



# HOLY SEE

PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION OF THE HOLY SEE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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65<sup>th</sup> session of the UN General Assembly

Before the Third Committee, on items 28 (a) and (b)

Advancement of women and implementation of the Outcome of the  
4<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Women and the  
23<sup>rd</sup> special session of the General Assembly

New York, 11 October 2010



Mr. Chairman,

This significant memorandum on the advancement of women provides us with an opportunity to address various challenges that confront the lives of women. In many countries, numerous countries have made significant strides in promoting the dignity of women, yet more work needs to be done especially in the many forms of violence to which women continue to be subjected in all parts of the world. In this regard, my delegation holds the recent establishment of UN Women and hopes that this new entity will be able to provide real assistance to all states as they work together to improve the lives of women and children everywhere.

Many actions have been taken by countries to prevent and address violence against women by strengthening their national legal systems and institutions. A significant development is that more countries are engaging comprehensive legislation that takes into account both placing just penalties on such violence and providing support and protection for victims.

Victims of violence need to be able to deal with adequate mechanisms to short-term injuries, protect them from further violence, provides them with legal advice, counseling, psychological and spiritual care, and addresses long-term needs such as finding adequate shelter and employment. Moreover, they need to be provided with full and effective access to justice systems which provide, *inter alia*, free legal aid, interpretation and cultural support in all legal proceedings.

It is heartening that a significant number of countries are promoting and sensitivity to, societal attitudes that characterize violence against women. It is important to continue to address the needs of those women who are at times the most in need of assistance, especially mothers, immigrants, rural and indigenous women, women of color and religious minorities and the elderly, physically and psychologically disabled.

Mr. Chairman,

Another aspect of the problem is the tragic issue of human trafficking. Gratefully, this past year the United Nations was able to negotiate a *Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons* which demonstrates the importance of raising consciousness with regard to this serious problem. It is important that States make women and children vulnerable to being trafficked for employment and education opportunities, as part of prevention strategies.

The transnational commodification of human life that facilitates the supply of victims from sending countries to the demand for victims in receiving countries. For this reason, laws against prostitution, pornography and sexual exploitation need to be strengthened in order to better protect women and children. The human rights of women and children need to be protected.

In protecting and assisting victims of trafficking, ensuring the privacy, and securing their identity and safety before, during and after their migration, it is essential that available and appropriate assistance and protection. Moreover, special protections must be made available to children.

Families of trafficked persons also need protection. Quite often the main obstacle to collaboration between a non-profit and law enforcement is the intimidation of the victim's family. In particularly grave cases of trafficking, when victims are the main witnesses during prosecution, protection programs should be applied to victims as well as their families.

Legislation that criminalizes all trafficking in persons should be enacted, enforced and strengthened. Moreover, effective cooperation and coordination of efforts at the national, bilateral, sub-regional and international level, especially among countries of origin, transit and destination, should be strengthened.

Mr. Chairman,

The recent Report of the Secretary-General on "Supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula" (A/65/268) calls to mind the attention that countries must continue to devote to the fundamental health of women especially pregnant mothers and those with newborn children. In this regard it is important that basic healthcare be provided to all women and that mothers be provided with essential prenatal care, skilled attendants at all times and specialist care for any threatening complications for both mother and child to be born.

Regarding aid to developing countries, the methods of contraception or family planning methods not respectful of the human person does nothing to advance the health and wellbeing of women of today and of tomorrow. What is needed instead is a human-centered approach to family planning, an approach that is fully respectful of the intrinsic dignity and worth of each and every person from the very beginning of conception to natural death, an approach which sees the individual person not as a mere unit as a contribution to the human family.

Mr. Chairman,

The authentic advancement of women entails respect for their inherent dignity, including their ethnic and religious identity. The Holy See for its part has consistently affirmed that for this to happen States must take into account the fact that every human life is valuable and has worth and that women must be respected. The wellbeing of the human community depends to a great extent upon the ability of governments and civil society to truly respect women, their dignity and worth.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.