History of the Commission

- Established in June 1946
- First Meeting February 1947
- All 15 Government representatives were women and Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)

- 1947 – 1962 Standard setting
- 1967 UN GA Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- 1979 The legally binding Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

- 1993 UN GA Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
- 1994, a UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences was appointed by the Commission on Human Rights
- 1995 An additional UN office for the promotion of gender equality was established: the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI)
- 1999 the Optional Protocol to the Convention introduced the right of petition for women victims of discrimination
4 World Conference on Women

• 1975    Mexico


• 1980    Copenhagen

• 1985    Cairo
  • UN fund for women UNIFEM   Research for women INSTRAW

• 1995    Beijing    Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
  • 12 Critical steps/platforms/ A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L
2011, the four parts of the UN system - DAW, INSTRAW, OSAGI and UNIFEM—merged to become UN Women, now the Secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women.
Commission on the Status of Women

Priority/Review Theme

Commission Meetings

Outcome Document
THEMES OF THE COMMISSION

• **Priority theme**: Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls.

• **Review theme**: Access and participation of women and girls to education, training, science and technology, including for the promotion of women’s equal access to full employment and decent work, from the 54th session of the CSW.
What is being talked about?

14 Official documents

174 Statements from NGO’s

Member State Sponsored side Events

NGO Sponsored Side Events
E/CN.6/2014/1  Provisional agenda and annotations  Proposed organization of work


E/CN.6/2014/3  Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls. Report of the Secretary-General

E/CN.6/2014/4  Progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes, with a particular focus on the priority theme. Report of the Secretary-General

E/CN.6/2014/5  Discussion guide for the high-level round table on the priority theme. Note by the Secretariat

E/CN.6/2014/6  The situation of, and assistance to, Palestinian women. Report of the Secretary-General

E/CN.6/2014/7  Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts. Report of the Secretary-General

E/CN.6/2014/9  Letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women

E/CN.6/2014/10  Input to the 2014 ECOSOC high-level segment. Note by the Secretary-General

E/CN.6/2014/11  Eliminating maternal mortality and morbidity through the empowerment of women. Report of the Secretary-General

E/CN.6/2014/12  Women, the girl child and HIV and AIDS. Report of the Secretary-General

E/CN.6/2014/13  Gender equality and the empowerment of women in natural disasters. Report of the Secretary-General

E/CN.6/2014/14  Ways and means to further enhance the impact of the work of the Commission on the Status of Women. Report of the Secretary-General
Commission on the Status of Women
Members - Regional Representation
and Bureau Members

• 13 members from Africa
• 11 from Asia
• 9 from Latin America and Caribbean
• 8 from Western Europe and other States
• 4 from Eastern Europe
  • 5 Bureau
  • Philippines, Sudan, Georgia, El Salvador and Switzerland
Commission on the Status of Women Today

1. Argentina  2014
2. Bangladesh  2014
3. Belarus  2017
4. Belgium  2015
5. Brazil  2016
6. Burkina Faso  2017
9. Comoros  2014
10. Cuba  2016
11. Democratic Republic of the Congo  2015
12. Dominican Republic  2016
13. Ecuador  2017
15. Estonia  2015
16. Finland  2016
17. Gambia  2014
18. Georgia  2015
19. Germany  2017
20. Indonesia  2016
21. Iran (Islamic Republic of)  2015
22. Israel  2017
23. Jamaica  2015
24. Japan  2017
25. Lesotho  2017
26. Liberia  2015
27. Libya  2014
28. Malaysia  2014
29. Mongolia  2014
30. Netherlands  2015
32. Pakistan  2017
33. Paraguay  2017
34. Philippines  2014
35. Republic of Korea  2014
37. Spain  2015
38. Sudan  2016
39. Swaziland  2014
40. Switzerland  2017
41. Thailand  2015
42. Uganda  2017
43. United States of America  2016
44. Uruguay  2014
45. Zimbabwe  2015
CSW 58 Bureau

H.E. Mr. Libran Cabactulan (Philippines),

Mr. Mohamed Elbahi (Sudan),

Ms. Neli Shiolashvili (Georgia),

H.E. Mr. Carlos García González (El Salvador),

Ms. Christine Loew (Switzerland),
Women and Girls

• What are the issues/problems that women face?
• What are the issues/problems that girls face?
• Write one down, share with another person....
2000 – 2015

How did we do?
Reports for CSW 58  E/CN 2014/

- Report of the Secretary General E/CN2014.3
- NGO Statements 105
- CATW E/CN.6/2014/NGO/26
- Presentation Sisters E/CN.6/2014/NGO/18
How did we do?

