

I.

Justice for Victims of ISIL

IAW

Recognizing that women and girls in Daesh-occupied territories experience multiple forms of sexual violence

- Supports the findings contained in the report of the UN Assistance Mission to Iraq (UNAMI) and the UN Human Rights Office, issued in Geneva on 22 August 2017
- Especially supports that those children born as a result of such violence not face a life of discrimination and abuse. And that
- The women affected receive care, protection and justice from their own governments.

Moved by

Jessica Kehl-Lauff

Seconded by

Arielle Wagenknecht

II

Protecting women's and girls' fundamental rights

IAW

Alarmed by the culture of violence confronting women and girls all over the world and by the global suppression of women's and girls' rights

- Requests its members to urge their governments to continue their efforts to reverse this process and to fully protect the fundamental rights of women and girls in all spheres of life.

Moved by

Monique Bouaziz, Vice-President AFEM

Seconded by

Manju Kak, AIWC

III

Peace Treaty for Korea

IAW

Supporting Korean women in their efforts to build confidence towards Peace and Reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula;

Persuaded that, in order to avoid further escalation of current tensions risking nuclear disaster, direct negotiations leading to a peace treaty that gives North Korea the security it needs for survival and the North Korean people a chance to return to the community of states, would be the best and only way of building confidence;

- calls on the UN to work towards a package of security guarantees which
 - scale back or suspend the U.S.- South-Korean military exercises and

- delay the deployment of new U.S. military equipment such as the THAAD missile to South Korea.

Moved by

Esther R. Suter,
IAW representative to the UN Geneva -

Seconded by

Heide Schütz,
Frauennetzwerk für Frieden

IV

Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

IAW

Taking into consideration its own 2010 resolution on Traditional Values, stating that in countries with plural legal systems traditional and customary norms which confer rights and power of decision to the male members of society to the detriment of women's health and development, including harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, must not undermine standards and principles enshrined in international human rights instruments;

Further recalling

- 1) CEDAW General Recommendation No. 14, 1990 on FGM;
- 2) The Declaration of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of 05/10/2017 calling for effectively preventing and combating FGM
- 3) The IAW President's Letter on FGM 1 August 2016, containing ample information on the issue;
- 4) Additional information from the Convener of the IAW Commission on Health¹;
- 5) The WHO Factsheet on FGM/C updated in Feb/2017 stating, inter alia, that FGM/C

¹ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/recommendations/index.html>
http://www.coe.int/en/web/cm/news/-/asset_publisher/hwwluK1RCEJo/content/committee-of-ministers-calls-for-effectively-preventing-and-combating-female-genital-mutilation-and-forced-marriage/16695?inheritRedirect=false&redirect=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.coe.int%2Fweb%2Fc_m
<http://womenalliance.org/female-genital-mutilation-fgm>
<http://womenalliance.org/female-genital-mutilation-fgm-additional-information>
<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs241/en/index.html>

constitutes an extreme form of discrimination²;

- Stipulates its firm belief that only the call for *Zero tolerance for FGM/C* is in agreement with IAW aims and objectives;
- Requests its members to carry out the following activities at different levels:
 - o On the International level: The implementation of standards and principles enshrined in international human rights instruments;
 - o On the national level: The implementation of legal bans with clauses to punish the perpetrators;
 - o On the community level:
 - Discussions among women as well as among men on the reasons for the practice and on the effects on their own health and on their sexuality, finally leading to the conviction that the negative effects do not justify the continuation of the custom;
 - Strategies to convince women and men of the need to abandon deep-rooted beliefs about dire consequences of an uncircumcised woman in society³. They cover up what is basically always behind them: controlling women's sexuality
 - Spreading information about health centres which offer help to women and girls suffering from the consequences of FGM.

