular basis, to legislative bodies and the Cabinet on the progress of efforts, as appropriate, to mainstream gender concerns, taking into account the implementation of the platform for Action;]	Delete brackets keep text
207 (e) [Establish networks of focal points in all ministries and agencies with a mandate to review policies and programmes, and create mechanisms for the focal points to meet regularly with national machinery in order to monitor progress in the implementation of the Platform for Action.]	Delete brackets keep text
208 (c) [Undertake activities focusing on legal reform with regard to the family, conditions of employment, social security, income tax, equal opportunity in education, positive measures to promote the advancement of women, and the perception of attitudes and a culture favourable to equality;]	Delete brackets keep text
(d) [Promote a gender perspective in legal reforms, <u>inter alia</u> , with regard to employment, social security, taxation and education];	Delete brackets keep text
(e) [Promote the increased participation of women as both active agents in and beneficiaries of the development process to improve the quality of life for all.]	Delete brackets keep text

3. The Macro-economic Framework for Action	
3.5 Brackets referring to economic policies	Caribbean position
60 (a) [Review and modify, with the full and equal participation of women, macroeconomic and social policies with a view to achieving the objectives of the Platform for Action;]	Delete brackets and text
60 (b) [Analyse, from a gender perspective, 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; assess their impact on family well-being and conditions; and adjust	Delete brackets keep text
60 (c) [Pursue and implement sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies, designed with the full and equal participation of women, that encourage broad-based sustained economic growth [in the context of people-centred sustainable development] [sustainable development centred on human beings], address the structural causes of poverty and are geared towards eradicating poverty and reducing gender-based inequality;]	Delete first bracket keep text; delete second bracket and text.
60 (d) [Implement sound macroeconomic and sectoral policies, designed and monitored with the full participation of women, that encourage broad-based sustained economic growth in the context of [people-centred] sustainable development [centred on human beings], address the structural causes of poverty and are geared to eradicating poverty and reducing gender-based inequality;]	Delete brackets and text
207 (a) Seek to ensure that before policy decisions are taken, [as appropriate] an analysis of their impact on women and men, respectively, is carried out;	Delete brackets and text

4. The Micro- economic Framework for Actions	
4.1 Brackets referring to social-security coverage and labour law	Caribbean position
107 (d) [Allow women access to social security systems in equality with men throughout the whole life cycle;]	Delete brackets keep text; or strengthen as suggested : "Strengthen the social security system and provide women access to these systems throughout the whole life cycle"
177 (g) [Adopt policies to extend or maintain the protection of labour laws and social security provisions for those who do paid work in the home;]	Delete brackets keep text
180 (f) Implement and monitor positive public and private-sector employment equity and positive action programmes to address systemic discrimination against women in the labour force, in particular women with disabilities and women belonging to other disadvantaged groups, with respect to [employment,] hiring, retention and promotion, and vocational training of women in all sectors;	Delete brackets [employment] and text
181 (a) [Adopt policies to extend the protection of labour and social security laws to part-time and temporary jobs and to seasonal and home-based workers, and enact laws to promote career development based on flexible work conditions;]	Delete brackets keep text
181 (b) [Ensure that full and part-time work can be freely chosen by women and men on an equal basis, and consider appropriate protection for atypical workers in terms of access to employment, working conditions, and social security;]	Delete brackets keep text
282 (b) Define a minimum age for child [employment], including girls under national legislation in all sectors of activity;	Delete brackets keep text
282 (c i) A minimum age or ages for admission to [employment];	Delete brackets keep text "employment"
4.2 Brackets referring to work- environment flexibility	
181 (c) [Enact and enforce laws that grant parental leave and parental benefits to both women and men, and promote the equitable sharing of responsibilities for the family by men and women, including through appropriate legislation, incentives and/or encouragement;]	Delete first brackets keep text ; delete brackets and text of second option

4.3 Brackets referring to national accounts and unpaid work	Caribbean position
<p>158 . Although many women have advanced in economic structures, for the majority of women, particularly those who face additional barriers, continuing obstacles have hindered women's ability to achieve economic autonomy and to ensure sustainable livelihoods for themselves and their dependants. Women are active in a variety of economic areas, which they often combine, ranging from wage labour and subsistence farming and fishing to the informal sector. However, legal and customary barriers to ownership of or access to land, natural resources, capital, credit, technology and other means of production, as well as wage differentials, contribute to impeding the economic progress of women. [The value of women's unremunerated contribution to the economy, whether working in [the home,] agriculture, food production, family enterprises, community service or [domestic work], is still often undervalued and unrecorded and therefore not reflected in current labour statistics and national accounts.] [Progress is needed in statistical concepts and methods of measuring and [valuing] unremunerated productive activity in the development of economic and social policy.]</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; delete brackets [domestic work] and text</p>
<p>180 (n) [Ensure that the strategies to eliminate child labour recognize the excessive demands made on some girls for unpaid work in the household;]</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text</p>
4.4 Brackets referring to other micro-economic issues	
<p>177 (c) [Adopt policies that strengthen women's self-help groups and workers' associations through non-conventional forms of support;]</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text</p>

5 The Political Framework	
5.2 Brackets referring to (internally) displaced girls and women	Caribbean position
117 [Internally] displaced women, repatriated women, women migrant workers, women living in poverty and [women living in areas under foreign occupation or where acts of terrorism occur] are also particularly vulnerable to violence	Delete brackets keep text
E5 <u>Provide protection, assistance and training to refugee and displaced women [including internally displaced women]</u>	Delete brackets keep text
5.6 Brackets referring to other political issues	
151 (a) [Support and promote the recognition and implementation of the universal right of all peoples to self-determination and ensure that, by virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development, taking into account the interests of women of the colonies and providing special programmes in leadership and in training for decision-making;]	Delete brackets; reformulate text to read "non-independent countries" in place of colonies
(b) [Raise public awareness through the mass media, education at all levels and special programmes to create better understanding of the situation of women of the colonies].]	Delete brackets reformulate text as follows: (b) Ensure that states in consultation with the non-self governing territories which they administer, make applicable the relevant conventions and treaties on women and development, in particular the CEDAW, the Geneva Convention and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and further ensure that self-governing territories who have the authority to enter into international agreements approve the relevant conventions listed in subparagraph (a). (c) Assist the non-independent countries in developing programmes to enlighten awareness in these countries with the aim of creating a better understanding of the situation of women.
147 (b) [Encourage diplomacy, [preventive diplomacy,] negotiation and peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 2, paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof;]	Delete brackets and delete preventive diplomacy

147 (j) [Encourage the elimination of and abstain from adopting unilateral coercive measures, in violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, that go against the population of affected countries and, in particular, women and that could provoke situations leading to conflicts;]	Delete brackets keep text
<p>183 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to take part in the Government of his/her country. The empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of women's social, economic and political status is essential for the achievement of both transparent and accountable government and administration and sustainable development in all areas of life. The power relations that impede women's attainment of fulfilling lives operate at many levels of society, from the most personal to the highly public.</p> <p>Achieving the goal of equal participation of women and men in decision-making will provide a balance that more accurately reflects the composition of society [and is a prerequisite for the proper functioning of democracy] [and promotes the proper functioning of democracy]. Equality in political decision-making performs a leverage function without which it is highly unlikely that a real integration of the equality dimension in government policy-making is feasible. In this respect, women's equal participation in political life plays a pivotal role in the general process of the advancement of women. Women's equal participation in decision-making is not only a demand for simple justice or democracy but can also be seen as a necessary condition for women's interests to be taken into account. Without the active participation of women and the incorporation of women's perspective at all levels of decision-making, the goals of equality, development and peace cannot be achieved.</p>	Delete first brackets and text; delete second brackets keep text