10. The Commission notes that in regard to MDG 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) significant gender gaps in employment rates persist and women are more likely than men to be in vulnerable forms of employment and have less access to social protection. *(based on E/CN.6/2014/3 paras 7 and 12)*

11. The Commission notes that in regard to MDG 2 (Achieve universal primary education) gender parity in primary education enrolment has been achieved in all regions. *(based on E/CN.6/2014/3 paras 16)*

12. The Commission notes that in regard to MDG 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women) progress has been slow with persistent gender gaps in secondary and tertiary education enrolment, women remaining significantly under-represented in non-agricultural wage employment and a low proportion of women in national parliaments. *(based on E/CN.6/2014/3 paras 19, 20 and 21)*
13. The Commission notes that in regard to MDG 4 (Reduce child mortality) significant progress has been made to reduce child mortality globally, and also notes that some regions have higher female under-five mortality rates due to discriminatory practices. (based on E/CN.6/2014/3 para 26)

14. The Commission notes that in regard to MDG 5 (Improve maternal health) progress has been especially slow and there continues to be unacceptably high numbers of maternal deaths and a significant number of women with an unmet need for family planning. (based on E/CN.6/2014/3 para 27)

15. The Commission notes that in regard to MDG 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases) progress has been limited, with the number of women living with HIV increasing globally since 2001. It also notes the particular vulnerability of young women to HIV, compared to young men. (based on E/CN.6/2014/3 paras 34, 35 and 36)

16. The Commission notes that in regard to MDG 7 (Environmental sustainability) while progress has been made in access to safe drinking water, progress on access to basic sanitation has been particularly slow, with the target likely to be missed, with serious implications for women and girls. (based on E/CN.6/2014/3 paras 40 and 41)
17. The Commission notes that in regard to MDG 8 (A global partnership for development) the share of official development assistance in support of gender equality has remained inadequate. It also notes that a gender gap in access to information and communication technologies persists. (based on E/CN.6/2014/3 paras 46, 47 and 48)
Against the conceptual background presented above, Good Shepherd Sisters in 72 countries are addressing the human dignity and human rights of girls, women and communities vulnerable to extreme poverty, violence, labour and sexual exploitation. An example from Phuket, Thailand, mirrors multiple situations around the world. Migrants from Myanmar struggle daily to survive a life of abject poverty. The majority do not have visas or work permits. This makes them vulnerable to exploitative labour practices, intimidation and bribery attempts by locals and potential victims of human traffickers. They are informally employed in the most difficult, hazardous and underpaid activities, such as fish processing and construction. They live in makeshift houses built in the middle of open-air dumping sites without water or sanitation and there is no access to basic services such as education and health care.
Phuket – Evaluation

• The project addressing these issues is multi-dimensional, providing:

  • Basic literacy and nutritional support for children and adolescents between 6 and 17 years of age;

  • Vocational training and job-seeking support for 40 women migrants;

  • Health-care assistance through community nursing services for 500 migrants;

  • Human rights workshops on how to research, monitor and report on human rights violations both locally and internationally, with a special focus on human trafficking and the rights of migrants and labourers.

• We are increasingly aware that such projects, while addressing individual need, do not in fact bring about systemic change and are constantly threatened by lack of financial resources, exploitative profit-making business practices, denial of human rights and trafficking of girls and women for sexual exploitation.
Recommendations

• Acceleration in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals can be achieved now by:
  
  • Reallocating resources;
  
  • Cutting down on military expenditures and redirecting them to the Millennium Development Goals;
  
  • Addressing the debt issue. (According to data from the World Bank, in 2010 alone, developing countries paid out $184 billion on debt service, or about three times the annual resources required for the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals);
  
  • Implementing and allocating a financial transaction tax for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
  
  • Honouring official development assistance already pledged but not paid;
  
  • Implementing the full spectrum of girls’ and women’s human rights according to international human rights mechanisms and agreements, including the All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
  
