

*To Achieve a Sustainable  
and Inclusive Peacebuilding*

# Gender Sensitive and Peacebuilding Training Program

*Youth Leadership Development Foundation  
Training Kit 2  
Peace-building and Human / Women's Rights*



2021



# Gender Sensitive and peacebuilding Traning Program



Youth Leadership Development Foundation

2021

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# Training Kit (2)

## Peace – building and Human/Women’s Rights



Training Program for Building Gender – Sensitive Peace



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## Training Program for Building Gender – Sensitive Peace



## In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful Forward

The training program for gender-sensitive peace-building was prepared by a group of experts on issues of community peace-building. The program designers are interested in building a peaceful future with economic development and employment opportunities for all the people of Yemen, as a response to the conflict, war and aggression that the country is suffering. The Youth Leadership Development Foundation decided to develop a training program that is easy to use and implement in Yemen, and throughout the Arab world, based on the organization's values, to be an example of humanity's higher principles, of true, peaceful coexistence, and development of the entire country from the north to the south. The training program aims to play a central role in building peace in Yemen, providing a real model for the peaceful process. This training program was field tested through a number of the Foundation's programs, and a number of its development partners.

### Training Program Development Stages:

This training program was developed within the strategic vision of the Youth Leadership Development Foundation for sustainable and comprehensive peace, which focused on the importance of gender-responsiveness in the comprehensive peace process. Local tools and mechanisms were used for conflict resolution, grafted to modern international experiences and mechanisms.

Through the participation of all women and men, local communities began to feel ownership for the peace process, and thus took more care and worked to maintain a sustainable and comprehensive peace.

### The first stage:

The Youth Leadership Development Foundation took the first step in preparing this training program within the "Women Leaders for Peace" program, which was in partnership with Oxfam and the Awam Foundation. The overall goal of the Women Leaders for Peace program is: "Communicating and representing the needs and voices of women affected by conflict to all local, national and international levels, through strong, effective and capable civil society organizations and community initiatives to ensure the achievement of the process of building a comprehensive and gender-sensitive peace." With this in mind, Youth Leadership Development Foundation prepared a study on Yemeni local tools in peace-making. From the initial vision

through preparation, planning, and implementation, the participation of women in the study served as a reference for the Yemenization of the program. Now it is ready to be used in training in Yemen.



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**The second stage:** The technical details and program techniques were developed within the “Step of Peace” program, which was in cooperation with the CARE organization. In this program design, Yemeni women would actively participate in peace processes and influence decisions that affect their lives. The training program was piloted within several different programs implemented by the Foundation. Pilot programs selected young men, women, and civil society organizations from their many partners, including the I CAN network and UN Women, and it achieved successful acceptance and results.

**The third stage:** The training program was reviewed to be in conformity with international standards, it includes the following practical parts: social engineering and mediation. The program was then translated into Arabic and English, designed and printed, and it will be distributed to civil society organizations in Yemen or in the same field throughout the region. All this was accomplished within the capacity building program for Youth Leadership Development Foundation (Supporting the Transition Process and Good Governance

in Yemen) with support from the Dutch Initiative for Capacity Development in Higher Education (NICHE) in cooperation with Saxon University of Applied Sciences and the international organization Stella.

Also, at this stage, the training program’s themes “Building Gender-Sensitive Peace” were designed and distributed into 3 sequential training kits that, as a whole, seek to develop a vision for a sustainable and comprehensive peace. Each kit can also be used independently when needed:

1. First Kit: Peacebuilding and Gender
2. Second Kit: Peacebuilding and Human/Women’s Rights
3. Third Kit: Social Engineering and Gender-Sensitive Peacebuilding

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors of Youth Leadership Development Foundation:

Dr. Antelak Mohammed Abdul Malik  
Al-Mutawakel





# Trainers Manual



Training Program for Building Gender-Sensitive Peace



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## Introduction

### 1) Methodology of the Training Program:

Rules regarding the use of the program

The themes of the training program Building Gender-Sensitive Peace were distributed into three series of training kits that seek, as a whole, to develop a vision for sustainable and comprehensive peace. Each kit can also be used independently when needed:

1. First Kit: Peacebuilding and Gender
2. Second Kit: Peacebuilding and Human Rights
3. Third Kit: Social Engineering and Gender-Sensitive Peacebuilding

The user of these kits will find that the presentation within the training kit is the same as that used in all of the program's kits and has been designed to improve the program's impact and benefits.

### 1) Trainer Manual

- A brief introduction to the contents of the training kit.
- The overall objective of the training kit and the detailed objectives.
- Timetable.
- Summary of training sessions.
- Training session activities.

### 2) Trainee Manual - Scientific Material

The training program is designed for the trainers, to help them to carry out the training process for the training courses in Building Gender-Sensitive Peace efficiently. These courses use an approach based on the principles of adult education, the sessions and activities are based on methods which encourage participation and interaction. They must be organized on the basis of openness, so all trainees feel free to participate in the discussion.

Hence, it is vitally important as a trainer to:

Feel comfortable with the participatory training method

Be well aware of the content of the trainee manual (the scientific material)

Read the training program and the attached materials and understand the session structure completely. Ideally, the kit is not referred to continuously during the sessions, but rather, reviewed from time to time.

It is preferred for the trainer to have a background in gender, human rights, conflict analysis, peacebuilding, planning, and advocacy.

**For the Trainer:**

The training program has been prepared for personal use as a trainer and contains training suggestions, outlines the structure of each session, and includes instructions needed to manage the activities.

Transparencies: The trainer should prepare the slides for each separate session. Do not forget that these slides are only a tool to assist the training: Transparencies cannot—and should not—replace the trainer.



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## For the Trainees:

The scientific material (a theoretical guide) has been prepared for the trainees, and each participant must obtain a copy of it at the end of each training course.

We hope that you will find this material useful and enjoy working within it.

## Characteristics of the Target Group for Training:

- Young male and female social and feminist leaders working on peace and concerned with peacebuilding issues, who support and amplify women’s voices, to build community peace.
- In an age range of 18–60 years.
- From 12 to a maximum of 25 participants per session.

Basic Instructions for Training:

These guidelines are divided into four areas: content, method, environment, and product/outcome. This breakdown corresponds to the training level of the people who participate in each training workshop. Please review this section carefully before proceeding with the training.

## 1. Content

### Preparation

Prepare in advance, and be fully aware of what will be covered in each session.

Ensure that all materials and equipment needed for each session are in place.

### Implementation

- Since you are the trainer, you should be completely aware of the content for each subject.
- You do not have to demonstrate everything you know, but you have to adequately understand the scientific material to facilitate discussions and incorporate the trainees’ notes into the message you want to deliver.
- A full explanation should be prepared for the trainees in your course: Explain the training objectives for each session.
- A chance must be given for the trainees to comment on the course elements.
- Ensure the diversity of sessions and use a range of techniques to maintain the desired pace of each daily session. The sessions have been designed so that this is possible. Make sure all session activities are applied.



- The sessions should be prepared in advance, but you should leave flexibility to respond to the evolving needs of the trainees.
- Conclude each session or working day with a summary of what was covered during the session. Provide a summary and clarifications of the main points addressed helps the trainees to focus on the learning outcomes.
- Do not forget to thank the trainees for the time they devoted to the session and their interest in the activities.

## 2. Method

The course methodology is based on adult learning principles and the course has been designed with the aim of using a variety of methods:

**Lectures:** where the entire group of trainees receive specific instructions and information.

**Brainstorming:** where many ideas are produced and deliberated upon to find solutions to specific issues or generate debate.

**Case studies:** where examples from real life are presented, and key aspects of the case are briefly highlighted for the purpose of analysis and discussion, usually in small groups.

**Team work:** where groups explore concepts or come to a specific conclusion.

**Role-playing:** where trainees explore specific situations.

**Simulation:** where specific roles are formulated within a specific scenario.

**Discussions:** which explore the advantages and disadvantages of various options.

## 3. Environment

Physical Environment

Location of the Training Course

Organize the room so that there is no barrier between you and the trainees. Never sit behind a desk.

Whatever arrangements are made, you must ensure that you (and the trainees) are able to move freely around the room.

Ensure that there are windows and that sunlight reaches the hall. Do not stand directly facing the sun or with the sun in the eyes of the trainees (that is, with your back to the sun), as the participants will lose their interest in



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training if they cannot see the trainer.

If you find desks or tables for trainees, stay standing during the training (unless you have launched an open discussion). If the participants are sitting in a circular or semicircular shape, you can sit as long as you can



see everyone, thus becoming part of the group. The preferred seating arrangement is to form the group into a semicircle or square.

Other measures may be more appropriate for the training room or type of training, such as sitting around small tables, standing in front of a flipchart, a blackboard, or a display board.

### **Training Equipment**

- Ensure that all trainees can see the flipchart or the blackboard and the audiovisual devices that you are using.
- If a blackboard or whiteboard is used, make sure that the writing is clear, that the letters are large and easy to read, and if a whiteboard is used, remember that it is more slippery than the blackboard and that your handwriting may be affected by that.
- If slides or other presentation tools are used, remember that you should not simply read the slides—only the main points should appear on the screen, and the trainer’s task is to explain those points.
- If, for example, visual methods are used to inform trainees of a certain issue, please ensure that posters are well distributed on the walls to enable a clear view.
- Ensure that you guide the trainees well.
- Ensure that documents which will be covered during the session are distributed before starting each session, unless these documents are a general summary of the session, then they must be distributed at the end of the session.

### **Break Time**

The break should take at least 20 or 30 minutes. Participants need this period to gather their mental focus and discuss the issues raised during presentations.

### **Psychological Environment**

The psychological environment depends entirely on you as the facilitator / trainer. Your job is to create an atmosphere in which people are ready to learn. You should keep in mind that the issue of gender equality (and not just justice) is one of your main responsibilities.

Make sure that the women in the group are not dominated by men and that they take on leadership roles. If you are one of the facilitators, remember that the training should be prepared and planned collectively within a team, and that your interactions with each other reflect the same respect and cooperation that you expect from the trainees. Having another facilitator or partner with you while facilitating sessions helps the ses-



sions run smoothly. As one of you can focus on time, and stick to specified time periods, the second person manages the session. The two members of the facilitation team can also move between the teams, which guarantees greater effectiveness and secures time gains.

### Approach

- Deal with others with warmth, enthusiasm, and a spirit of friendship. If you feel the joy of training, then trainees will have the same feelings.
- Never introduce yourself as a teacher. Participants are adult learners and deserve respect given their age and experience.
- Memorize the names of as many trainees as possible, and use the first names of trainees not only when you ask questions, but also to indicate a point raised by a specific participant, indicate that they made a point by naming the person.
- You must show genuine interest in what participants say. If you require further clarification or explanation, ask for it kindly and with a smile. Remember, you are not an examiner.
- Listen to what the participants have to say, and listen carefully. Do not stop listening to what they say and interrupt them to formulate your response, no one will be upset if you take a few moments to think about your response. Your careful listening involves complimenting the participant.
- Always listen to what participants say to each other. Many people feel shy when speaking directly to a trainer, but they will use candor with their colleagues.

### Verbal and Visual Communication

- Look trainees in the eye, directly and regularly. Do not stare at them, as this may create shyness or fear, but do make eye contact with all trainees.
- Use your scope of vision, look from the corners of your eyes, to allow you to notice trainees who may be sitting beside you, especially if they want to speak.
- When moving around the hall, you should stand next to the people you want to talk to and not confront them, as this is often seen as very hostile, especially if you lean on the desk/table.
- Speak clearly and do not rush to speak, use a loud and animated voice so that all the trainees can hear the range of tone, a monotonous voice will make the trainees bored.



- Use vocabulary that is appropriate for the trainees. In this circumstance, there is no need for you to prove your proficiency. Simple language does not mean simple concepts.
- Use gender-sensitive language and vocabulary that addresses both female and male participants.

### Body Language

- Stand up straight. Relaxing makes you look tired, as if you wish you were not here.
  - Most cultures find it inappropriate to point at people with a finger or to stand with your hands on your hips. Crossing your arms is also often seen as unacceptable.
  - Move around the hall for a specific reason: pointing to a specific point, talking to a specific team, checking to see if a team needs help. These are trainer archetypes that should not be followed:
    - Wanderer: Someone who does not stop walking back and forth. Participants get dizzy from this continuous movement and cannot listen to what is being said.
    - Swayer: Similar to the previous example, but he/she stays in place and sways from side to side.
    - Roamer: This person walks around the hall, talks to people while standing behind them, and does not stop talking.
    - The statue: Just like a statue, without any movement at all.
    - Hesitant: This trainer moves their hands all the time, not to point to a specific point, but to just move their hands. This diverts the attention and interest of trainees.
- Training should be an enjoyable activity for the trainer and for the trainees at the same time. It is a learning experience for everyone. Make sure you acknowledge what you are learning from the trainees.

### 4. Results

- The results of any training must be tangible. If the participants make recommendations or decisions, make sure that those are implemented.
- It can be difficult to talk about results during a session. Ensure that you can proceed at a later stage.
- Ask trainees to provide a summary of what they have learned during the



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session or the working day.

- If a written assessment is used, ensure that sufficient time is left for the trainees to complete the evaluation.
- When using a written evaluation method, always make sure that the evaluation papers are anonymous (i.e. do not ask the trainees to write their names on them).
- Ensure that the evaluation language is gender-sensitive and addresses women and men.



## Introduction kit 2

In this Kit , we talk about human / women’s rights and peacebuilding, and the topics of the kit address three themes:

The first theme is entitled "A Conceptual Introduction to Women's Rights within International Conventions", which discusses the following topics: human rights (concepts, principles, characteristics, importance, terminology), and women's rights and discrimination against them (concepts).

The second theme is entitled “Women's Rights in the Context of Peace and Security within the Framework of International / National Conventions and their Legal Mechanisms”, which discusses the following topics: Conventions on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in addition to the Optional Protocol attached to it CEDAW, the Beijing Declaration and Program of Action, and the UN Security Council Resolution United Nations No. 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, the complementary resolutions to Resolution 1325, and a summary of the relationship of Resolution 1325 to the following resolutions.

