

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

IMPLEMENTING UNSCR 1325 and CEDAW

Rosy Weiss, Honourable President,
International Alliance of Women (IAW)

Amb. Anwarul Chowdhury

„1325 BELONGS TO HUMANITY“

„Despite all the diversity generated by a variety of reasons, the quest for peace remains eternal and universal....International Women’s Day in 2000 was an extraordinary day for me, and will remain so for the rest of my life. That day, I had the honour of issuing on behalf of the UN Security Council in my capacity as its president a statement that formally brought to global attention the unrecognized, underutilized and undervalued contribution women have been making towards the prevention of wars, peace-building....“

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

UNSCR 1325 (2000)

- Pillar of participation
- Pillar of protection
- Pillar of prevention
- Pillar of relief and recovery.

CEDAW

General Recommendation 30

Women, Peace and Security (WPS)

Agenda I

- **UNSCR 1325 (2000)**
- **UNSCR 1820 (2008)** – recognizes conflict-related sexual violence as a warfare tactic
- **UNSCR 1888 (2009)** – deployment of gender experts in military teams to improve military responses to conflict-related sexual violence; UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict
- **UNSCR 1889 (2009)** – obstacles to women's participation in peace processes: need for indicators

Women, Peace and Security (WPS)

Agenda II

- **UNSCR 1960 (2010)** – end impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence in armed conflict
- **UNSCR 2106 (2013)** - increase implementation, men and boys
- **UNSCR 2122 (2013)** – pregnancy due to rape, sexual and reproductive health services.

WPS GLOBAL INDICATORS 2010

Doc. S/2010/173

- 7 indicators on prevention
- 6 indicators on participation
- 7 indicators on protection
- 6 indicators on relief and recovery.

National Action Plans

- Exist in 46 countries out of 193 UN MS (2011)
- 25 European countries have established a NAP
- out of which 17 EU MS: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Spain, UK.

CEDAW Monitoring Mechanism

- initial report
- thereafter at least every four years

CEDAW reporting mechanisms recognizes the role of non-governmental contributions!!

2001 revised rules of procedure of the CEDAW Committee – specific mention of the role of NGOs.

NGO Shadow Reports

Concluding Observations

General Recommendation

Authoritative guidance to States on the meaning and scope of the provisions of CEDAW to ensure full compliance with their obligations to protect, respect and fulfil women's human rights at all times.

General Recommendation 30

on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations.

NEW:

The thematic issue of women and armed conflict is now placed under both

- The UN human right's framework**
- The mandate on international peace and security.**

IMPORTANT:

- Reporting obligations under CEDAW.**

General Recommendation 30

on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations.

Important elements:

Underlines State Parties' obligations

- **not only in situations of conflict classified under international humanitarian law, but also in „other situations of concern“**

General Recommendation 30 **on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict** **situations.**

These obligations

- Continue to apply during conflict or state of **emergency without discrimination between citizens and non-citizens** within a State's territory of effective control, **even if not situated within the territory of the State party.**

General Recommendation 30

on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations.

These obligations

- include specific guidance to State parties on the implementation of their **obligation of due diligence** in respect of acts of private individuals or entities that impair the rights enshrined in the Convention, and makes suggestions as to how **non-State actors can address women's rights in conflict-affected areas.**

General Recommendation 30

on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations.

- **expands the State obligation** to include extra-territorial accountability of donor-States, inter-governmental and international development agencies, bi-lateral agencies and financial institutions, as well as non-state and private actors like militia, private armed forces, private security contractors. And transnational organizations.

Global Summit to end sexual violence in conflict, London, June 2014

Quote from the Chair's Summary

Ministers agreed that more could be done to implement the commitments set out in Security Council Resolution 1325 through to 2122 – more States needed to set out rigorous and evaluative National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security.

DEEDS - NO MORE WORDS

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION