

WOMEN-PEACE-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS AND THE 2030 AGENDA IN THE CONTEXT OF CONFLICT

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Progress in Global Norms and Standards

- 2018: UDHR - 70th anniversary;
Vienna PoA - 25th anniversary;
- 2019: CEDAW - 40th anniversary;
ICPD – 25th anniversary;
- 2020: BPfA - 25th anniversary;
UN SCR 1325 - 20th anniversary;
SDGs - 5th anniversary;

Women's Rights, Development and Security

- *“The human rights of women and of the girl-child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights.”* (Vienna Declaration, para. 18)
- *“we will not enjoy development without security, we will not enjoy security without development, and we will not enjoy either without respect for human rights.”*
(Report of S-G Kofi Annan, “In Larger Freedom”, A/59/2005)

Progress in Gender and Development



- 1975 Mexico World Conference on Women: integration of women into development (WID)
- → Women targeted development (WAD)
- → changing the gender relations and gender mainstreaming (GAD)

Beijing Platform for Action

- *“the social dimension of development should be emphasized. it is indispensable to search for new alternatives that ensure that all members of society benefit from economic growth based on a holistic approach to **all aspects of development: growth, equality between women and men, social justice, conservation and protection of the environment, sustainability, solidarity, participation, peace and respect for human rights.***

(para. 14)

Gender Mainstreaming: Multi-Track Strategies (UN Women, 2014, p.17)



Grassroots Women's Movements' Demand



- Transformative 'development justice'
 - Redistributive justice
 - Economic justice
 - Gender and social justice
 - Environmental justice
 - Accountability to peoples

Fundamentalisms-Globalization-Militarism Rooted in Patriarchy

APWLD, *Promoting and Fulfilling the Right to Development*, 2019



Progress in Women, Peace and Security

- 1993 Vienna Declaration and Program of Action
- 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- 2000 Security Council Resolution 1325 and follow-up resolutions
- 2013 CEDAW's General Recommendation No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations

Vienna Programme of Action

- *“the World Conference on Human Rights stresses the importance of working towards the elimination of violence against women in public and private life, **Violations of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict** are violations of the fundamental principles of international human rights and humanitarian law. All violations of this kind, including **in particular murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery, and forced pregnancy, require a particularly effective response.**”*
(3. The equal status and human rights of women, para. 38)

Beijing Platform for Action

- *“Reaffirm that rape in the conduct of armed conflict constitutes a war crime and under certain circumstances a crime against humanity and an act of genocide....strengthen mechanisms to **investigate and punish** all those responsible and bring the **perpetrators to justice.**”*

(para. 145, d)

Security Council Resolution 1325 & ...

- Security Council's first resolution on women

- Changes in the concept of security
 - national security → personal security

- Follow-up resolutions:
 - more specific areas and more specific actions to tackle sexual violence in conflict;

CEDAW: Convention and Committee

- A legally-binding treaty for women
- Near universal ratification
- Violence against women missing in the Convention
- Committee's General Recommendations
 - No. 19 on violence against women (1992)
 - No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations (2013)
 - No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating general recommendation No. 19 (2017)

State Party's Obligations on VAW under CEDAW

- 3 Ps:
 - Prevention
 - Protection
 - Prosecution and Punishment

- Reparations

- Data collections

- International cooperation

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



- **SDG 5: gender equality and empowerment of women**
 - End all forms of **discrimination** everywhere;
 - Eliminate all forms of **Violence against women**;
 - Eliminate all **harmful practices**-child marriage, FGM, etc;
 - Recognize and value **unpaid care and domestic work**;
 - Ensure women's full and effective **participation** and equal **opportunities for leadership** at all levels of decision-making;
 - Ensure universal access to **sexual and reproductive health and rights**;
 - Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to **economic resources**;
 - Enhance the use of enabling **technology**;
 - Adopt and strengthen sound **policies and legislation** for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls.



SDG 16 & Gender Mainstreaming

- **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**
 - Significantly reduce all **violence and death** rates everywhere;
 - End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence against **children**;
 - Promote the **rule of law** and ensure **access to justice** for all;
 - Significantly reduce **illicit financial and arms flows**;
 - Substantially reduce **corruption and bribery** in all their forms;
 - Develop **effective, accountable and transparent institutions**;
 - Broaden and strengthen the participation of **developing countries in the institutions of global governance**;
 - Provide legal identity for all, including **birth registration**;
 - Ensure public **access to information** and protect fundamental freedoms;
 - Strengthen relevant **national institutions**, including through international cooperation;
 - Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Women's Participation in Peace Process

- “Women’s inclusion in peace processes has a positive impact on the durability of peace agreements” (O’Reilly, O Suilleabhain and Paffenholz 2015);
- “Inclusion of women as negotiators, mediators, signatories, and witnesses increases the probability of an agreement’s lasting at least two years by 20 percent, and the probability of an agreement’s lasting at least 15 years by 35 percent” (Stone 2015)

(UN and World Bank, *Pathways for Peace*, 2018, Box.4.2, p. 117.

Challenges in the Context of Conflict

- Recognition of women as victims/survivors and support
 - Immediate physical, financial and psychological needs: (e.g.: Bosnia & Herzegovina)
 - Justice for victims: Women's Tribunals
 - Reparations

- Elimination of all discrimination and VAW and girls
 - child marriage and trafficking

- Participation of women in the peace process and post-conflict reconstruction

Lessons from the Korean Experiences

1932-1945: countless women drafted as 'comfort women'
during Japanese colonial rule;

1945-1947: U.S. occupation;

1950-1953: The Korean War;

1961-1992: military rule

1993~ : democracy



A girl at an unidentified location in October 1953. Courtesy of Noonbit

Support and Empowerment of Survivors

- Support for victims of military sexual slavery in Korea
 - 1991 First survivor came forward;
 - NGOs recognized the issue and started to document cases;
 - 1993 legislation to provide basic livelihood, medical care and housing application qualification;
 - NGOs providing counselling and care to survivors;
 - Regular demonstrations demanding accountability and reparation;
 - Civil movements to change the social perception;
 - Survivors out of their cocoons to become agents of change.

Victims → Survivors → Agents of Change



Survivors of Violence Empowered by Women's NGOs funded by Foreign Aid

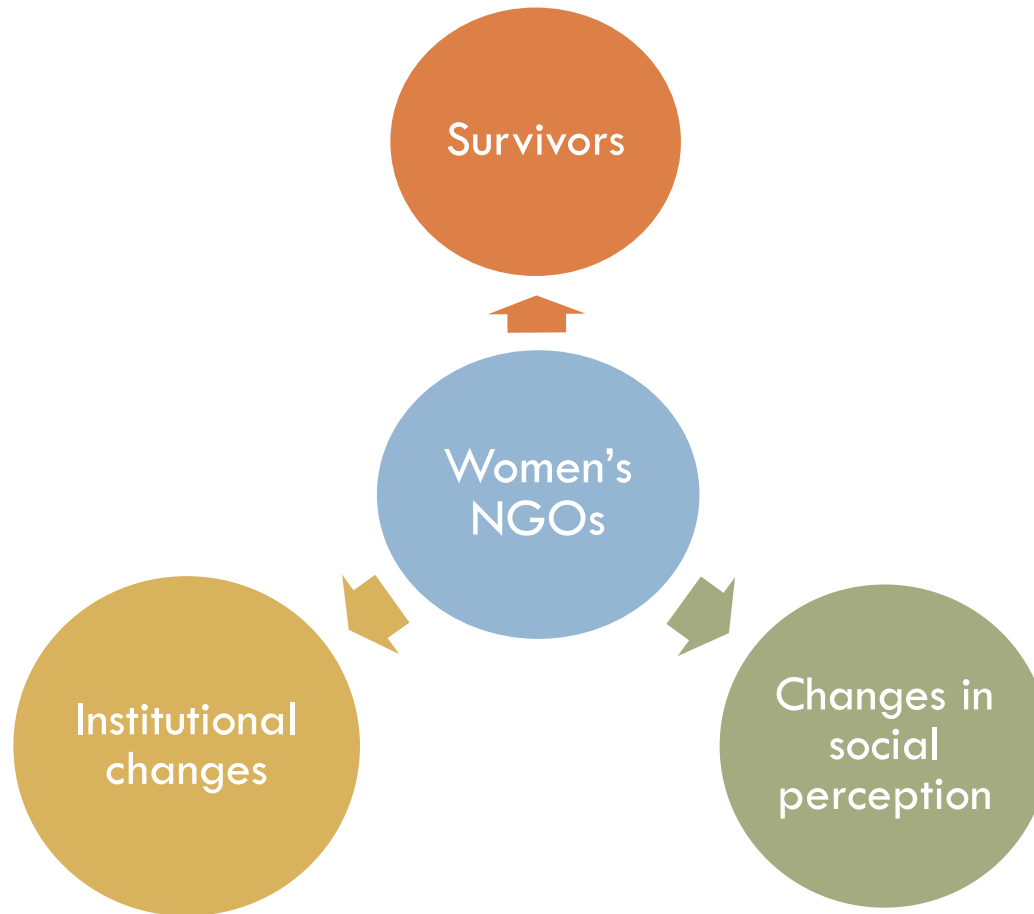


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KOREAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION UNITED

Bringing Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls



Bringing Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls

- Providing support to survivors of sexual slavery
 - psychological, medical, financial, legal support
 - changing social perception and elimination of stigma
- Women's movement NGOs supported by foreign aid
- Strengthened women's movements bringing changes in the social perception and social institutions

Thank you for your attention!

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