The third theme is entitled "Women's Rights in the Context of Peace and Security within the Framework of National Charters and their Legal Mechanisms", which discusses the following topics: Articles relating to women in the new draft constitution, as well as articles on women in the National Dialogue Conference document.

### General objective of the training kit:

Provide female/male trainees with knowledge, skills, and tools that enable them to understand human / women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms.

### Detailed objectives of the training kit:

#### At the end of this section, the female/male trainee will be able to:

- 1) Understand human rights: concepts, principles, importance and terminology.
- 2) Understand women's rights: concepts, terms, violations and discrimination against women.
- 3) Define women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international instruments and their legal mechanisms.
- 4) Define women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of national charters and their legal mechanisms.



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# Time table



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## First day

Session	Topic	Activity number	Time
First session	The opening	1	60 min
	The concept of right / rights, the concept of human rights	2	30 min
	Human rights principles / characteristics	3	30 min
<b>30 minute break</b>			
Second session	The importance of human rights	4	20 min
	The International Bill of Human Rights	5	70 min
	Interdependence and integration of human rights	6	30 min
<b>60 minutes lunch break</b>			
Third session	Human rights instruments	7	80 min
	Human rights terminology	8	40 min



## Second day

Session	Topic	Activity number	Time
First session	Summarize and review the previous day's topics	9	30 min
	Women's rights	10	45 min
	Violations of women's rights and discrimination against women	11	45 min
<b>30 minute break</b>			
Second session	Main contents of the CEDAW Convention and the Optional Protocol annexed to the Convention	12	min 85 35 min
<b>60 minutes lunch break</b>			
Third session	Main contents of the Beijing Declaration and Program of Action	13	120 min



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## Third day

Session	Topic	Activity number	Time
First session	Summarize and review the previous day's topics	14	30 min
	The main contents of the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1325 on women, peace and security	15	90 min
<b>30 minute break</b>			
Second session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decisions supplementing Resolution No. 1325</li> <li>• A summary of the relationship of Resolutions No. 1325 with supplementing Resolutions</li> </ul>	16	min 90 30 min
<b>60 minutes lunch break</b>			
Third session	Articles on women in the new draft constitution	17	50 min
	Articles on women in the National Dialogue Document	18	70 min

# Time table



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# Plan of Training Kit Sessions



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## Session plan for the training kit

Day	Session	Time	Training topic	Training goal	Training method	Activity / exercise idea	Tools, Ways, Training tools
First	First	min 60	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Introduce the training team.</li> <li>2. Get to know each other (break the ice).</li> <li>3. Collect participants' expectations.</li> <li>4- Training course controls.</li> <li>5. Conduct a pre-evaluation.</li> <li>6. Present the general objective and detailed objectives of the training course.</li> <li>7. The times, dates, and number of training days and the titles of the topics in the training course.</li> <li>8. Facilities related to the location of the training.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduce the facilitators and the training team and break the ice between the participants and the trainer</li> <li>2. Monitor the expectations of participants while defining the objectives and topics of the training course and agreeing on work principles.</li> <li>3- Measure participants knowledge and skills before the start of the training course.</li> <li>4- Determine whether the participants know the address of the facilities designated for the training.</li> </ol>	It is up to the trainer to choose the appropriate techniques.	Activity No. (1) opening management	It is up to the trainer to choose the appropriate tools.
		min 30	Concepts, principles, significance, terminology of human rights	Learn about: concepts, principles, significance, terminology of human rights	Working groups	Activity No. (2) the concept of right / rights, the concept of human rights	Colored Markers + flipchart - a whiteboard on which the definition of right is written on it and another whiteboard on which the definition of human rights is written on it.



		min 30	Human rights principles / characteristics	Learn about human rights principles / characteristics	Administrative debate	Activity No. (3) human rights principles / characteristics	Colored cards
First	Second	20 min	Importance of human rights	Learn about the importance of human rights	Presentation and giving a speech	Activity No. (4) Importance of human rights	Show the importance of human rights
		70 min	The International Bill of Human Rights	Learn about the International Bill of Human Rights	Group discussion + video presentation + PowerPoint presentation	Activity No. (5) the International Bill of Human Rights	Video on (human rights), and presentation of the International Bill of Human Rights.
		min 30	Interdependence and integration of human rights	Learn about the interdependence and integration of human rights	Working groups	Activity No. (6) the interdependence and integration of human rights	Colored markers - flipchart - the purpose of Interdependence and integration of human rights
First	Third	min 80	Human rights instruments.	Learn about human rights instruments	Brainstorming + presentation and giving a speech.	Activity No. (7) human rights instruments	Presentation of human rights instruments



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		min 40	.Human rights terminology	Learn about human rights terminology	Administrative debate + presentation and giving a speech.	Activity No. (8) human rights terminology	Presentation of human rights instruments
Sec- ond	First	min 30	Summarize and review the previous day's topics		Group discussion + presentation and giving a speech.	Activity No. (9) Summarize and review the previous day's topics	View the previous day's transparencies
		min 45	Women's rights	Learn about: concepts, terminology of women's rights	Brainstorming + presentation and giving a speech + working group	Activity No. (10) Women's rights	Presentation of women's rights + cards + flipchart + colored markers + wool threads + scissors
		min 45	Violations of women's rights and discrimination against women	Learn about: concepts, terms, violations of women's rights and discrimination against women	working group	Activity No. (11) Violations of women's rights and discrimination against women	Cards + adhesive tape + paper glue + colored markers





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Second	Second	120 min	Main contents of the CEDAW Convention and the Optional Protocol annexed to the Convention.	Learn about women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms	work groups	Activity No. (12) Main contents of the CEDAW Convention and the Optional Protocol annexed to the Convention.	3 copies of the CEDAW Convention and the Optional Protocol annexed to it + flipchart + colored markers
Second	Third	min 60	Main contents of the Beijing Declaration and Program of Action	Learn about: concepts, terms of violations of women's rights and discrimination against women	work groups	<b>Activity No. (13)</b> the main contents of the Beijing Declaration and Program of Action.	3 copies of the main contents of the Beijing Declaration and Program of Action.
Third	First	min 30	Summarize and review the previous day's topics	Learn about women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms	Group discussion + presentation and giving a speech	Activity No. (14) summarize and review the previous day's topics	Transparencies for the previous day

		min 90	The main contents of the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1325 on women, peace and security.		Group discussion + video + working groups.	Activity No. (15) the main contents of Resolution No. 1325.	Video on Resolution No. 1325 4 copies of resolution No. 1325
Third	Second	120 min	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolutions supplementing Resolution No. 1325.</li> <li>A summary of the relationship of Resolution No. 1325 by its following resolutions</li> </ul>	Learn about women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms	Group discussion + presentation and giving a .speech	Activity No. (16). Resolutions supplementing Resolution No. 1325. And the summary of the relationship of Resolution No. 1325 by its following resolutions	Resolutions supplementing Resolution No. 1325., Presentation of the summary of the relationship of Resolution No. 1325 by its following resolutions
Third	Third	min 50	Articles on women in the new draft constitution	Learn about women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms	working groups	Activity No. (17) Articles on women in the new draft constitution	3 copies of the new draft constitution (National Dialogue Document)



		70 min	Articles on women in the National Dialogue Document	Learn about women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms	working groups	Activity No. (18) Articles on women in the National Dialogue Document	3 copies of the outputs  (National Dialogue Document)
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# Sessions Training and its applications



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**Activity No. (1)**

**Activity name:** Opening management

<b>First day</b>	<b>First session</b>
Activity time	60 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand and recognize the consideration of gender analysis in peace-building process
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize the following (gender concepts): concept of gender, practical definition of gender, concept of gender equality, concept of gender equity
Objectives of the training session	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduce the facilitators and the training team and break the ice between the participants and the trainer.</li> <li>2. Take the participants' expectations while defining the objectives and topics of the training course and agreeing on working principles.</li> <li>3. Measure knowledge and skills of the participants before the start of the training course.</li> <li>4. Ensure participants know the facilities where the training will be carried out.</li> </ol>
Main topic	The opening
Subtopics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduce the training team (ice breakers).</li> <li>2. Know each other</li> <li>3. Take the participants' expectations</li> <li>4. Training course controls</li> <li>5. Conduct a pre-evaluation</li> <li>6. Present the overall objective and detailed objectives of the training course</li> <li>7. The times, dates, number of training days and titles of the topics in the training course</li> <li>8. Facilities related to the location of the training</li> </ol>
Training method	Up to the trainer to choose the appropriate methods used
Tools used:	Up to the trainer to choose the appropriate tools used

**Guidelines for the trainer to prepare / implement the activity:**

- It is up to the trainer to choose the appropriate activities, methods and tools used.



**Activity No. (2)**

**Activity name:** Concept of right / rights, concept of human rights

First day	First session
Activity time	30 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize the concepts, principles, importance, terminologies of human rights
Objectives of the training session	Recognize the concept of right / rights Recognize the concept of human rights
Main topic	Human rights concepts, principles, characteristics, significance, terminologies
Subtopics	The concept of right / rights The concept of human rights
Training method	Working groups
Tools used:	Colored pens+ flip chart - a whiteboard on which the concept of right is written, and another board on which the definition of human rights is written

**Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:**

- Prepare a white board on which the concept of right / rights is written according to the theoretical material.
- Prepare another white board on which the definition of human rights is written according to the theoretical material.
- Prepare a mechanism for dividing groups in advance.

**Guidelines for the trainer to implement:**

- Distribute the participants into two groups and give each group a flip chart paper and colored pens. Then, ask each group to discuss within each other and come up with a concept for right / rights
- Distribute participants into two groups and give each group a flip chart paper and colored pens. Then, ask each group to discuss and come up with a definition for human rights.





- Set 5 minutes for group discussions.
- Set 2.5 minutes to present the results of each of the two groups' work.
- Display the pre-prepared concept of right and then concept of human rights on flip chart paper within 5 minutes.

**Guiding questions for the trainer:**

- What is the concept of right / rights from your point of view?
- What is the definition of human rights from your point of view?



**Activity No. (3)**

**Activity name: Human rights principles / characteristics**

First day	First session
Activity time	30 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize the concepts, principles, importance, terminologies of human rights
Objectives of the training session	Recognize the importance of human rights
Main topic	Human rights concepts, principles, characteristics, significance, terminology(
Subtopics	Human rights principles / characteristics
Training method	Administrative contest
Tools used	Colorful cards

**Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:**

- Write on cards human rights principles so that each card contains a text of one principle as mentioned in the theoretical material, and then arrange the cards randomly. (These cards are written twice so that each principle has two cards)
- Write human rights characteristics on the cards so that each card contains the text of one characteristic as mentioned in the theoretical materials, and then arrange the cards randomly. (Again, these cards are written twice so that each characteristic has two cards (
- Make sure to randomly mix the set of cards of human rights principles with the set of cards of human rights characteristics.
- Prepare the topics transparencies of both human rights principles and human rights characteristics.

**Guidelines for the trainer to implement:**

- Write the title of the training topic on a flip chart.
- Distribute the participants into two groups and give each group cards with



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the headings of human rights principles and characteristics written randomly on them. Then, ask each group to discuss how to sort the cards under the following two headings: human rights principles, human rights characteristics.

- Set 5 minutes to discuss with the groups.
- Set 2.5 minutes to present the results of each group's work.
- Present the topics transparencies of human rights principles and human rights characteristics.

**Guiding questions for the trainer:**

- What are the principles of human rights?
- What are the characteristics of human rights?



**Activity No. (4)**

**Activity name:** Importance of human rights

First day	Second session
Activity time	20 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize the concepts, principles, importance, terminologies of human rights
Objectives of the training session	Understand the importance of human rights
Main topic	Human rights concepts, principles, characteristics, significance, terminologies
Subtopics	Importance of human rights
Training method	Presentation and speech
Tools used	Present the importance of human rights

**Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:**

- Prepare and present the importance of human rights.

**Guidelines for the trainer to implement:**

- Present the importance of human rights.



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## Activity No. (5)

**Activity name:** International Bill of Human Rights

First day	Second session
Activity time	70 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize the concepts, principles, importance, terminologies of human rights
Objectives of the training session	Understand the International Bill of Human Rights
Main topic	Human rights concepts, principles, significance, terminologies
Subtopics	International Bill of Human Rights
Training method	Group discussion + video presentation
Tools used	Video of human rights, presentation of International Bill of Human Rights.

### Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:

- Prepare the video of human rights.

### Guidelines for the trainer to implement:

- Ask participants: What are the components of the International Bill of Human Rights?
- Display the video.
- Present the International Bill of Human Rights.
- Summarize and conclude the topic.

### Guiding questions for the trainer:

- What is the International Bill of Human Rights?



**Activity No. (6)**

**Activity name:** Interdependence and integration of human rights

First day	Second session
Activity time	30 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize the concepts, principles, importance, terminologies of human rights
Objectives of the training session	Understand the interdependence and integration of human rights
Main topic	Human rights concepts, principles, significance, terminologies
Subtopics	Interdependence and integration of human rights
Training method	Working groups
Tools used	Colored pens - flip chart- presentation of the interdependence and integration of human rights

**Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:**

- Prepare the presentation of the interdependence and integration of human rights.

**Activity implementation procedures:**

- Distribute the participants into five working groups as follows: the first group=civil rights, the second group=political rights, the third group=cultural rights, the fourth group=economic rights, the fifth group=social rights.
- Distribute a flip chart paper and colored pens to each group.
- Ask the five groups to give examples of each right.
- Set 5 minutes for the groups’ work.
- Set 2 minutes to present the results of each group’s work.
- Present the interdependence and integration of human rights.



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**Activity No. (7)**

**Activity name: Human rights instruments**

<b>First day</b>	<b>Third session</b>
Activity time	80 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize the concepts, principles, importance, terminologies of human rights
Objectives of the training session	Recognize human rights instruments
Main topic	Human rights concepts, principles, significance, terminologies
Subtopics	Human rights instruments
Training method	Brainstorming + presentation and speech
Tools used	Presentation of human rights instruments

**Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:**

- Prepare the presentation of human rights instruments.

**Guidelines for the trainer to implement:**

- Ask a question about human rights instruments?
- Present human rights instruments, asking a question about human rights instruments.

**Guiding questions for the trainer:**

- What are human rights instruments?



**Activity No. (8)**

**Activity name: Human rights terminologies**

First day	Third session
Activity time	40 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize the concepts, principles, importance, terminologies of human rights
Objectives of the training session	Recognize human rights terminology
Main topic	Human rights concepts, principles, significance, terminologies
Subtopics	Human rights terminologies
Training method	Administrative match + presentation and speech
Tools used	Presentation of human rights terminologies

**Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:**

- Prepare cards with full terminologies according to the training materials. (Two separate cards for each terminology).
- Prepare the explanation of each term in a piece of paper without mentioning the term in it. (Two copies for each terminology).
- Prepare the presentation of human rights terminologies.

**Guidelines for the trainer to implement:**

- Divide the participants into two equal groups, taking gender into account.
- Distribute the cards of terminologies with the piece of papers that contain their explanations. Then, ask the participants to match each term with its explanation. The group that matches faster and correctly is the winning group. (The award is given according to the trainer’s opinion).
- Check the matches and correct them if necessary.
- Ask the two groups to present the outputs in a complementary manner: the first group presents the first term, the second group presents the second term, the first returns with the third, and the second with the fourth and so on ....
- Summarize the topic by presenting human rights terminologies.





### Activity No. (9)

**Activity name:** Summarize and review the previous day's topics

Second day	First session
Activity time	30 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize the concepts, terminologies of women's rights, violations and discrimination against women
Objectives of the training session	Recognize the concepts and terminologies of women's rights, violations and discrimination against women
Main topic	Women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Subtopics	Summarize and review the previous day's topics
Training method	Group discussion + presentation and speech
Tools used	Transparencies of the previous day

#### Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:

- Prepare transparencies of the previous day.

#### Guidelines for the trainer to implement:

- Start by asking the participants what topics were addressed in the previous day?
- Give an alarm that each participant who wants to answer should give the topic with explanation of what he/she understood from it.
- Give an alarm that each participant who wants to answer should mention only one topic to give the rest of the participant an opportunity.

#### Guiding questions for the trainer:

- What are the topics that were addressed in the previous day?



**Activity No. (10)**

**Activity name: Women’s rights**

<b>Second day</b>	<b>First Session</b>
Activity time	45 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and trends that enable them to understand women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize the concepts, terminologies of women’s rights, violations and discrimination against women
Objectives of the training session	Recognize the concepts, terminologies of women’s rights, violations and discrimination against women
Main topic	Women’s rights and discrimination against them (the concepts)
Subtopics	Women’s rights
Training method	Brainstorming + presentation and speech + group work
Tools used	Presentation of women’s rights + cards + flip chart + colored pens + wool yarns + scissors

**Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:**

- Prepare the presentation of women’s rights.
- Prepare a list of women’s rights written on an A4 paper.

**Guidelines for the trainer to implement:**

- Ask the participants (what are the rights of women / people)?
- Present women’s rights.
- Ask the participants to collectively design a women’s rights tree model using the available tools.

**Guiding questions for the trainer:**

- What are women’s rights?



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### Activity No. (11)

**Activity name:** Violations of women’s rights and discrimination against them

Second day	First session
Activity time	45 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize the concepts, terminologies of women’s rights, violations and discrimination against women
Objectives of the training session	Recognize the concepts, terminologies of women’s rights, violations and discrimination against women
Main topic	Women’s rights and discrimination against them (the concepts)
Subtopics	Violations of women’s rights and discrimination against them
Training method	Teamwork
Tools used	Cards + sticker + paper glue + colored pens

#### Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:

- Prepare two flip charts papers pasted horizontally next to each other, written on them (Violations of Women’s Rights) in bold as a title in the middle of the two papers.

#### Guidelines for the trainer to implement:

- Distribute colored cards (one card for each participant).
- Ask each participant to write one violation of any of women’s rights that were presented in the previous topic (activity No.10) and paste it on the two papers under the title “Violations of Women’s Rights”.
- Discusses them together.
- Summarize and conclude the topic.



**Activity No. (12)**

**Activity name:** Main contents of CEDAW and its Optional Protocol

<b>Second day</b>	<b>Second session</b>
Activity time	120 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international instruments and their legal mechanisms
Objectives of the training session	Recognize women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international instruments and their legal mechanisms
Main topic	Women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international instruments and their legal mechanisms
Subtopics	Main contents of CEDAW and its Optional Protocol
Training method	Working groups
Tools used	3 copies of CEDAW and its Optional Protocol + flip chart + colored pens

**Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:**

- Prepare 3 copies of CEDAW and its Optional Protocol.

**Guidelines for the trainer to implement:**

- Divide the participants into 3 groups.
- Distribute copies of the convention to the three groups and ask them to summarize its most important contents.
- Ask each group to write the summary on flip chart papers and present the group’s outcome to the others.
- Summarize and conclude the topic.



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### Activity No. (13)

**Activity name:** Main contents of the Beijing Declaration and Program of Action.

Second day	Third session
Activity time	120 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international instruments and their legal mechanisms
Objectives of the training session	Recognize women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international instruments and their legal mechanisms
Main topic	Women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international instruments and their legal mechanisms
Subtopics	Main contents of the Beijing Declaration and Program of Action
Training method	Working groups
Tools used	3 copies of the main contents of the Beijing Declaration and Program of Action

#### Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:

- Prepare 3 copies of the main contents of the Beijing Declaration and Program of Action.

#### Guidelines for the trainer to implement:

- Ask the participants to return to the same three previous groups.
- Distribute copies of the convention among the three groups and ask them to summarize its most important contents.
- Ask each group to write the summary on flip chart papers and present the group's outcome to the others.



**Activity No. (14)**

**Activity name:** Summarize and review the previous day

<b>Third day</b>	<b>First session</b>
Activity time	30 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize the concepts, terminologies of women’s rights, violations and discrimination against women
Objectives of the training session	Recognize the concepts, terminologies of women’s rights, violations and discrimination against women
Main topic	Women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international instruments and their legal mechanisms
Subtopics	Summarize and review the previous day’s topics
Training method	Group discussion + presentation and speech
Tools used	Transparencies of the previous day

**Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:**

- Prepare transparencies of the previous day

**Guidelines for the trainer to implement:**

- Start by asking the participants what are the topics that were addressed in the previous day?
- Each participant who wants to answer should discuss a topic with an explanation of what he\she understood from it.
- Each participant who wants to answer should mention only one topic to give the rest of the participants an opportunity.

**Guiding questions for the trainer:**

- What are the topics that were addressed in the previous day?



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**Activity No. (15)**

**Activity name:** Main contents of Resolution 1325

<b>Third day</b>	<b>Second session</b>
Activity time	90 minutes
Overall objective of the Unit	Provide the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms
Detailed objective of the Unit	Recognize women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international instruments and their legal mechanisms
Objectives of the training session	Recognize women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international instruments and their legal mechanisms
Main topic	Women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international instruments and their legal mechanisms
Subtopics	The main contents of the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1325 on women, peace and security
Training method	Group discussion + video + working groups
Tools used	Video of Resolution 1325 - 4 copies of Resolution 1325

**Guidelines for the trainer to prepare:**

- Prepare the video of Resolution 1325
- Prepare 4 copies of the text of Resolution 1325

**Guidelines for the trainer to implement:**

- Ask the participants: What is Resolution 1325? What are its components? What is its content?
- Display the video of Resolution 1325
- Distribute the participants into 4 groups and give each group a copy of Resolution 1325.
- Ask each group to extract materials for one theme only from the four decision themes: Participation Theme Group, Prevention Theme Group, Protection Theme Group, Relief and Early Recovery Group. Then each group



presents its own outputs.

**Guiding questions for the trainer:**

- What is Resolution 1325? What are its components ?What is its content?





### Activity No. (16)

**Activity Name:** Decisions supplementing Resolution 1325

Day	Third	Session	Second
Activity time	120 Minutes		
The overall goal of the unit	Providing the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand the rights of women in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms.		
The detailed goal of the unit	Recognizing women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international charters and their legal mechanism		
The objectives of the training session	Recognizing women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international charters and their legal mechanisms		
Main topic	Women's rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of international charters and their legal mechanisms		
Subtopics	Decisions supplementing Resolution 1325 A summary of the relationship of Resolution 1325 to the following decisions		
Training method	Presentation		
Used equipment	Presenting the decision supplementing Resolution 1325, presenting a summary of the relationship of Resolution 1325 to the following decisions		

#### Instructions for the trainer to prepare:

- Prepare the presentation of the decisions supplementing Resolution 1325.
- Prepare a summary presentation of the relationship of Resolution 1325 to the following decisions.

#### Guidelines for the Trainer to implement:

- Trainer introduces the decisions supplementing Resolution 1325
- The trainer presents a summary of the relationship of Resolution 1325 to the following resolutions

#### Guiding Questions for the trainer:

No questions.



**Activity No. (17)**

**Activity Name:** Articles on women in the new draft constitution

Day	Second	Session	Third
Activity time	50 Minutes		
The overall goal of the unit	Providing the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand the rights of women in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms.		
The detailed goal of the unit	Recognizing women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of national charters and their legal mechanisms		
The objectives of the training session	Recognizing women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of national charters and their legal mechanisms		
Main topic	Women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of national charters and their legal mechanisms		
Subtopics	Articles on women in the new draft constitution (National Dialogue Document(		
Training method	Working groups		
Used equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparing 3 copies of the new draft constitution (National Dialogue Document (</li> <li>• Flipchart, colored pens</li> </ul>		

**Instructions for the trainer to prepare:**

- Preparing 3 copies of the new draft constitution (National Dialogue Document)
- Flip chart, colored pens

**Guidelines for the Trainer to implement:**

- Trainer asks the Participants :What do they know about the outputs of National Dialogue Document?
- After discussion, Trainer divides the participant into two group; one group is concerned with the articles of women’s rights, and the second group is concerned with the articles of elimination of discrimination. Each group gets a copy of the new draft constitution (Document National Dialogue).
- Each group is required to extract articles on women, and then present its own outputs.
- The trainer asks each group to write it on a flipchart and then display it.



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- At the end of the presentations, Trainer summarizes and concludes the subject.

**Guiding questions for the trainer:**

No questions.



**Activity No. (18)**

**Activity Name:** Articles on women in National Dialogue Document

Day	Second	Session	Third
Activity time	70 Minutes		
The overall goal of the unit	Providing the participants with knowledge, skills and tools that enable them to understand the rights of women in the context of peace and security within the framework of international conventions and their legal mechanisms.		
The detailed goal of the unit	Recognizing women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of national charters and their legal mechanisms		
The objectives of the training session	Recognizing women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of national charters and their legal mechanisms		
Main topic	Women’s rights in the context of peace and security within the framework of national charters and their legal mechanisms		
Subtopics	Articles on women in National Dialogue Document		
Training method	Working groups		
Used equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare 3 copies of the National Dialogue Document</li> <li>• Flipchart, colored pens</li> </ul>		

**Instructions for the trainer to prepare:**

- Prepare 3 copies of National Dialogue Document
- Flip chart, colored pens

**Guidelines for the Trainer to implement:**

- Trainer asks the Participants :What do they know about the outputs of National Dialogue Document?
- After discussion, Trainer divides the participants into 3 groups, each of which is concerned with the outputs of a number of groups (rights, freedoms, state building, good governance, independence of bodies, development, Saada issue, etc.), and each group is given a copy for the outcomes of National Dialogue Conference (National Dialogue Document).
- Each group is required to extract articles on women, and then present its own outputs.
- The trainer asks each group to write it on a flipchart and then display it.
- At the end of the presentations, Trainer summarizes and concludes the subject.



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# Trainee Manual

## The scientific material



Training Program for Building Gender-Sensitive Peace



1998

Training Kit (2)  
Peace-building and  
Human/Women's Rights



## Introduction

Discrimination against women is the main obstacle to achieving gender equality, this discrimination that is rooted in and reproduced through gender-based violence, that is, violence against women because they are women, and it is one of the most widespread forms of discrimination against women and constitutes the worst and most common violations of human rights. Therefore, the United Nations has worked through the International Bill of Human Rights to affirm the principles of gender equality and the right of every human being to enjoy rights and freedoms without discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of sex. The United Nations has also worked on translating this principle through a number of conventions on women's issues, including:

1. The Convention on the Political Rights of Women in 1952.
2. The International Convention on the Nationality of Married Women in 1957 .
3. Agreement on marital consent and the minimum age for marriage in 1962.

Despite these agreements, women's rights are still subject to many violations, and the United Nations tries to approach these rights with the development of women's rights concepts, stemming from the concept of gender equality through to the goal of eliminating all discrimination against women to combat violence against women. Thus, the Universal Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was drafted in 1967, which declared the existence of a great deal of discrimination against women, but it remained a non-binding declaration and did not place states in front of enforceable obligations, since it did not take the form of a convention. This made it necessary to prepare an agreement that would make the declaration a binding force for nations to adhere to and accept; Thus originated the well-known Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women By the Copenhagen Convention or the Bill of Women's Rights, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 18, 1979, and entered into force on 3-9-1981 after receiving the necessary twenty ratifications to become part of international human rights law.

Resolution 1325 is considered the first resolution of the United Nations that targets the situation of women, and the consequent impact of wars and disputes on women's lives. The resolution is also of great importance for



making progress in terms of gender, analyzing situations in accordance to gender, and applying this understanding to all aspects of life. The resolution considers women as actors with full eligibility for rights and no affiliations to parties engaged in conflict. The role of women is highlighted in the peace process as are her other roles in times of war, the resolution considers women participants in the peace process, and without them there is a shortage that leads eventually to renewed conflicts; women's issues and justice in dealing with women should be a basic condition in a moving operation from stages of war into stages of sustainable peace.

First: A conceptual introduction to the rights of women within the international conventions

Human rights: concepts, principles, characteristics, importance, terminology

The concept of rights

In general, rights are defined as an interest entitling an individual, legal or any other entity. Something is considered a right only when Sharia, religion, law, order, custom, legislation, agreements and charters approve it. In our context, therefore, a right refers to interests and benefits decided by legislators to be enjoyed by its owner, including its advantages.

**In contrast, rights are** commitments and duties which are obligated to an entity. Normally, a right is decided upon and confirmed legitimately, by law, order, universal declaration, or agreements (bilateral, international, or charters between countries).

**The concept of human rights**

- The concept of human rights is directed towards the set of rights that affirm a person as a human being so that he/she may not be stripped of them for any reason regardless of discrimination such as bias against religion, language, color, origin, race and sex.

Defining human rights and identifying them, their origins and inception, is closely associated with their legal value.

- **Human rights were defined in one of the United Nations bulletins as:** "Rights that are related in their nature, without which it is not possible for others to aid human life. They are the rights that guarantee us the full potential of developing and exploiting the qualities of human beings that we have endowed with intelligence, talents, and conscience in order to satisfy



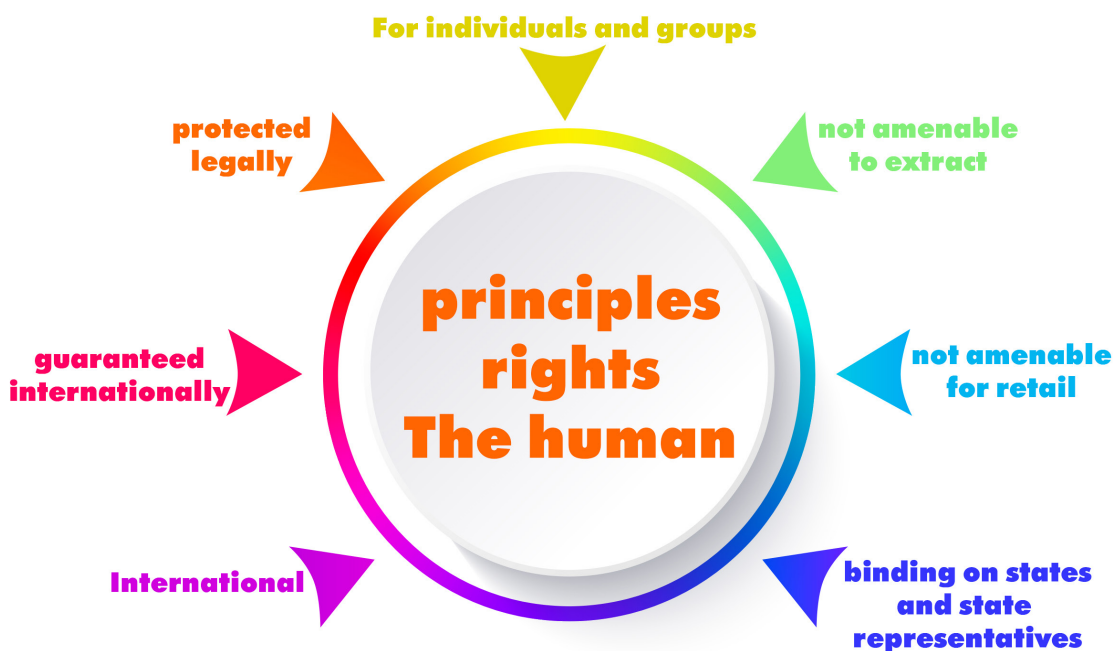


our spiritual and non-spiritual needs, and they are based on the continuous human aspiration for a life characterized by (respecting and protecting the inherent dignity of every human being and his worth)”. This excerpt is from the collection of international human rights charters and all laws and texts issued by the United Nations and its agencies.

- The common concept today among various countries of human rights, in addition to the jurisprudential definitions, is that basic human rights are a restriction upon a state’s powers. If the state has all the power, the means to carry out actions, and follow-ups against individuals, people only have these rights and these freedoms to stand up to the authority. The international human rights law has been, through various mechanisms, intervening to guarantee these rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued in 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly touched on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the right to freedom of movement, etc.

**Human rights principles / characteristics**

**Human rights principles :**



## Human Rights Principles Figure1

Human rights depend on a set of general principles that determine the conduct of their work in accordance with obligations and legislation issued by international human rights laws, which bind governments to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights. The general framework of human rights principles includes the following:

- **Universal and non-transferable** :The most distinguishing feature of human rights is its universality, which obliges all states to implement and protect human rights regardless of their political, economic, and cultural systems, and the state’s consent is reflected through ratification of human rights treaties. Some basic human rights are protected by international laws that transcend borders and civilizations, while the principle of non-transferability means that they should not be withdrawn except for special cases.
- **Interrelated and indivisible** :All human rights are considered a complete and interconnected package, and they may not be divided, whether they are political or civil rights, individual or collective rights, and the intention of this principle is that each right facilitates the process of advancing the other, and by the same principle, denying one of the rights will adversely affect the rest.
- **Equality without discrimination**: Everyone is entitled to enjoy all rights equally with others without borders, regardless of a person’s shape, color, or affiliations and culture, and everyone is entitled to enjoy human rights without any distinction stemming from sexual differences between men and women, or ethnic differences.
- **Human rights are rights and obligations** :Human rights represent rights and obligations for human beings, and states bear the responsibility of implementing rights according to agreements that they have signed, and are obligated by international law to respect and protect. This includes a state’s non-interference with a person’s right to enjoy human rights, and limits states from narrowing the scope of these rights. The results are the protection of individuals and groups from violations they may be exposed to, and taking measures to facilitate the enjoyment of each individual’s rights.



## Human rights characteristics

Human rights are distinguished by a number of characteristics listed below-

1. They are rights that have no financial value, which takes them out of transactional circles. It is not correct to transfer rights to others by assigning them or disposing of them.

.2 Human rights are closely related to the personality of human beings, are linked to a person's existence and accompany people throughout their lives.

.3 They are rights that do not fall under the statute of limitations. The failure to use these rights, in any period of time, does not prevent a person from exercising them whenever they wish to do so.

.4 They are absolute rights, and whoever has decided to, may invoke them in any situation.

.5 These rights do not transfer to others, neither by assignment nor by inheritance, and they end with the death of each person.

.6 Human rights are based on the idea of a comprehensive equality that does not recognize any form of subjective distinction.

Nevertheless, it is noticed that recognizing and guaranteeing human rights does not mean that these are absolute and boundless rights, but rather that they must be organized to maintain public order, until the practice of human rights itself is possible and practical. Organization does not contradict rights and does not violate them, it offers it the possibility of a realistic framework, and without this organization, interpretations may become chaotic. This does not preclude the existence of a set of rights that by their nature deviate from the organization, given that they express individual positions that are considered to be the individual's peculiarities, and which people are not born with, i.e. social impacts.

