

# SWEDEN



## STATEMENT

by

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Commission of the Status of Women

56<sup>th</sup> Session

United Nations  
New York

Wednesday, 29 February 2012



Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Sweden fully associates itself with the statement made by Denmark, on behalf of the European Union and its Member States.

Today, Sweden reaffirms its strong commitment to gender equality, in the rights and empowerment of girls and women. We do so because we believe that while many challenges remain, it is increasingly clear that together we can take the steps to commit to striving for togetherness, the right to eradicate poverty in ensuring property rights and the institutions of free markets, as well as fighting against discrimination by vigorously defending and promoting gender equality.

Of the more than one billion women who live in extreme poverty in the world, 700 million can be found in rural areas, and of the 925 million people who are chronically hungry, 60 per cent are women. We face persisting and unacceptable gender disparities and gaps. The theme for this year's commission is timely and appropriate.

We know the challenges that face us, the path we need to take, the blocks we need to overcome.

We know that women form 51 per cent of the world's population, yet receive only 10 per cent of the world's income, and own only 1 per cent of the world's property.

We know that women have less access to credit or other financial services, particularly in rural areas.

We know that women suffer more than men from poor health services, especially when it comes to sexual and reproductive health issues, such as maternal health, although some progress has been made. One thousand women die every day, or as a result of childbirth-related complications alone. In some countries, that is twice as high in rural compared with urban areas.

Across regions, women in rural areas have one thing in common: they have far too little access to property, productive resources and opportunities, and they face major constraints in exercising their civil rights. This is particularly true for young women, minority women, women with disabilities, or women who face discrimination and marginalisation due to their sexual orientation or gender identity. Closing the gender gap is the fulfilment of human rights for everyone in rural areas. It would produce significant gains for society.

Sweden is firmly committed to this endeavour: as a member of the commission, as a partner to UN Women, and by taking very seriously the task to mainstream gender equality, to work for the empowerment of women and girls – and to defend and realise their human rights. We believe that the UN Commission on the Status of

Committee to this end, which is yet to be fully explored. Sweden has presented its candidature to the Council for the term 2016-2019. Sweden will pursue these objectives relentlessly.

Chair,

We would like to thank Secretary General for his report on the empowerment of rural women and their role in development and current challenges. Based on this report, we can and do believe that empowering girls and women is an essential part of the solution to the global challenges of our time – and an indispensable part of the quest for a free and fair society. There is potential for reform in all countries in the world, including my own.

The main concern of rural women today is not hunger or extreme poverty. But less than a century ago, Sweden was an unequal rural country marked by inequality, poverty and lack of decent rights and economic opportunities for women. We have come a long way, but barriers to women's full and equal economic opportunities in rural areas still exist. Promoting entrepreneurship, creativity and non-traditional ways of living gives us a chance to encourage modern women and men to stay in rural areas.

All over the world, rural development is not as rapid as it could be due to the inability of women and rural girls to marry, buy land, obtain rights, including the right to health and education, and to act as economic agents and drivers of development.

Protecting and promoting the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls remains a critical challenge in many countries. In developing countries, nearly half of all girls under the age of 18 who live in rural areas end up in an early marriage or early pregnancy. This limits their education, job opportunities and choices, and, far too often, their ability to contribute productively to growth and sustainable development in their societies.

We know that with equal access to productive resources and services, rural women can produce four times more food, enough to lift 150 million people out of hunger. Women's contribution to food production also leads to improved nutrition and health for children.

Chair,

We know how to promote increased agricultural yields and rural development – through investment in women farmers:

First, women's opportunities to own and control land and other property must be improved, as well as their access to credit, education and training.

Second, increased support must be given to education for women and girls and to their sexual and reproductive health and rights. It is fundamental both for their life choices and to help them equal participation as economic agents.

Our efforts must increase to fight stereotypes, gender roles and gender-based discrimination and violence, particularly with young girls and boys.

The rural women of the world are a powerful force for change and resilience.  
development. The Secretary-General's report shows what we ~~want to do and which~~  
pathways will lead to gender equality and women's empowerment. Let us together  
send a clear message – gender equality is a human right that has not yet been fulfilled.  
It is an objective in its own right, and at the same time a condition for the  
empowerment of rural women.

Thank you.