6. International Conference on Population and Development	
6.1 Brackets referring to ICPD language	Caribbean position
<p>95 Discrimination against girls, often resulting from son preference, in access to nutrition and health-care services endangers their current and future health and well-being. Conditions that force girls into early marriage, pregnancy and child-bearing and subject them to harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation, pose grave health risks. Adolescent girls need, but too often do not have, access to necessary health and nutrition services as they mature. [Counselling and access to sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescents are still inadequate or lacking completely, and a young woman's right to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent is often not considered, taking into account the parents' responsibilities] Adolescent girls are both biologically and psychosocially more vulnerable than boys to sexual abuse, violence and prostitution, and to the consequences of [unprotected] [premature] sexual relations. The trend towards early sexual experience, combined with a lack of information and services, increases the risk of [unwanted] and too early pregnancy, HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases, as well as [unsafe abortions]. Early child-bearing continues to be an impediment to improvements in the educational, economic and social status of women in all parts of the world. Overall, for young women early marriage and early motherhood can severely curtail educational and employment opportunities and are likely to have a long-term, adverse impact on the quality of their lives and the lives of their children. Young men are often not educated to respect [women's self-determination] and to share responsibility with women in matters of sexuality and reproduction.</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; delete the word "premature"; delete phrase "taking into account the parents responsibilities"</p>

<p>96 [Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Reproductive rights rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, and the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health. It also includes their right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence, as expressed in human rights documents. Sexual health enhances life and personal relations, and does not merely involve counselling and care related to reproduction and sexually transmitted diseases.]</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text</p>
<p>107 (a) Support and implement [their commitments] [the commitments made] [to the report of the International Conference on Population and Development] [in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, taking into account the reservations and declarations made in that document] and the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development <u>14/</u> and relevant international agreements, to meet the health needs of girls and women of all ages;</p>	<p>Delete first brackets and text; delete second brackets keep text; delete third brackets keep text; delete fourth brackets and text</p>
<p>Foot note [0 The implementation of the actions to be taken contained in the section on health are the sovereign right of each country, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights.] [The section on health is especially guided by the principles contained in chapter II of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in particular the introductory paragraphs.]</p>	<p>Delete brackets and keep text</p>
<p>107 (e) Provide more accessible, available and affordable primary health-care services of high quality, including [sexual and reproductive health care as well as family planning information and services] and giving particular attention to maternal and emergency obstetric care [as contained in the report of the International Conference on Population and Development] [as agreed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development];</p>	<p>Delete brackets; suggested reformulation: "... high quality, including UNIVERSAL ACCESS to sexual and reproductive health care information and services by the year 2015, and giving ... care, as agreed in the Programme of Action ... Development</p>

<p>107 (f) Redesign health information, services and training for health workers, so they are [gender] sensitive and reflect the user's perspectives with regard to interpersonal and communications skills and the user's right to privacy and confidentiality. [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child] These services, information and training should adopt a holistic approach [as defined by WHO];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; delete parental language</p>
<p>107 (g) [Ensure that all health services and workers conform to human rights and to ethical, professional and gender-sensitive standards in the delivery of women's health services aimed at ensuring responsible, voluntary and informed consent.] [Develop, implement and disseminate widely codes of ethics in this regard.] [Nothing, however, in the present Platform for Action is intended to require any health professional or health facility to provide (or refer for) services to which they have objections on the basis of religious belief or moral conviction as a violation of conscience];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; suggested reformulation of last line: "... health services, SO AS TO ENSURE AMONG OTHER THINGS responsible ..."</p>
<p>107 (h) [Take all appropriate measures to eliminate harmful, medically unnecessary or coercive medical interventions, as well as inappropriate medication and over-medication of women. All women should be fully informed of their options, including likely benefits and potential side effects;]</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; Add at end "by properly trained personnel" ; Delete other two alternatives</p>
<p>108 (c) [Prepare and disseminate accessible information, through public health campaigns, the media, reliable counselling and the education system, designed to ensure that women and men, particularly young people, can acquire knowledge about their health, especially information on sexuality and reproduction, [taking into account the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child] [as agreed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development] and [as contained in the report of the International Conference on Population and Development];]</p>	<p>Delete brackets. END SENTENCE AT REPRODUCTION</p>
<p>108 (q) Ensure that health and nutritional information and training form an integral part of all adult literacy programmes and school curricula from the primary level;</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text</p>
<p>109 (k) Give full attention to the promotion of mutually respectful and equitable [gender relations] and, in particular, to meeting the educational and service needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality, [as agreed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development] [as contained in the report of the International Conference on Population and Development];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; delete reference at end of ICPD</p>

<p>110 (i) Since [unsafe abortion] <u>15/</u> is a major threat to the health and life of women, research to understand and better address the determinants and consequences of induced abortion, including its effects on subsequent fertility, reproductive and mental health and [contraceptive] practice, should be promoted, as well as research on treatment of complications of abortions and post-abortion care;</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text</p>
<p>281 (d) Establish peer education and outreach programmes with a view to strengthening individual and collective action to reduce the vulnerability of girls to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, [as agreed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,] [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child];</p>	<p>Delete first brackets keep text; delete second brackets and text</p>
<p>281 (g) Emphasize the role and responsibility of adolescents in sexual and reproductive health and behaviour through the provision of appropriate services and counselling [as contained in the report of the International Conference on Population and Development] [as agreed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,] [taking into account the reservations and declarations on that document and recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child];</p>	<p>Delete first bracket and text; delete second brackets keep text; delete third brackets and text</p>

6.2 Brackets referring to sexual and reproductive rights	Caribbean position
<p>94 Women's right to the enjoyment of the highest standard of health must be secured throughout the whole life cycle in equality with men. Women are affected by many of the same health conditions as men, but women experience them differently. The prevalence among women of poverty and economic dependence, their experience of violence, negative attitudes towards women and girls, discrimination due to race and other forms of discrimination, [the limited power many women have over their sexual and reproductive lives] and lack of influence in decision-making are social realities which have an adverse impact on their health. Lack of and inequitable distribution of food for girls and women in the household, inadequate access to safe water, sanitation facilities and fuel supplies, particularly in rural and poor urban areas, and deficient housing conditions, all overburden women and their families and have a negative effect on their health. Good health is essential to leading a productive and fulfilling life [and the right of all women to control their own fertility is basic to their empowerment].</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; insert "sexuality and in front of "fertility" in last sentence</p>
<p>95 Discrimination against girls, often resulting from son preference, in access to nutrition and health-care services endangers their current and future health and well-being. Conditions that force girls into early marriage, pregnancy and child-bearing and subject them to harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation, pose grave health risks. Adolescent girls need, but too often do not have, access to necessary health and nutrition services as they mature. [Counselling and access to sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescents are still inadequate or lacking completely, and a young woman's right to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent is often not considered, taking into account the parents' responsibilities] Adolescent girls are both biologically and psychosocially more vulnerable than boys to sexual abuse, violence and prostitution, and to the consequences of [unprotected] [premature] sexual relations. The trend towards early sexual experience, combined with a lack of information and services, increases the risk of [unwanted] and too early pregnancy, HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases, as well as [unsafe abortions]. Early child-bearing continues to be an impediment to improvements in the educational, economic and social status of women in all parts of the world. Overall, for young women early marriage and early motherhood can severely curtail educational and employment opportunities and are likely to have a long-term, adverse impact on the quality of their lives and the lives of their children. Young men are often not educated to respect [women's self-determination] and to share responsibility with women in matters of sexuality and reproduction.</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; delete the word "premature" delete phrase "taking into account the parents responsibilities ..."</p>