  
  • Implementing International Labour Organization recommendation No. 202 on national floors of social protection, the Declaration on the Right to Development and the Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights;
  
  • Implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
Implementing MDGs in 72 Countries

- Gender Equality/ Empowering Girls and Women
- Economic Justice/Fair Trade
- NO to Violence
- Education and Health for all

Advocating for
- Human Rights - Use of Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, and
- Implementation of ILO Recommendation 202 on Nationally designed Floors of Social Protection

http://www.fondazionebuonpastore.org
Draft Agreed Conclusion CSW 58

- 7 Pages
- 26 Paragraphs + 27 and 28 at the end
- 5 Sections A,B,C,D,E
  - A. Full enjoyment of Human Rights
    - (a –o) 15 sections
  - B. Strengthening the enabling environment
    - (p – u) 6 sections
  - C. Maximizing investment in gender equality
    - (v – z) 6 sections
  - D. Strengthening the evidence base for gender equality
    - (aa) – (dd) 4 sections
  - E. Ensuring women’s participation at all levels and strengthening accountability
    - (ee) – (hh) 4 sections
- Paragraph 27 ‘transformative approach – Stand alone goal
- Paragraph 28 Celebration of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action CSW 59
Some points in the draft agreed conclusions:

- Social Protection Para 10, (g)
  (n) (o) (q) (r)
- Power relations Para 20
  discriminatory laws, social
  norms, practices and stereotypes ...
- Unpaid care work Para 19, (o)
  (cc)
- MDG’s 1 – 8 paragraphs 10 – 17

- Poverty Para 6, 10, 18, (g) (s)
  (cc)
- Participation 19, 25, (t) (cc) E
  (ee) (ff) (hh)
- Violence Para 19, (h) (h) (bb)
- Human rights Para 6, 25, A
Post 2015 Development Agenda

• Initiating and continuing conversations about the systemic and structural drivers of inequality — patriarchy, hierarchy, dominance, power and control — and encouraging and supporting the development of innovative systems to address dysfunctional systems;

• Gathering new data based on the reality of people’s lives, especially women and girls, to address the intersectionality of gender inequality with other inequalities.

• Having two stand-alone goals: one on gender equality and one on inequalities. Ensuring that targets, indicators and policies address the root causes of these inequalities and are mainstreamed into all sustainable development goals;

• **Stand alone goal on Social Protection (not in the statement)**

• Creating national and international structures to ensure that girls and women are equal partners at the decision-making table to address a just, equitable and sustainable development agenda
Accroynoms

• UN  United Nations
• GA  General Assembly
• DAW  Division for the Advancement of Women
• CSW  Commission on the Status of Women
• MDG  Millennium Development Goals
• SDG  Sustainable Development Goals

• DAW  Division for the Advancement of Women
• CEDAW  Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
• UNIFEM  United Nations Development Fund for Women
• INSTRAW  International Research and Training for Advancement of Women
• OP  Optional Protocol or Operative Paragraph
12 Platforms of the Beijing Declaration

- **A. Women and Poverty**
- **B. Education and Training of Women**
- **C. Women and Health**
- **D. Violence against Women**
- **E. Women and Armed Conflict**
- **F. Women and the Economy**
- **G. Women in Power and Decision-making**
- **H. Institutional Mechanism for the Advancement of Women**
- **I. Human Rights of Women**
- **J. Women and the Media**
- **K. Women and the Environment**
- **L. The Girl-child**
ILLUSTRATIVE GOALS AND TARGETS

1. End Poverty
2. Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality
3. Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning
4. Ensure Healthy Lives
5. Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition
6. Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation
7. Secure Sustainable Energy
8. Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth
9. Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably
10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions
11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies
12. Create a Global Enabling Environment & Catalyse Long-Term Finance
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1. Ozone Depletion
2. Biodiversity Loss
3. Land Use Change
4. Climate Change
5. Fresh Water Use
6. Nitrogen and Phosphorus Use
7. Ocean acidification
8. Chemical Pollution
9. Atmospheric Aerosol Loading

Gender Equality
Health
Foods
Water
Income
Education
Resilience
Voice
Jobs
Energy
Social Equity
Thank You!

WINIFRED DOHERTY

WINIFREDDOHERTYRGS@GMAIL.COM