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It's just happened ...

Statistical overview of violence against women

On 11-14 April UNECE hosted an expert group meeting on "Violence against women: a statistical overview, challenges and gaps in data collection and methodology and approaches for overcoming them" organized by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women in collaboration with UNECE and WHO. Experts invited to the meeting included representatives of national statistical offices, universities, civil society from all regions of the world and international organizations.

Discussions focused on the challenges related to the measurement of all forms of violence (as highlighted in the 1993 UN definition) using both population-based surveys and service-based administrative records (police and court records, hospital records, shelters). A broad range of violence was covered – varying from physical, sexual, emotional – and economic and culturally-

specific forms of violence such as dowry-related violence and female genital cutting/mutilation were also covered. The Expert Group meeting developed some recommendations on how the quality and availability of data can be improved at national level. One of the main recommendations recognizes that the prevalence of violence against women (VAW) can appropriately be measured only through population-based surveys, while service-based statistics can be used to measure issues such as the use of services and the context in which the violence takes place. The meeting also recognized that an improved collection of statistics on VAW should involve all the national stakeholders which are national statistical offices, national women machinery, research institutes, and civil society.

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Steering Committee for the Transport, Environment and Health Pan-European Programme – THE PEP

THE PEP held its 3rd session on 11-12 April. UNECE and WHO/Europe Member State representatives from the three sectors and the relevant organizations assessed progress made and provided guidance on the implementation of the Committee's work programme. THE PEP is a unique forum bringing together the three sectors and the countries throughout the Pan-European Region and providing particular benefits for the EECCA and South-East Europe.

Considerable progress has been made in the development of the Internet based THE PEP Clearing House that aims to provide easy access to information on transport, environment and health for the policymakers and other stakeholders in the region, in particular in the EECCA and South-East European countries. The Clearing House will operate mainly in English and in Russian, disseminating knowledge and good practice with links, search mechanisms, and interactive facilities.

A number of EECCA countries proposed to host workshops addressing specific issues in urban transport of concern at the national level, in view of the success of the workshop co-organized with

ECMT and the Russian Ministry of Transport in Moscow (30 September-1 October 2004) that focused on the challenges in urban transport in the EECCA. The rapid growth of transport and the increasing shift to private car use is contributing to aggravating the health and environment problems in these countries, especially in urban areas, and to worsening the congestion that reduces the mobility of the urban population.

Other activities on the Committee's agenda included preparation of practical guidance on supportive institutional arrangements and mechanisms for the effective integration of environment and health issues into urban transport and land-use policies; follow-up work in analysing the transport-related health impacts and their costs; promotion of safe walking and cycling in urban areas, and of energy efficient driving behaviour. Preliminary discussions were also held on preparations for the 3rd High-level Meeting on Transport, Environment and Health, to be held in 2007.

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Not an official record - For information only

Cyprus accedes to the 1998 Agreement

On 11 June 2005, Cyprus will become a Contracting Party to the 1998 Agreement on Global Vehicle Regulations. This accession will bring the total number of Contracting Parties to this Agreement to 24.



The 1998 Agreement is the legal framework for the development of global technical regulations for vehicles and their components, with the aim of increasing their active and passive safety, reducing their emissions and improving their security or anti-theft performance. The World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29) administers this Agreement, in the framework of which, on 18 November 2004, a regulation on door locks and on door retention

systems, which is the first global regulation ever, was adopted. WP.29 is currently developing global technical regulations on other vehicle regulatory issues, including pedestrian safety, head restraint systems, installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, tyres, controls and displays, on-board diagnostic for heavy-duty vehicles, hydrogen and fuel cells vehicles, motorcycle and heavy duty vehicle emissions. It is expected that the second global technical regulation will be adopted later this year.

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Coming up soon ...

- 18-20 April UNECE/Eurostat/OECD Meeting on Management of Statistical Information Systems (MSIS'2005) ([Bratislava, Slovakia](#))
 18-22 April Working Party on General Safety Provisions

Facts and figures:

Women and Men as Percent of Employers

Selected UNECE countries

country	1995		2003	
	women	men	women	men
Turkey ¹	3.5	96.5	5.0	95.0
Cyprus	...	...	10.5	89.5
Israel ¹	9.7	90.3	14.7	85.3
Georgia ¹	...	...	17.0	83.0
Ireland	16.4	83.6	17.6	82.4
Sweden	21.0	79.0	19.1	81.1
Russian Federation	19.3	80.7	...	...
Greece	13.1	86.9	19.6	80.3
Luxembourg ¹	20.0	80.0	20.0	80.0
Armenia	20.5	79.5	...	...
Denmark	18.9	81.1	21.4	78.8
Netherlands	18.8	81.2	21.5	78.7
Spain	16.9	83.1	21.4	78.6
Czech Republic	24.1	75.9	22.4	77.6
France	21.5	78.5	22.5	77.5
Belgium	13.9	86.1	23.2	76.7
Germany ¹	21.3	78.7	23.4	76.6
Italy	22.7	77.3	23.8	76.2
United Kingdom	22.4	77.6	23.8	76.2
Switzerland	...	...	24.1	75.9
Slovakia	24.5	75.5	...	...
Romania	27.4	72.6	25.4	74.6
Bulgaria	25.0	74.9	25.9	74.1
Slovenia	34.1	65.9	26.1	73.9
Portugal	25.3	74.7	26.3	73.7
Austria	24.2	75.8	26.5	73.5
Hungary	23.5	76.5	26.7	73.5
Finland	30.7	69.3	27.1	72.9
Ukraine ¹	...	...	28.1	71.9
Latvia	27.4	72.6	29.3	71.7
Norway	30.0	70.0	29.7	71.3
Croatia ¹	28.5	71.5	29.8	70.2
Poland	31.3	68.7	29.8	70.2
Republic of Moldova	...	...	33.8	66.2

Source: UNECE Gender Statistics Database compiled from national statistical offices, ILO and Eurostat.

Notes: May not sum to 100% due to rounding.

¹ 2003 data refers to 2002

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