<p>97 [Sexual rights include the individual's right to have control over and decide freely on matters related to her or his sexuality, free of coercion, discrimination and violence. Equal relationships between women and men in matters of sexual relations and reproduction, including full respect for the physical integrity of the human body, require mutual consent and willingness to accept responsibility for the consequences of sexual behaviour.]</p>	<p>Delete entire paragraph</p>
<p>99 HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, the transmission of which is sometimes a consequence of sexual violence, are having a devastating effect on women's health, particularly the health of adolescent girls and young women. Women [and adolescent girls often do not have the power to insist on safe sex practices] [are not able to insist on responsible sexual behaviour on the part of their partners] and have little access to information and services for prevention and treatment. Women, who represent half of all adults newly infected with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, have emphasized that social vulnerability and the unequal power relationships between women and men [are obstacles to negotiating safe sex], in their efforts to control the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. The consequences of HIV/AIDS reach beyond women's health to their role as [mothers,] caregivers and their contribution to the economic support of their families. The social, developmental and health consequences of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases need to be seen from a [gender] perspective.</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text</p>
<p>100 Sexual and [gender-based] violence, including physical and psychological abuse, trafficking in women and girls, other forms of abuse [and prostitution] place girls and women at high risk of physical and mental trauma, disease [and unwanted pregnancy]. Such situations often deter women from using health and other services.</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text</p>

107 (k) [Consider reviewing laws containing punitive measures against women who have undergone illegal abortions;]	Delete brackets keep text; suggested reformulation ...IN VIEW OF THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF MATERNAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DUE TO UNSAFE ABORTIONS. REVIEW AND REFORM LAWS AND POLICIES TO REFLECT A COMMITMENT OF WOMEN'S HEALTH AND WELL BEING, INCLUDING THOSE CONTAINING PUNITIVE MEASURES AGAINST WOMEN WHO HAVE UNDERGONE ILLEGAL ABORTIONS."
108 (d) [Reinforce laws, reform institutions and promote norms and practices that eliminate discrimination against women and encourage both women and men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour; [ensure full respect for the physical integrity of the human body]; [and take action to ensure the conditions necessary for women to exercise their reproductive rights] [and eliminate, where possible, coercive laws and practices];]	Delete brackets keep text; suggested reformulation "integrity of the person"; delete "where possible"
109 (m) Ensure the provision, through the primary health care system, of [universal access of individuals and couples] to appropriate and affordable preventive services with respect to sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and expand the provision of counselling and voluntary and confidential diagnostic and treatment services for women; [and ensure that high-quality condoms as well as] drugs for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases are, where possible, supplied and distributed to health services;	Delete all brackets keep text
180 (g) Eliminate occupational segregation, especially by promoting the equal participation of women in highly skilled jobs and senior management positions and other measures, such as counselling and placement, that stimulate their on-the-job career development and upward mobility in the labour market, and by stimulating the diversification of occupational choices by both women and men. Encourage women to take up non-traditional jobs, especially in science and technology [and encourage men to seek employment in the social sector];	Delete "and" and "social sector"

6.3 Brackets referring to sexual and reproductive health include:	Caribbean position
<p>98 Further, women are subject to particular health risks due to inadequate responsiveness and lack of services to meet health needs related to sexuality and reproduction. Complications related to pregnancy and childbirth are among the leading causes of mortality and morbidity of women of reproductive age in many parts of the developing world. Similar problems exist to a certain degree in some countries with economies in transition. [Unsafe abortions] threaten the lives of a large number of women, representing a grave public health problem as it is primarily the poorest and youngest who take the highest risk. [Most of these deaths, health problems and injuries are preventable, [through improved access to adequate health-care services including safe and effective family planning methods and emergency obstetric care] [recognizing the right of women and men to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law, and the right of access to appropriate health-care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant.] [These problems and means should be addressed on the basis of the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, with particular reference to paragraphs [1.15], [7.1], 7.2, 7.3, 7.6 and 8.25, among others, of the Programme of Action of the Conference. 13/] In most countries, the neglect of women's [reproductive rights] severely limits their opportunities in public and private life, including opportunities for education and economic and political empowerment. [The ability of women to control their own fertility forms an important basis for the enjoyment of other rights.] Shared responsibility between women and men in matters related to sexual and reproductive behaviour is also essential to improving women's health.</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; line 4 "for" not "of" women of reproductive age; Line 10 - access to "reproductive" (not "adequate") health care ... obstetric care.</p> <p>IT IS THE RIGHT of women and men ...</p> <p>... regulation of fertility; delete ("which are not against the law")</p> <p>IT IS ALSO THE RIGHT OF WOMEN to have access ... that will enable them to go safely ... infant. Delete next sentence referring to ICPD.</p> <p>In most countries, the neglect of women's sexual and reproductive rights including the right to have the information and means to exercise these rights severely limits ... the ability of women to control their own sexuality and fertility.</p>

<p>105 Statistical data on health are often not systematically collected, disaggregated and analysed by age, sex and socio-economic status, and [race and ethnicity] [and other relevant variables] among others. Recent and reliable data on mortality and morbidity of women and conditions and diseases particularly affecting women are not available in many countries. Relatively little is known about how social and economic factors affect the health of girls and women of all ages, about the provision of health services to girls and women and the patterns of their use of such services, and about the value of disease prevention and health promotion programmes for women. Subjects of importance to women's health have not been adequately researched and women's health research often lacks funding. Medical research, on heart disease for example, and epidemiological studies in many countries are often based solely on men; they are not gender specific. Clinical trials involving women to establish basic information about dosage, side-effects and effectiveness [including contraceptives] are noticeably absent and do not always conform to ethical standards for research and testing. Many drug therapy protocols and other medical treatments and interventions administered to women are based on research on men without any investigation and adjustment for gender differences.</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; suggested formulation "clinical trials of DRUGS, including contraceptives, involving women...."</p>
<p>107 (u) Rationalize drug procurement and ensure a reliable, continuous supply of high-quality pharmaceutical, [contraceptive] and other supplies and equipment, [using the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs as a guide;] and ensure the safety of drugs and devices through national regulatory drug approval processes;</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; suggest "WHO ESSENTIAL DRUG LIST as a minimum requirement"</p>
<p>108 (m) Establish and/or strengthen programmes and services, including media campaigns, that address the prevention, early detection and [treatment of breast, cervical and other cancers of the reproductive system];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text</p>
<p>110 (e) [Inform women about data which show that hormonal contraception, abortion and promiscuity increase risks of developing cancers and infections of the reproductive tract, so that they can make informed decisions about their health];</p>	<p>Delete brackets; suggested reformulation "Inform women about the FACTORS WHICH INCREASES THE RISKS OF DEVELOPING CANCERS AND INFECTIONS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE TRACT SO THAT THEY CAN MAKE INFORMED DECISIONS ABOUT THEIR HEALTH"</p>

<p>110 (h) Provide financial and institutional support for research on safe, effective, affordable and acceptable [drugs and] technologies for [reproductive and sexual health] of women and men, including more safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods [such as natural family planning] [for the regulation of fertility] for both sexes, methods to protect against HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases and simple and inexpensive methods of diagnosing such diseases, among others. This research needs to be guided at all stages by users and from the perspective of gender, particularly the perspective of women, and should be carried out in strict conformity with internationally accepted legal, ethical, medical and scientific standards for biomedical research;</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; delete "such as natural family planning"</p>
<p>112 (b) [Provide appropriate material, financial and logistical assistance to youth non-governmental organizations in order to strengthen them to address youth concerns in the area of health [including sexual and reproductive health];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text</p>
<p>281 (c) Strengthen and reorient health education and health services, particularly primary health care programmes [including sexual and reproductive health] and design quality health programmes to meet the physical and mental needs of girls [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child,] and to give attention to young, expectant and nursing mothers;</p>	<p>Delete first brackets keep text; delete second brackets and text</p>
<p>6.4 Brackets referring to forced pregnancy and forced abortions</p>	
<p>115 Other acts of violence against women include violation of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict, in particular murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery and [forced pregnancy]. [Acts of violence against women also include terrorism, forced sterilization and [forced abortion], coercive/forced use of contraceptives, [female foeticide/prenatal sex selection and female infanticide].</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text and "forced pregnancy"; delete brackets and forced sterilization ... to foeticide. Parental sex selection and female infanticide remains.</p>
<p>6.5 Brackets referring to parental responsibility</p>	
<p>107 (f) Redesign health information, services and training for health workers, so they are [gender] sensitive and reflect the user's perspectives with regard to interpersonal and communications skills and the user's right to privacy and confidentiality. [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child] These services, information and training should adopt a holistic approach [as defined by WHO];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; delete parental language</p>

<p>107 (i) Strengthen and reorient health services, particularly primary health care, in order to ensure universal access to quality health services for women and girls, [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child] to reduce ill health and maternal morbidity and to achieve worldwide the agreed-upon goal of reducing maternal mortality by at least 50 per cent of the 1990 levels by the year 2000 and a further one half by the year 2015; ensure that the necessary services are available at each level of the health system; and make reproductive health care accessible, through the primary health-care system, to all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than the year 2015;</p>	<p>Delete parental language</p>
<p>107 (l) Give particular attention to the needs of girls [taking into account the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child] especially the promotion of healthy behaviour, including physical activities; take specific measures for closing the gender gaps in morbidity and mortality where girls are disadvantaged, while achieving internationally approved goals for the reduction of infant and child mortality - specifically, by the year 2000, the reduction of mortality rates of infants and children under five years of age by one third of the 1990 level, or 50 to 70 per 1,000 live births, whichever is less; by the year 2015 an infant mortality rate below 35 per 1,000 live births and an under-five mortality rate below 45 per 1,000;</p>	<p>Delete parental language</p>
<p>107 (m) Ensure that girls [taking into account the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child] have continuing access to necessary health and nutrition information and services as they mature, to facilitate a healthful transition from childhood to adulthood;</p>	<p>Delete parental language</p>
<p>108 (g) [Recognize the specific needs of adolescents, [boys and girls] and implement specific appropriate programmes, such as information [on sexual and reproductive health issues and] on sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS, and recognize their right to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent; [taking into account the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child]];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; END SENTENCE AT CONSENT</p>

<p>109 (h) Provide workshops and specialized education and training to parents, decision makers and opinion leaders at all levels of the community, including religious and traditional authorities, on prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and their repercussions on both women and men of all ages; [parental language]</p>	<p>Delete parental language</p>
<p>109 (j) Assist women [of all ages] [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child] and their formal and informal organizations to establish and expand effective peer education and outreach programmes and to participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of these programmes; [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; delete parental language; suggested reformulation ..."ASSIST WOMEN OF ALL AGES AND THEIR FORMAL PROGRAMMES"</p>
<p>109 (l) [Design specific programmes for boys, adolescents, [with the support and guidance of their parents,] [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child] and men of all ages, aimed at providing [reliable] [complete and accurate] information and encouraging [abstinence until marriage as responsible sexual behaviour.] safe and responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour, including voluntary, appropriate and effective male methods for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.] [training in the promotion of safe and responsible sexual behaviour, including voluntary abstinence and [condom use]];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; delete parental language. Insert "boys, male adolescents" and diseases AND training</p>
<p>262 Girls and adolescents may receive a variety of conflicting and confusing messages on their gender roles from their parents, teachers, peers and the media. Women and men need to work together with children and youth to break down persistent gender stereotypes [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.]</p>	<p>Delete brackets and text</p>

<p>267. [The International Conference on Population and Development recognized, in paragraph 7.3 of the Programme of Action, 13/ that "full attention should be given to the promotion of mutually respectful and equitable gender relations and particularly to meeting the educational and service needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality".] [Recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child,] [responsible sexual behaviour, sensitivity and equality in gender relations, particularly when instilled during the formative years, enhance and promote respectful and harmonious partnerships between women and men. Support should be given to integrating sexual education for young people with parental support and guidance that stresses the responsibility of males for their own sexuality and fertility and that help them exercise their responsibilities.]</p>	<p>Delete first brackets, keep text; delete second bracket and text; delete third bracket and reformulate text as follows: "Equality in gender relations... for their own sexuality and fertility."</p>
<p>281 (b) Sensitize the girl child, parents, teachers and society concerning good general health and nutrition and raise awareness of the health dangers and other problems connected with early pregnancies [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child];</p>	<p>Delete brackets and text</p>
<p>281 (c) Strengthen and reorient health education and health services, particularly primary health care programmes [including sexual and reproductive health] and design quality health programmes to meet the physical and mental needs of girls [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child,] and to give attention to young, expectant and nursing mothers;</p>	<p>Delete first brackets; keep text; delete second brackets and text</p>
<p>281 (d) Establish peer education and outreach programmes with a view to strengthening individual and collective action to reduce the vulnerability of girls to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, [as agreed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,] [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child];</p>	<p>Delete first brackets keep text; delete second bracket sand text</p>

<p>281 (g) Emphasize the role and responsibility of adolescents in sexual and reproductive health and behaviour through the provision of appropriate services and counselling [as contained in the report of the International Conference on Population and Development] [as agreed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,] [taking into account the reservations and declarations on that document and recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child];</p>	<p>Delete first brackets and text; delete second bracket keep text; delete third brackets and text</p>
<p>6.6 Brackets referring to counselling and access to services</p>	
<p>95 Discrimination against girls, often resulting from son preference, in access to nutrition and health-care services endangers their current and future health and well-being. Conditions that force girls into early marriage, pregnancy and child-bearing and subject them to harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation, pose grave health risks. Adolescent girls need, but too often do not have, access to necessary health and nutrition services as they mature. [Counselling and access to sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescents are still inadequate or lacking completely, and a young woman's right to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent is often not considered, taking into account the parents' responsibilities] Adolescent girls are both biologically and psychosocially more vulnerable than boys to sexual abuse, violence and prostitution, and to the consequences of [unprotected] [premature] sexual relations. The trend towards early sexual experience, combined with a lack of information and services, increases the risk of [unwanted] and too early pregnancy, HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases, as well as [unsafe abortions]. Early child-bearing continues to be an impediment to improvements in the educational, economic and social status of women in all parts of the world. Overall, for young women early marriage and early motherhood can severely curtail educational and employment opportunities and are likely to have a long-term, adverse impact on the quality of their lives and the lives of their children. Young men are often not educated to respect [women's self-determination] and to share responsibility with women in matters of sexuality and reproduction.</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; delete the word "premature"; delete phrase "taking into account the parents responsibilities"</p>