Moved by
Gudrun Haupter, IAW Commission on Health

Seconded by
Ruhi Sayed

V

Keeping girls in school during menstruation

IAW

Taking into consideration information from UNICEF and UNESCO that one in 10 girls in developing countries either skip school during menstruation to avoid accidents or have to drop out of school because they don't have sanitary pads. . Rural girls are always hardest hit because of poor infrastructure, such as lack of water facilities and toilets specifically reserved for them. Menstruation is often one of the strongest taboos and is intertwined

² The WHO fact sheet on FGM/C updated Feb. 2017, for medical information and for different explanations on why FGM is practiced. It also has a resume of *International Response* and of *WHO Response*. Regarding the human rights of women and girls, it states that FGM/C constitutes an extreme form of discrimination.

³ The myths are: her health is jeopardized, as is that of the man and the child; she develops excessive libido, is prone to marital infidelity and prostitution; she gets sick and infertile; the man becomes impotent because the woman's "penis" – her clitoris - which also interferes with sexual intercourse and birth and kills the baby.

with myths.

Urgently calls on its membership to

- initiate projects and support initiatives that propagate monthly hygiene and provide the means for this including suitable underwear and reusable, washable sanitary pads, allowing girls to stay in the school system;
- increase its networking on the national and international level by strong advocacy addressing communities, governments, and also the private and public sector.

pressurize local authorities to

- provide for separate toilets for girls including running water and soap in school areas in order to keep girls in the school system.

Moved by

Gudrun Haupter, Ursula Nakamura, IAW Commission on Health

Seconded by

Airelle Wagenknecht

VI

New tools to support and educate girls in emerging markets: from microentrepreneurship to labour rights and corporate accountability

IAW

Having noted the private sector's growing influence in the international gender and development field, and that it is critical that we push back against corporations' growing influence over girls' empowerment agendas

- Asks member organisations, in particular in the Global South, to examine whether they are interested in implementing a project which will use the experiences of economically active women themselves to investigate what kinds of lessons and information girls in emerging markets need to make the private sector beneficial to them.

The goal of this project is to use the experiences of economically active women in countries across South-East Asia and East Africa to create a new girls' empowerment guide for NGOs and institutions that focuses on the economic advancement of young women in emerging markets on human rights terms⁴.

⁴ Maria Hengeveld, individual member of IAW will play a coordinating role in this research, particularly on the brand factory-focused research. Joanna Manganara will contribute to this project by working on the girls' empowerment guide.

Moved by

Joanna Manganara, IAW President

Seconded by

Monique Bouaziz, AFEM, Ursula Nakamura, AdF, Manju Kak, AIWC

VII

Burma: Fundamental Rights of Women and Girls

IAW

Noting with deep regret the plight of the Rohingya women and girls subjected to grave violations of their human rights

- Wishes to express its great concern and sympathy and
- Condemns the pathetic conditions in which they are forced to live as refugees;
- Calls on the UN Security Council to urgently address the situation of these women and girls.

Moved by

Samia Zahid

Seconded by

Horeya Megahed, Hora Sharawi., Monique Bouaziz, AFEM, Heide Schütz, Frauennetzwerk für Frieden, Nadeem Akbar, APWA

VIII

Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security

IAW

Referring to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 Women, Peace and Security adopted in 2000

Referring to the IAW Resolution on “the Conflict in Syria” adopted by the 36th Congress of the International Alliance of Women at its 36th Congress in London in 2013

Referring to the 16th October 2017 open letter to Permanent Representatives to the UN; Recommendations on the Security Council open debate on Women Peace and Security in which letter it is pointed out that quote “despite the commitments contained in the 8 WPS Resolutions implementation of the agenda remains fragmented and regularly loses out to other political considerations”. It ends with quote: “Women and Women’s Organisations from conflict affected countries need political and financial support from the international community, not empty promises.”

