

migrant workers by some employers in host countries; acknowledged measures adopted by some receiving states to improve the situation of women migrant workers living in their jurisdiction; encouraged states to enact or reinforce penal, civil, labour and administrative sanctions to punish and redress wrongs done to women whether in the home, workplace, community or society; encouraged states to adopt and/or implement and periodically review laws to ensure the effective elimination of violence against women; encouraged states to take measures to ensure protection of women subjected to violence and access to just and effective remedies, including compensation, indemnification and rehabilitation; invited states to consider adopting appropriate legal measures against intermediaries who deliberately encourage clandestine movement of workers and exploit women migrant workers; reiterated the need for states to conduct regular consultations to identify problem areas in the promotion and protection of the rights of women migrant workers and ensuring health, legal and social services for them; and, encouraged states to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as well as the 1926 Slavery Convention.

Traffic in Women and Girls

The third resolution (1997/19) addressed the issue of traffic in women and girls. The Commission, *inter alia*: noted with concern the increasing number of women and girls from developing countries and some countries with economies in transition being victimized by traffickers; acknowledged that trafficking also victimizes young boys; acknowledged the need for adoption of effective measures nationally, regionally and internationally to protect women and girls from trafficking; called on states of origin, transit and destination to consider ratification and enforcement of international conventions on trafficking in persons and on slavery; called on those states to take measures to address root factors, including external ones, that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour; called on those states to increase cooperation and concerted action by all relevant law enforcement authorities with a view to dismantling trafficking networks; called on those states to allocate resources to programs for healing and rehabilitation into society of victims, including through job training, legal assistance and confidential health care; called on those states to develop education and training programs and policies and consider enacting legislation to prevent sex tourism and trafficking; invited governments to develop manuals for the training of personnel who receive and/or hold in temporary custody victims of trafficking to sensitize them to the needs of victims; and, noted with appreciation the reports of the SR on violence against women and the SR on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and encouraged them to continue to address the problem of trafficking.

Integration of Women's Human Rights

The resolution on the integration of women's human rights throughout the UN system (1997/43), *inter alia*: Reaffirmed that discrimination based on sex is contrary to the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration, the Women's Convention and other international human rights instruments; emphasized

the role of the Commission on the Status of Women in promoting equality between women and men; referred to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and called on all bodies, organs and agencies of the UN, including the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the High Commissioner for Refugees, to give full, equal and sustained attention to women's human rights in exercise of their respective mandates; reiterated the need for states and relevant UN bodies to include in human rights education activities information on women's human rights; expressed concern that implementation of the recommendations in the concluding documents of the world conferences in Vienna and Beijing remains far from the objectives set out; called for an intensified effort to integrate women's human rights into the mainstream of the UN system; encouraged efforts by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate activities of relevant UN entities dealing with human rights in considering violations of women's human rights; welcomed the High Commissioner's intention to undertake a comprehensive review of the technical cooperation program from a gender perspective; encouraged strengthening cooperation among all human rights treaty bodies, special rapporteurs, special procedures and other human rights mechanisms of the Commission and Sub-Commission and requested that they regularly and systematically take a gender perspective into account in implementation of their mandates; welcomed the paper prepared by UNIFEM for the meeting of rapporteurs, representatives, experts and chairpersons of working groups (May 1996) and the description of gender-specific reporting and analysis included in that paper; called for further strengthening of cooperation between the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women and between the Centre for Human Rights and the Division for the Advancement of Women and, in terms of the latter, to ensure that a joint work plan reflects all aspects of work under way and identifies where obstacles and impediments exist as well as areas for further collaboration; requested that this joint plan of work be made available to the 1998 sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women; drew attention to the need to develop practical strategies to implement recommendations made by the expert group meeting on guidelines for integration of a gender perspective into human rights activities and programs; welcomed efforts of the treaty bodies to monitor more effectively women's human rights; affirmed that it is the responsibility of all treaty bodies to integrate a gender perspective into their work-including use of guidelines in reviewing states parties reports, development of a common strategy towards mainstreaming women's human rights in their work, incorporation of gender analysis and exchange of information in development of general comments and recommendations with a view to preparation of general comments reflecting a gender perspective and incorporation of a gender perspective into concluding observations; urged states to limit the extent of reservations to the Women's Convention and regularly review reservations with a view to withdrawing them; urged relevant UN entities to provide training on women's human rights to all personnel and staff; drew attention to the need to give consideration to the human rights of women and girls in preparations for the five-year review of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; and, renewed the call to the