<p>98 Further, women are subject to particular health risks due to inadequate responsiveness and lack of services to meet health needs related to sexuality and reproduction. Complications related to pregnancy and childbirth are among the leading causes of mortality and morbidity of women of reproductive age in many parts of the developing world. Similar problems exist to a certain degree in some countries with economies in transition. [Unsafe abortions] threaten the lives of a large number of women, representing a grave public health problem as it is primarily the poorest and youngest who take the highest risk. [Most of these deaths, health problems and injuries are preventable, [through improved access to adequate health-care services including safe and effective family planning methods and emergency obstetric care] [recognizing the right of women and men to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law, and the right of access to appropriate health-care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant.] [These problems and means should be addressed on the basis of the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, with particular reference to paragraphs [1.15], [7.1], 7.2, 7.3, 7.6 and 8.25, among others, of the Programme of Action of the Conference.] In most countries, the neglect of women's [reproductive rights] severely limits their opportunities in public and private life, including opportunities for education and economic and political empowerment. [The ability of women to control their own fertility forms an important basis for the enjoyment of other rights.] Shared responsibility between women and men in matters related to sexual and reproductive behaviour is also essential to improving women's health.</p>	<p>Delete brackets; line 4 "for" not "of" women of reproductive age Line 10 - access to "reproductive" (not "adequate") health care ... obstetric care.</p> <p>IT IS ALSO THE RIGHT OF WOMEN to have access ... that will enable them to go safely... infant. Delete next sentence referring to ICPD. In most countries, the neglect of women's sexual and reproductive rights including the right to have the information and means to exercise these rights severely limits... the ability own sexuality and fertility</p>
<p>104 The quality of women's health care is often deficient in various ways, depending on local circumstances. [Women are frequently not treated with respect, nor are they guaranteed privacy and confidentiality, nor do they always receive full information about the options and services available.] Furthermore, in some countries, over-medicating women's life events is common, leading to unnecessary surgical intervention and inappropriate medication.</p>	<p>Delete brackets</p>

<p>107 (c) Design and implement, in cooperation with women and community-based organizations, gender-sensitive health programmes, including decentralized health services, that address the needs of women throughout their lives and take into account their multiple roles and responsibilities, the demands on their time, the special needs of rural women and women with disabilities and the diversity of women's needs arising from age, socio-economic and cultural differences, among others, and include women, especially local and indigenous women, in the identification and planning of health-care priorities and programmes; [and remove all barriers to women's health services] [and provide the widest possible access to a broad range of health-care services];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; suggested reformulation "... remove all barriers ... and provide a broad range ..."</p>
<p>107 (h) [Take all appropriate measures to eliminate harmful, medically unnecessary or coercive medical interventions, as well as inappropriate medication and over-medication of women. All women should be fully informed of their options, including likely benefits and potential side effects;]</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text add at end "by properly trained personnel" Delete other two alternatives</p>
<p>108 (g) [Recognize the specific needs of adolescents, [boys and girls] and implement specific appropriate programmes, such as information [on sexual and reproductive health issues and] on sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS, and recognize their right to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent; [taking into account the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child]];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text. END SENTENCE AT CONSENT</p>
<p>109 (m) Ensure the provision, through the primary health care system, of [universal access of individuals and couples] to appropriate and affordable preventive services with respect to sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and expand the provision of counselling and voluntary and confidential diagnostic and treatment services for women; [and ensure that high-quality condoms as well as] drugs for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases are, where possible, supplied and distributed to health services;</p>	<p>Delete all brackets</p>
<p>283 (d)[Enact and enforce legislation] protecting girls from all forms of violence, including infanticide, [female foeticide/prenatal sex selection], genital mutilation, incest, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, child prostitution and child pornography, and develop age-appropriate [safe and confidential] programmes and [medical and psychological] support services [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child] to assist girls who are subject to violence.</p>	<p>Delete first brackets, keep text Delete second brackets and delete female foeticide, keep pre natal sex selection; delete third and fourth brackets, keep texts, delete fifth brackets and text</p>

6.7 Brackets referring to sexual education, information and sexual behaviour include:	Caribbean position
<p>99 HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, the transmission of which is sometimes a consequence of sexual violence, are having a devastating effect on women's health, particularly the health of adolescent girls and young women. Women [and adolescent girls often do not have the power to insist on safe sex practices] [are not able to insist on responsible sexual behaviour on the part of their partners] and have little access to information and services for prevention and treatment. Women, who represent half of all adults newly infected with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, have emphasized that social vulnerability and the unequal power relationships between women and men [are obstacles to negotiating safe sex], in their efforts to control the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. The consequences of HIV/AIDS reach beyond women's health to their role as [mothers,] caregivers and their contribution to the economic support of their families. The social, developmental and health consequences of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases need to be seen from a [gender] perspective.</p>	Delete brackets keep text
<p>100 Sexual and [gender-based] violence, including physical and psychological abuse, trafficking in women and girls, other forms of abuse [and prostitution] place girls and women at high risk of physical and mental trauma, disease [and unwanted pregnancy]. Such situations often deter women from using health and other services.</p>	Delete brackets keep text
<p>109 (l) [Design specific programmes for boys, adolescents, [with the support and guidance of their parents,] [recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child] and men of all ages, aimed at providing [reliable] [complete and accurate] information and encouraging [abstinence until marriage as responsible sexual behaviour.] safe and responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour, including voluntary, appropriate and effective male methods for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.] [training in the promotion of safe and responsible sexual behaviour, including voluntary abstinence and [condom use]];</p>	Delete brackets keep text; delete parental language. Insert "boys, male adolescents" and diseases AND training
<p>109 (p) [Support and initiate research that addresses women's needs and situations, including research on HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases in women, on women-controlled methods of protection, such as non-spermicidal microbicides, and on male and female risk-taking attitudes and practices;].</p>	Delete brackets keep text

<p>267 [The International Conference on Population and Development recognized, in paragraph 7.3 of the Programme of Action, 13/ that "full attention should be given to the promotion of mutually respectful and equitable gender relations and particularly to meeting the educational and service needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality".]</p> <p>[Recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for children, and consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child,] [responsible sexual behaviour, sensitivity and equality in gender relations, particularly when instilled during the formative years, enhance and promote respectful and harmonious partnerships between women and men. Support should be given to integrating sexual education for young people with parental support and guidance that stresses the responsibility of males for their own sexuality and fertility and that help them exercise their responsibilities.]</p>	<p>Delete first brackets, keep text; delete second brackets and text; delete third brackets and reformulate text as follows: "Equality in gender relations for their own sexuality and fertility."</p>
<p>6.9 Brackets referring to female foeticide/parental sex selection</p>	
<p>115 Other acts of violence against women include violation of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict, in particular murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery and [forced pregnancy]. [Acts of violence against women also include terrorism, forced sterilization and [forced abortion], coercive/forced use of contraceptives, [female foeticide/prenatal sex selection and female infanticide].</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text and "forced pregnancy"; delete brackets forced sterilization ... up to foeticide; parental sex selection and female infanticide remains.</p>
<p>125 (i) Enact and enforce legislation against the perpetrators of practices and acts of violence against women, such as female genital mutilation, [female foeticide/prenatal sex selection] infanticide and dowry-related violence and give vigorous support to efforts of non-governmental and community organizations to eliminate such practices;</p>	<p>Delete "female foeticide"; and parental ex selection and remove brackets.</p>

<p>259 The Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes that "States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or status" (article 2, para. 1). 10/ ["States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention" (article 5). 10/]</p> <p>However, in many countries available indicators show that the girl child is discriminated against from [conception/infancy,] through her childhood and into adulthood. [In some areas of the world, men outnumber women by 5 in every 100. The reasons for the discrepancy, for the millions of missing women, include, among other things, harmful attitudes and practices, such as female genital mutilation, son preference - which results in female infanticide [and foeticide/ prenatal sex selection] - early marriage, violence against women, prostitution, sexual abuse, discrimination against girls in food allocation and other practices related to health and well-being. As a result, fewer girls than boys survive into adulthood].</p>	<p>Delete first brackets, keep text; delete second brackets; delete "conception", keep "infancy", delete third brackets and text</p>
<p>6.8 Brackets referring to HIV/AIDS</p>	
<p>109 (d) Recognize the extent of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in their countries, taking particularly into account its impact on women, with a view to ensuring that infected women not suffer stigmatization and discrimination [including during travel];</p>	<p>Delete brackets</p>
<p>109 (h) Provide workshops and specialized education and training to parents, decision makers and opinion leaders at all levels of the community, including religious and traditional authorities, on prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and their repercussions on both women and men of all ages; [parental language]</p>	<p>Delete parental language</p>
<p>109 (i) [Give all women all relevant information about HIV/AIDS and pregnancy and the implications for the baby, including breast-feeding;]</p>	<p>Suggested reformulation "information about STDs INCLUDING HIV/AIDS... BREASTFEEDING AND TRAIN HEALTH WORKERS IN THESE AREAS"</p>