- *Urges its members to support the content of this letter and use it in their work, distributing it to the media and putting it on their websites.*
- *Urges its members particularly its officeholders to continue to support women, women's organizations and NGOs in their efforts to delegate women into conflict prevention efforts, conflict resolution, as well as in peace talks.*
- *The full implementation of the UN SC Resolution 1325 should be given priority.*

Moved by

Anje Wiersinga, Convener, IAW Commission for Democracy

Seconded by

Monique Bouaziz, AFEM, Esther Suter, AdF, Horeya Magahed, Hoda Charwy

IX

**Call for Full Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325,
Including National Action Plans and Participation of Women in Peace Negotiations**

IAW

Bearing in mind that women's equal participation in decision making is key to sustainable peace and security,

Expressing concerns about the fact that 17 years after the Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security was unanimously passed by the Security Council, the implementation remains to be honoured,

Considering that as of September 2017, only 69 Member States launched their **National Action Plans** (NAPs) on UNSCR **1325**,

Bearing in mind that conflicts, peace and security are gendered phenomena producing different impact on women and men,

Expressing concerns about the increase of conflicts, including the rise of violent extremism, new forms of violence such as cybercrimes and the increase of military expenditure around the world,

Bearing in mind the need to understand the continuum of the violence framework against women across war and peace,

Expressing concerns that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees, and internally displaced persons,

Recalling that gender based violence and in particular sexual violence in armed conflict throughout the world, is used as a weapon of war and as political weapon,

Acknowledging the importance of women's participation and the inclusion of gender perspectives in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, post-conflict peacebuilding and governance for the whole of society,

Recalling the inclusion of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Being of the opinion that action at all levels, local, national, regional and international are necessary,

Calls on the President, the Board and all its members to take action/ raise awareness about the need to

- *Call* upon the United Nations to fulfill its obligations concerning the full implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325,
- *Call* upon all United Nations Member States to fully and diligently implement the UNSC Resolution 1325, including adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs) and meaningful participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, including peace negotiations and reconstruction societies,
- *Ensure* full participation of women and incorporation of gender perspectives in all conflict prevention processes and data by strengthening the interaction with women organisations and other NGOs to ensure that their needs, priorities, contributions are included, and to guide conflict prevention and early warning strategies,
- *Develop* initiatives aiming at enhancing capacity building in peace building agreements,
- *Raise awareness* about the need to develop approaches and guidelines for ensuring that all programmes and policies in support of rule of law, including constitutional, judicial and legislative reform, including transitional justice, promote gender equality and women's human rights,
- *Systematically use* the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women as a guiding framework in programmes and support activities in post-conflict settings,
- *Ensure* the full participation of women and a gender perspective in truth and reconciliation commissions and develop initiatives to promote reconciliation processes and sustainable peace and security,

Mandates the President to request the United Nations Secretary General to require from State Parties/Actors benefiting from his services to comply with *UNSC Resolution 1325* and make it conditional for the parties involved in all peace processes to have women participating in a gender balanced way both for ongoing or new peace negotiations.

Moved by

Kalliope Agapiou Josephides and Koulla Koumides, Pancyprrian Movement

Seconded by Anje Wiersinga, Vrowenbelangen, Heide Schütz, Frauennetzwerk für Frieden, Joanna Manganara, Greek League for Women's Rights

X

Implementation of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

IAW

Welcoming the decision of the UNGA to adopt the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 7 July 2017;

Bearing in mind that the destructive powers of nuclear weapons are endangering life on our planet with the risk of extinguishing humankind;

Taking into account that the present political situation is highly critical concerning the actual use of nuclear weaponry either by nuclear power states or by terrorists;

Concerned about the effort of quite a number of states to undermine the non-proliferation treaty by neglecting their obligation to dismantle their nuclear weapons, instead, are planning to modernize them;

- Calls on all countries that have not yet signed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons to do so in due time and have the Treaty ratified by their parliaments;
- Calls on all nuclear power states to take responsibility in order to make the world a more secure place for their own people as well as for all humankind by agreeing to and implementing the nuclear ban;
- Calls on the nuclear power states to put the money that is saved by ending the nuclear race into a special fund for the implementation of the SDGs;
- Calls for the support and strengthening of the effective participation of women in nuclear disarmament as stipulated in the preamble of the Treaty.

Moved by

Heide Schütz, Frauennetzwerk für Frieden

Seconded by

Esther Suter, Ursula Nakamura AdF, Horeya Megahed, Howa Charawi, Arielle Wagenknecht.