



16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM AGAINST GENDER VIOLENCE
16 DÍAS DE ACTIVISMO CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA DE GÉNERO
16 JOURS D'ACTIVISME CONTRE LA VIOLENCE DE GENRE
25 NOV - 10 DEC <http://16dayscwgj.rutgers.edu>



UN RESOURCES

RESOLUTIONS AND CONVENTIONS ON WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY

1979 **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**

CEDAW is recognized as one of the six major international treaties. General Recommendation 19 (1992) makes clear the obligation of state signatories to end gender-based violence.

2000 **United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security**

Security Council Resolution 1325 addresses violence against women during conflict and recognizes the importance of women's role in peace-building.

2002 **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court**

The Rome Statute includes rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, and other forms of sexual violence in its definitions of "crimes against humanity" and "war crimes."

2008 **United Nations Security Council Resolution 1820 on Sexual Violence in Conflict**

Security Council Resolution 1820 explicitly names sexual violence as a tactic of war and a grave security issue that has serious implications for peace and reconciliation. SCR 1820 complements SCR 1325 on women, peace, and security, and establishes UN procedures to monitor sexual violence in conflict.

2009 **United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1888 on Women, Peace and Security**

Security Council Resolution 1888 strengthens the mechanisms in place to respond to sexual violence against civilians in conflict, including the appointment of a Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

2009 **United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1889 on Women, Peace and Security**

Security Council Resolution 1889 urges further consideration of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the need for gender-mainstreaming in post-conflict peace-building, the appointment of gender advisors to UN Missions to provide technical assistance, and the importance of country-level data collection on the specific needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations.

2010 **United Nations Security Council Resolution 1960 on Sexual Violence in Conflict**

Security Council 1960 creates a "naming and shaming" mechanism to both recognize sexual violence as a violation of human rights as well as bring justice to victims of sexual violence.

CURRENT INITIATIVES AND REPORTS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Secretary-General's In-depth Study on Violence against Women

A 2003 General Assembly resolution mandated the Secretary-General to prepare an in-depth study on violence against women. The Division for the Advancement of Women prepared the study with the participation of various NGOs and networks. The study includes an extensive recommendations section.

Secretary General's "UNite to End Violence against Women" Campaign

During the 2008 Commission on the Status of Women, Secretary General, Ban Ki Moon launched a UN-wide campaign to end all forms of violence against women. He pledged to keep women's human rights central to the work of the UN and called on male leaders around the world to be ambassadors for this cause.

Stop Rape NOW: UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict

The goal of UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict is to coordinate efforts by the UN system to improve coordination and accountability, amplify programming and advocacy, and support national efforts to prevent sexual violence in conflict and respond effectively to the needs of survivors.

The UN Secretary-General's Database on Violence against Women

This online resource was launched in March 2009 in response to the UN General Assembly's comprehensive resolution calling for an intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women. The database contains information from governments about the impact and effectiveness of policies and programs to combat violence against women and about the extent, nature, and consequences of all forms of violence against women.

Special Rapporteur on Violence against women, its causes and consequences

This independent expert position was established in 1994 by the UN Commission on Human Rights to examine, report on, and make recommendations concerning violence against women. All rapporteur reports are available at the following website:

UNIFEM Say NO – UNiTE to End Violence against Women

Say NO – UNiTE to End Violence against Women is a global call for action, launched in November 2009, on ending violence against women and girls. Say NO aims to trigger and highlight actions by individuals, governments and civil society partners. Every action will be counted to showcase the global groundswell of engagement that exists on the issue.

UNIFEM Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

The Trust Fund was established in 1996 by a General Assembly Resolution to identify and support local, national, regional and international initiatives to prevent and eliminate violence against women.

The Virtual Knowledge Center to End Violence against Women and Girls

This online resource provides programming information on various issues related to violence against women, including overviews of key concepts, strategies, suggestions for program design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation tools, and references. The website is still under development, but program modules on Legislation, Men & Boys, and Safe Cities are available.