DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLE

Women’s rights are human rights.

Human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated.

The International Alliance of Women (IAW) affirms that full and equal enjoyment of human rights - as laid down in treaties, conventions and declarations - is due to all women and girls.

The IAW maintains that a prerequisite to securing these rights is the universal ratification and implementation without reservation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). IAW and its members urge governments to ratify and implement the Optional Protocol to CEDAW.

The importance and value of women’s contribution as equal partners has been acknowledged in the numerous United Nations world conferences held from 1975 through to the present time. Of particular relevance for women is the implementation of the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, as amplified in 2000 and 2005, to which 189 member states have committed themselves.

The IAW calls on its members to monitor the fulfilment of these commitments. After more than100 years the IAW faces dramatic new challenges to its goal of achieving equal rights and equal responsibilities for women. Today, as it was in the beginning of the IAW, peace is important for women, both as sufferers of non-peace and as suppliers of skills in keeping peace.

**Draft IAW Action Programme 2017-2019**

**Discussion paper on IAWs position on peace and security**

IAW Peace Commission, 5th draft

Vienna, July 01, 2016

Convenor Rosy Weiss

The Human Right to Peace/

Peace and Security

Goal: To end war, civil conflict, to fight against the arms trade, to promote peace (the human right to peace) and to achieve peaceful resolution of violent/armed conflicts.

Strategy: To promote conflict prevention and achieve peaceful conflict resolution with women as part of the decision-making[[1]](#footnote-1)

Action:

* popularize and promote the implementation of UN Security Council Res. 1325 and following resolutions;
* formulate National Action Plans, if possible in collaboration with like-minded NGO’s, and with governments;
* monitor and evaluate the UN peacekeeping structures in conflict and post conflict operations for gender mainstreaming;
* promote women’s training in negotiating skills and their participation in peace negotiations;
* work for the control and reduction of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and fight against their illicit trade;
* work for the abolishment of nuclear weapons and the shutdown of nuclear power plants;
* protest against the development and use of new, sophisticated weapons such as war drones;
* support the International Criminal Court in its work to hold governments and individuals accountable for their violent acts particularly against women in times of war and civil conflict;
* advocate for improved protection of women in violent conflict and post conflict situations and promote access to justice for victims of violence;
* help to prevent conflict over resources by protecting the environment and by supporting environmental education:
* promote intercultural and inter-religious dialogue;
* form coalitions with other peace and anti-war activists.

Indicators to measure success:

* UN Indicators for monitoring implementation of UNSCR 1325
* EU indicators for the comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the UN SCRs 1325 and 1820
* UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security, 2011-2020.
1. It has to be pointed out that it is up to the national situation, to the availability of resources and skills of IAW members to decide on their priorities. After the three years the IAW Peace Commission intends to monitor the achievements and to publish an overview of the strategies and actions chosen. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)