6.10 Brackets referring to religious and cultural expressions and values	Caribbean position
109 (b) [Review and amend laws and practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women's susceptibility to HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases, including enacting legislation against [those socio-cultural practices] that contribute to it], and implement legislation, policies and practices to protect women, adolescents and young girls from discrimination related to HIV/AIDS;	Delete brackets keep text
276 [Take steps so that the traditional and religious attire [and practices] of girls is [are] not a basis for discrimination in educational institutions.]	Delete brackets, keep text; "and practices" reformulate as follows: "that do not normally disturb the school routines"
6.11 Brackets referring to the roles of women and men in family and society	
L9 [Strengthen [the role of the family] [family responsibility] in advancing the status of the girl child]	Strategic Objective; delete brackets, keep text to read as follows: "Strengthen the role of the family in advancing the status of the girl child"
87 [By Governments,] [Invite] private and public institutions, foundations, research institutes and non-governmental organizations:	Delete contents of first brackets; accept contents of second brackets; remove brackets last sentence of para and retain text
187 Inequality in the public arena can often start [within the family when power relations between men and women are unbalanced] [with discriminatory attitudes and practices within the family]. The unequal division of labour and responsibilities within households based on unequal power relations also limits women's potential to find the time and develop the skills required for participation in decision-making in wider public forums. A more equal sharing of those responsibilities between women and men not only provides a better quality of life for women and their daughters but also enhances their opportunities to shape and design public policy, practice and expenditure so that their interests may be recognized and addressed. [Non-formal networks and patterns of decision-making at the local community level that reflect a dominant male ethos restrict women's ability to participate equally in political, economic and social life.]	Delete contents of first bracket; accept contents of second brackets; remove brackets last sentence and retain text
285 (a) Formulate policies and programmes to help [the family] [families] in [its] [their] supporting, educating and nurturing roles, with particular emphasis on the elimination of intra family discrimination against the girl child;	Delete "family" and keep "families" and "their"

<p>285 (b) Provide an environment conducive to the strengthening of [the family] [families], with a view to providing supportive and preventive measures [for the protection of the girl child] [which protect and respect the girl child];</p>	<p>Delete first brackets and text; delete second brackets, keep text; delete third brackets, keep text and delete fourth brackets and keep text.</p>
<p>285 (c) [Promote education and campaign for] [Educate and encourage] parents and care givers to [enhance equal treatment for girls and boys] [treat girls and boys equally] and to ensure shared responsibilities between girls and boys in the family.]</p>	<p>Delete brackets, text to read "educate and encourage parents and care givers to treat girls and boys equally and to ensure ..."</p>
<p>6.14 Brackets referring to other issues related to the ICPD</p>	
<p>259 The Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes that "States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or status" (article 2, para. 1). 10/ ["States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention" (article 5). 10/] However, in many countries available indicators show that the girl child is discriminated against from [conception/infancy,] through her childhood and into adulthood. [In some areas of the world, men outnumber women by 5 in every 100. The reasons for the discrepancy, for the millions of missing women, include, among other things, harmful attitudes and practices, such as female genital mutilation, son preference - which results in female infanticide [and foeticide/ prenatal sex selection] - early marriage, violence against women, prostitution, sexual abuse, discrimination against girls in food allocation and other practices related to health and well-being. As a result, fewer girls than boys survive into adulthood].</p>	<p>Delete first brackets, keep text; delete second brackets; delete conception, keep infancy; delete third brackets and text</p>

263 Although the number of educated children has grown in the past 20 years in some countries, boys have proportionately fared much better than girls. In 1990, 130 million children had no access to primary school; of these, 81 million were girls. [This can be attributed to such factors as customary attitudes, child labour, early marriages, lack of funds and lack of adequate schooling facilities, and teenage pregnancies.] [In some countries the shortage of women teachers can inhibit the enrolment of girls.] In many cases, girls start to undertake heavy domestic chores at a very early age and are expected to manage both educational and domestic responsibilities, often resulting in poor scholastic performance and an early drop-out from schooling.

Delete brackets keep text

7 Human Rights, Including the World Conference on Human Rights and its Follow-up	
7.2 Brackets referring to violations of human rights of women including rape, trafficking and others	Caribbean position
118 Acts or threats of violence, whether occurring within the home or in the community, or perpetrated or condoned by the State, instil fear and insecurity in owmne's lives and oare obstacles to the achhievment of equality [and equity] and for development and peace. The fear of violence, including harassment, is a permanent constraint on the mobility of women and limits their access to resources and basic activities. High social, health and economic costs to the individual and society are associated with violence against women. Violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men. In many cases, violence against women and girls occurs in the family or within the home, where violence is often tolerated. The neglect, physical and sexual abuse, and rape of girl-children and women by family members and other members of the households, as well as incidences of spousal and non-spousal abuse, often go unreported and are thus difficult to detect. Even when such violence is reported, there is often a failure to protect victims or punish perpetrators.	Delete brackets [and equity] and text
147 (e) [Declare that rape in the conduct of armed conflict can constitute a war crime and a crime against humanity and under certain cricumstances may consitute an act of fenocide, take all measures required for the protection of women and children and strengthen mechanisms to investigate andpunish rape and other such acts;]	Delete brackets keep text
147 (f) Uphold and reinforce standards set out in international humanitarian law and intetrnational human rights instruments to prevent all acts of violence against women in situations of armed and other acts of conflict and undertake full investigations of all acts of violence against women committed during war, in particular [systematic rape] and sexual slavery, prosecute all criminals responsbile for war crimes against women and provide full redress to women victims;	Delete brackets keep text
209 (j) Develop improved gender-disaggregated and age-specific data on the victims and perpetrators of [all forms of] violence against women, such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, incest and sexual abuse, and trafficking in owmen and girls, as well as on violence by the agents of the State;	Delete brackets keep text

7.9 Brackets referring to attitudes	Caribbean position
108 (a) [Give priority to both formal and informal educational programmes that support and enable women to develop self-esteem, acquire knowledge, make decisions on and take responsibility for their own health, [achieve mutual respect in matters concerning] sexuality and fertility and educate men regarding the importance of women's health and well-being, placing special focus on programmes for both men and women that emphasize the elimination of harmful attitudes and practices, including female genital mutilation, son preference (which results in female infanticide and parental sex selection), early marriage, violence against women, [prostitution], sexual abuse, which at times is conducive to infection with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, drug abuse, discrimination against girls and women in food allocation and other harmful attitudes and practices related to the life, health and well-being of women, and recognizing that some of these principles can be violations of human rights and ethical medical principles;]	Delete brackets keep text
7.12 Brackets referring to the use of the concepts of equity/equitable	
60 (e) Restructure and target the allocation of public expenditures to promote women's economic opportunities and equal [and more equitable] access to productive resources and to address the basic social, educational and health needs of women, particularly those living in poverty;	Delete brackets and text [and more equitable]
167 (e) [Undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women equal rights [equitable rights] with men to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other properties, credit inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology;]	Delete brackets keep text; delete brackets [equitable rights] and text
168 (b) Strengthen the incentive role of the State as employer to develop a policy of equal [equitable] opportunities for women and men;	Delete brackets [equitable] and text

8. Diversity, Including Questions of Groups of Special Concern	
8.1 Brackets referring to vulnerable groups	Caribbean position
60 (m) [Introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment and the economic mainstream, ensure that internally displaced women have full access to economic opportunities, and that the qualifications and skills of immigrant and refugee women are recognized;]	Delete brackets keep text; delete "internally" in line three
107 (p) Formulate special policies, design programmes and enact the legislation necessary to alleviate and eliminate environmental and occupational health hazards associated with work in the home, in the workplace and elsewhere [with special attention to pregnant and lactating women];	Delete brackets keep text
108 (h) Develop policies that reduce the disproportionate and increasing burden on [mothers] women [who have multiple roles within the family and the community] by providing women with adequate support and programmes from health and social services;	Delete brackets keep text; delete "mothers"
149 (d) [Take all the necessary steps to ensure the right of refugee and displaced women to safe and protected return to their homes;]	Delete brackets and text
149 (f) [Take account of the specific needs and resources of refugee and displaced women and children, especially their access to appropriate and adequate food, water, shelter and health-care services, including reproductive health services, in the provision of emergency relief and longer term assistance] [Ensure that the international community and the international organizations provide financial and other resources to Governments in [countries of asylum] in order to provide emergency relief and longer term assistance that takes into account the specific needs and resources of refugee and displaced women and children, especially their access to appropriate and adequate food, water, shelter and health-care services including reproductive health services] [including vaccinations; provision of basic medicines and medicines related to tropical diseases, such as malaria and typhoid fever; full maternity care, including prenatal and postnatal care; dental care; and reproductive health care];	restate G77 position and call for deletion of last brackets and text

149 (l) [Adopt special measures, as appropriate, to provide women who have been determined refugees with access to vocational/professional training programmes, including language training, small-scale enterprise development training and planning and counselling on all forms of violence against women, which should include rehabilitation programmes for victims of torture and trauma, and substantially increase the international contribution to general programmes for assistance to refugees, particularly in countries which host the largest number of refugees;]	Delete brackets and text
180 (e) [Develop and promote employment programmes and services for women entering and/or re-entering the labour market, especially poor urban, rural and young women and those affected by structural adjustment programmes, including self-employment;]	Delete brackets keep text
180 (j) [Ensure] access to and develop special programmes to enable women with disabilities to obtain and retain employment, and [ensure] access to education and training at all proper levels, in accordance with the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for People with Disabilities; 25/ adjust, to the extent possible, working conditions in order to suit the needs of women with disabilities, who should be secured legal protection against unfounded job loss on account of their disabilities;	Delete all brackets keep texts
270 [Besides living with all the problems peculiar to girls, the disabled girl child has to cope additionally with discrimination for being disabled.]	Delete brackets keep text
272 All barriers must therefore be eliminated to enable girls [in all their diversity] to develop their full potential and skills through equal access to education and training, nutrition, physical and mental health care and related information.	Delete brackets keep text
8.3 Brackets referring to ethnicity, race and age	
110 (a) Train researchers and introduce systems that allow for the use of data collected, analysed and disaggregated by, among other factors, sex and age, [race and ethnicity] and socio-economic variables, in policy-making, as appropriate, planning, monitoring and evaluation;	Delete brackets keep text
110 (d) Increase financial and other support from all sources for preventive, appropriate biomedical, behavioural, epidemiological and health service research on women's health issues and for research on the social, economic and political causes of women's health problems, and their consequences, including the impact of [gender and] age inequalities, especially with respect to chronic and non-communicable diseases, particularly cardio-vascular diseases and conditions, cancers, reproductive tract infections and injuries, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, domestic violence, occupational health, disabilities, environmentally related health problems, tropical diseases and health aspects of ageing;	Delete brackets keep text

<p>180 (c) Enact and enforce laws and develop workplace policies against [age and] gender discrimination in the labour market, in hiring and promotion, and in the extension of employment benefits and social security, as well as regarding discriminatory working conditions and sexual harassment; mechanisms should be developed for the regular review and monitoring of such laws;</p>	<p>delete brackets keep text</p>
<p>8.4 Brackets referring to migrants/migrant workers</p>	
<p>60 (l) [Introduce measures for the empowerment of women migrants and internally displaced women through the easing of stringent and restrictive migration policies, recognition of qualifications and skills of documented immigrants and their full integration into the labour force, and the undertaking of other measures necessary for the full realization of the human rights of internally displaced persons];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text; delete 'internally' in lines 2 & 3</p>
<p>150 (b)[Protect women and children who migrate as family members from abuse or denial of their human rights by sponsors and consider extending their stay, should the family relationship dissolve, within the limits of national legislation;] [Subpara. to be moved.]</p>	<p>Delete brackets and reformulate text</p>

10. Accountability, responsibility and commitment	
10.1 Brackets referring to NGOs	Caribbean position
62 . [By national and international non-governmental organizations and women's groups:	Delete brackets keep text
(a) All parties involved in the development process, including academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and grass-roots and women's groups, should mobilize to improve the effectiveness of anti-poverty programmes directed towards the poorest and most disadvantaged groups of women, such as rural and indigenous women, female heads of households, young women and older women, refugees and migrant women and women with disabilities. However, Governments should not abrogate their responsibility for providing for social well-being by shifting social responsibility to non-governmental organizations and women;	
(b) Non-governmental organizations and women's organizations should organize pressure groups and establish monitoring mechanisms and other relevant activities to ensure implementation of the recommendations on poverty outlined in the Platform for Action. These activities should aim at ensuring accountability and transparency from the State and private sectors;	

<p>(c) Women's organizations should include in their activities women with diverse needs by age, ethnicity and culture. They should recognize that youth organizations are increasingly becoming effective partners in development programmes;</p> <p>(d) Women's organizations and other non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with the Government and private sectors, should develop a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services. Funding should be sought to secure access to services with a gender perspective and to extend those services in order to reach the rural and remote areas that are not covered by government institutions;</p> <p>(e) Women's organizations and non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with Governments, employers, other social partners and relevant parties, should develop education and training and retraining policies to ensure that women can acquire a wide range of skills to meet new demands. Policies are needed to ensure the provision of basic education, to provide vocational and technical training for girls and women of all ages and to increase access to education in science and technology, mathematics, engineering, information technology and high technology, as well as management training;</p> <p>(f) Women's human right to equal access to and control of land, property and credit must be upheld, regardless of customary laws, traditions and practices related to inheritance and marriage. Non-governmental organizations and women's organizations should mobilize to protect the traditional land and property rights of all women, including pastoralists, fishery workers and nomadic groups, indigenous peoples, refugees and migrant workers.]</p>	
<p>62 (c) Women's organizations should include in their activities women with diverse needs by age, ethnicity and culture. They should recognize that youth organizations are increasingly becoming effective partners in development programmes;</p>	<p>Reformulate first sentence to read: "Women's organisations should include in their activities women with diverse needs by age, ethnicity, culture and ability/disability."</p>
<p>107 By Governments, [in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and employers and with the support of international institutions];</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text</p>

<p>111 By Governments [at all levels, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations, especially women's and youth organizations]:</p> <p>(a) Increase [where necessary] budgetary allocations for [basic] [primary] health care and social services, with adequate support for secondary and tertiary levels, and give special attention to the [reproductive and sexual] health of girls and women; priority should be given to health programmes in rural and poor urban areas;</p> <p>(b) Develop [where necessary] innovative approaches to funding health services through promoting community participation and local financing; increase [where necessary] budgetary allocations for community health centres and community-based programmes and services that address women's specific health needs;</p> <p>(c) Develop [where appropriate] local health services, promoting the incorporation of gender-sensitive community-based participation and self-care and specially designed preventive health programmes;</p> <p>(d) Develop goals and time-frames, where appropriate, for improving women's health and for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating programmes, based on gender-impact assessments using qualitative and quantitative data disaggregated by sex, age, [race and ethnicity] and socio-economic variables;</p> <p>(e) [Strive to establish [as appropriate] ministerial and interministerial mechanisms, with the participation of non-governmental organizations, responsible for monitoring the implementation of women's health policy and programme reforms and establish focal points in high-level national planning ministries responsible for monitoring to ensure that women's health concerns are mainstreamed in all relevant government agencies and programmes.]</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text (in a,b,c, delete "where necessary and where appropriate")</p>
<p>175 By Governments [in cooperation with non-governmental organizations and the private sector]:</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text</p>

10.2 Brackets referring to targets including affirmative action	Caribbean position
180 (m) Set specific target dates for [eliminating] all forms of child labour that are contrary to accepted international standards and ensure the full enforcement of relevant existing laws and, where appropriate, enact the legislation necessary to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child and International Labour Organization standards, ensuring the protection of working children, in particular, street children, through the provision of appropriate health, education and other social services;	Delete brackets keep text
189 The equitable distribution of power and decision-making at all levels is dependent on Governments and other actors undertaking statistical gender analysis and mainstreaming a gender perspective in policy development and the implementation of programmes. [Affirmative action in some countries with 33.3 per cent representation in national and local government has empowered women in the decision-making process.]	Delete brackets keep text
192 (a) Commit themselves to establishing the goal of gender balance in governmental bodies and committees, as well as in public administrative entities, and in the judiciary, including [setting specific targets and] implementing measures to substantially increase the number of women [with a view to achieving equal representation of women and men] in all governmental and public administration positions;	Delete first bracket and text; delete second bracket and keep text
192 (b) [Consider measures in electoral systems that encourage political parties to integrate women in elective and non-elective public positions in the same proportion and levels as men;]	Delete brackets and keep text
192 (h) [Encourage] [Ensure] that government-funded organizations adopt non-discriminatory policies and practices [in order to increase the number and raise the position of women in their organizations;]	Delete encourage; keep ensure; delete brackets and keep text in balance of para
192 (i) [Recognize that shared work and parental responsibilities between women and men promote women's increased participation in public life, and take appropriate measures to achieve this, including measures to reconcile family and professional life;]	delete brackets keep text
193 (c) Consider incorporating gender issues in their political agenda [and ensuring the participation of women in the leadership of political parties so as to accomplish parity and the integration of both genders].	Delete brackets and reformulate text to read: "...and encourage the participation of women in the leadership of political parties to ensure parity and ..."

196 (c) [Establish databases on women and their qualifications for use in appointing women to senior decision-making and advisory positions, for dissemination to Governments, regional and international organizations and private enterprise.]	Delete brackets keep text
10.3 Brackets referring to the degree of commitment	
175 (a) Provide public infrastructure to [ensure] [facilitate] equal market access for women and men entrepreneurs;	Delete brackets keep "ensure" ; delete "facilitate"
178 By [encouraging] financial intermediaries, national training institutes, credit unions, non-governmental organizations, women's associations, professional organizations and the private sector, as appropriate:	Delete brackets and text [encouraging]
207 (a) Seek to ensure that before policy decisions are taken, [as appropriate] an analysis of their impact on women and men, respectively, is carried out;	Delete brackets and text
209 (a) [Aim to] Ensure that [all] statistics related to individuals are collected, compiled, analysed and presented by sex and age [and reflect problems and questions related to women and men in society];	Delete first bracket and text; delete second bracket keep text
209 (b) Collect, compile, analyse and present on a regular basis data disaggregated by age, sex, socio-economic and other relevant indicators, including number of dependants, for utilization in policy and programme planning and implementation [and to reflect problems and questions related to men and women in society];	Delete brackets keep text
209 (c) Involve centres for women's studies and research organizations in developing and testing [appropriate indicators and] research methodologies to strengthen gender analysis, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the goals of the Platform for Action;	Delete brackets keep text
209 (e) [Take steps to] Improve [and adopt] the [concepts and methods of] data collection on the full contribution of women and men to the economy [by taking steps] to [measure] [make visible] their participation in the informal sector(s);	Delete first brackets and text; delete second brackets and reformulate text as follows: " and utilise" ; delete third brackets and keep text; delete fourth brackets and keep text; delete fifth brackets and keep text; delete sixth brackets and reformulate text to read: " and make visible"

<p>209 (f) [[Seek to] Develop a more comprehensive knowledge of work and employment through, <u>inter alia</u>, efforts to measure and better understand the type, extent and distribution of unremunerated work, particularly work in caring for dependants and unremunerated work done for family farms or businesses, and encouraging, sharing and disseminating information, studies and experience in this field, including information on the development of methods for assessing the value of such work in quantitative terms, for possible reflection in accounts that may be produced separately from but are consistent with core national accounts;]</p>	<p>delete brackets and delete "seek to"</p>
<p>209 (g) [Develop an international classification of activities for time-use statistics, with Governments also undertaking time-use studies, and prioritize further work at the national level to prepare satellite or parallel accounts of women's and men's unremunerated economic contribution, including quantifying household responsibilities as appropriate, producing such accounts separately from but making them consistent with core national accounts, defining the unremunerated worker as a worker in the System of National Accounts and mainstreaming the distinction between paid and unpaid work in employment statistics;]</p>	<p>Delete brackets and keep text up to "national accounts" on seventh line of para; delete following language : "defining the unremunerated worker as a worker in the System of National Accounts and mainstreaming the distinction between paid and unpaid work in employment statistics".</p>
<p>209 (i) Strengthen vital statistical systems and incorporate gender analysis into publications and research; give priority to gender differences in research design and in data collection and analysis in order to improve data on morbidity; and improve data collection on access to health services [including access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, maternal care and family planning, with special priority for adolescent mothers and for elder care];</p>	<p>Delete brackets and keep text</p>
<p>274 (b) Consistent with article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, take measures to ensure that a child is registered immediately after birth and has the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and [as far as possible] the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents; 10/</p>	<p>Delete brackets keep text</p>

12. Other Matters not classified	
101 Mental disorders related to [alienation][marginalization], powerlessness and poverty, along with overwork and stress and the growing incidence of domestic violence as well as substance abuse are among other health issues of growing concern to women. Women throughout the world, especially young women, are increasing their use of tobacco with serious effects on their health and that of their children. Occupational health issues are also growing in importance, as a large number of women work in low-paid jobs either in the formal or the informal labour market under tedious and unhealthy conditions and the number is rising. Cancers of the breast and cervix and other cancers of the reproductive system as well as infertility affect growing numbers of women and may be preventable, or curable, if detected early.	Delete brackets keep text; delete "alienation"
110 By Governments, the United Nations system, health professions, research institutions, non-governmental organizations, donors, pharmaceutical industries and the mass media, as appropriate:	pending
125 (j) Formulate and implement [national and local] plans of action to eliminate violence against women;	Delete brackets keep text
125 (p) Allocate adequate resources within the government budget and mobilize community resources for activities related to the elimination of violence against women, including resources for the implementation of [national and local] plans of action;	Delete brackets keep text
211. (a) Promote the development of [statistical] methods to find better ways to collect, collate and analyse data that may relate to the human rights of women, including violence against women [for use by the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and human rights treaty bodies];	Delete brackets and keep text and reformulate as follows: insert " and other relevant bodies " after " treatybodies".
211 (d) Assist countries, upon request, in the development of gender [concepts and] programmes;	Delete brackets keep text
211 (e) [Report periodically on progress at the national and international levels to the United Nations Statistical Commission, INSTRAW and the Commission on the Status of Women, in a coordinated fashion.]	Pending