### The importance of human rights:

Human rights are considered universal standards that guarantee all persons in the world the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living. These standards are characterized by fairness, equality, non-division or discrimination, as well as their comprehensiveness in all aspects of human life, and the importance of these rights lies in their representation of the essence of human dignity. Rights help to enable human beings to develop and use their human qualities, mental abilities, and innate talents, to enjoy the full rights



that have been attributed to them by law, or to benefit from the decisions issued against them.

From a social point of view, human rights enable society to realize the moral idea of justice and honesty in relations between people, and lead to building an environment that every person deserves, while providing a suitable environment for people to be able to pursue their goals and aspirations, and working to achieve them in order to achieve fulfillment. Human rights also provide a democratic environment in which every person enjoys equal opportunities to be able to build a life they are worthy of and appropriate to their choices, in addition to providing the opportunity for people to communicate with groups that share their goals, giving people opportunities to express their opinions without being subjected to psychological or physical abuse from those who have power in society, thus pushing individuals to develop rationally.

### The International Bill of Human Rights

Consists of five basic documents:

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.
2. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted in 1966, and enacted in 1976.
3. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted in 1966, and enacted in 1976.
4. The First Optional Protocol for the submission of individual complaints was adopted in 1966 and entered into force in 1976.
5. The Second Optional Protocol to abolish the death penalty was adopted in 1989 and entered into force in 1991.

### Interdependence and integration of human rights:

All human rights are considered a complete and interconnected package, and they may not be divided, whether they are political or civil rights, individual or collective rights, and the intention of this principle is that one of the rights facilitates the process of advancing the other, and by the same principle, denying one of the rights will adversely affect the rest.

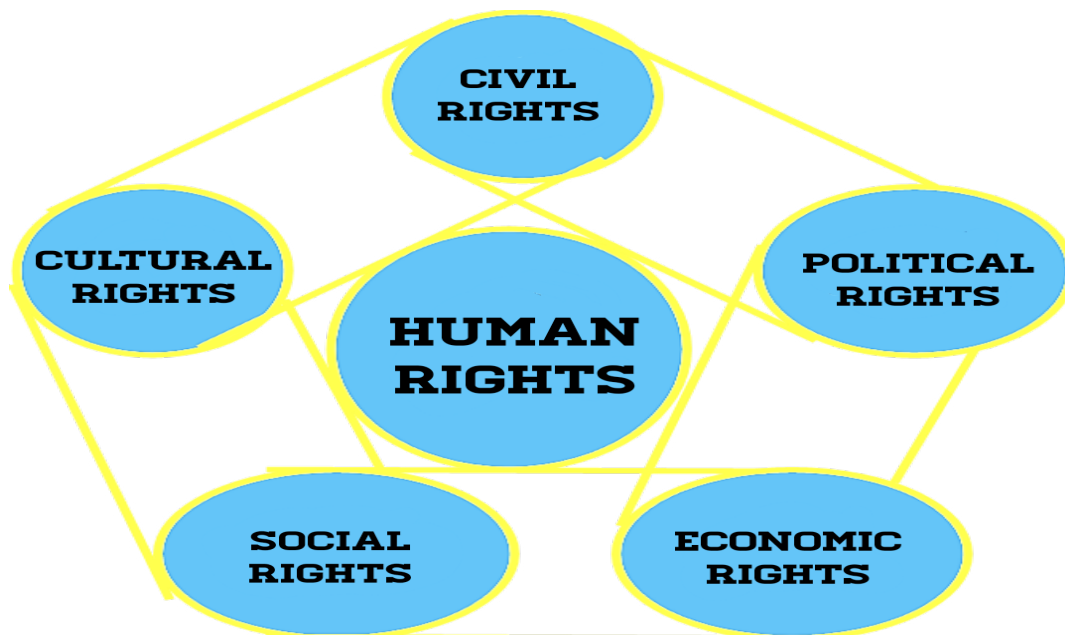
The categories of human rights are as follows:

- **Civil rights** : Including the person's right to equal treatment like other



members of society, such as the right of life, expression of opinion, property, and the practice of worship

- **Political rights** : Such as the right to vote, freedom of expression, access to information, formation and joining of parties, enjoyment of personal or country independence, political rights including candidacy or appointment.
- **Economic rights** : Such as the right to work, access to public employment, participation in economic activities and reaping their profits, lack of exploitation, a suitable work environment, and forming unions and striking.
- **Social rights** : Such as the right to social security, housing, education, decent living, health care, social welfare, and a clean environment.
- **Cultural rights** : Freedom of belief, use of private language, preservation of cultural heritage, practice of cultural activities, and creative expression and use thereof.



## The Interdependence and Integration of Human Rights Figure2

### Human Rights Charters:

#### 1. Subject-based agreements

- 1.1 The Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide
- 1.2 The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- 1.3 The Convention Against Torture

#### 2. Agreements based on groups / individuals

- 1.1 The Convention on Refugee Rights
- 1.2 The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- 1.3 The Convention on the Rights of the Child
- 1.4 The Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers

### Human Rights Terminology

#### The Declaration:

✳ An international text that includes the basic principles related to a specific topic.

✳ The declaration is issued unanimously either at the conclusion of an international

conference on a specific topic or by the United Nations General Assembly.

✳ The declaration has no obligatory power, but rather a moral and ethical force.

✳ In some cases, it represents the first step in reaching an agreement and then a protocol

(preventing all forms of discrimination against women).



### Agreement, Treaty, Charter and Covenant:

- \* International texts, bilateral or multilateral (regional or international)
- \* It includes a set of rights and obligations that states must respect and implement after ratification.

- \* Examples of international conventions are the Convention on the Prevention of All

Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

### Protocol :

- \* A special type of agreement that is subject to the same authentication rules and aims

to activate the provisions of the agreement that preceded it and which are related to

the same subject.

- \* The protocol aims to activate the rights protection mechanisms approved by the

agreement.

- \* An example of this is the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of

All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1999.

### Recommendation:

- \* In international law: an international text that, in principle, does not have binding

force for member states and does not lead to any obligation, it only provides guidance

and suggests priorities for action.



## Stages of countries joining international conventions:

✳️ Signature: The declaration of initial approval to abide by the agreements and

covenants that have been adopted by the United Nations. It is a declaration of intent

and has no legal effect.

✳️ Accession: An act that comes after the entry into force of the agreement, which is the

state's expressing of its consent to become a party to an agreement that has been

negotiated and signed; like signature it has no legal effect .

✳️ Ratification: The state's approval of a treaty or agreement through the legislative or

executive bodies that are entrusted with this task according to the provisions of the

constitution, and the agreement becomes binding on the state 30 days after depositing

the charter of accession.

✳️ Reservation: Article 2 / A of the Vienna Convention on the Law of International

Treaties of 1969 defined it as: "A unilateral declaration, whatever its wording or

designation, made by a state or international organization upon its signature, official

confirmation, acceptance, approval, or accession. It aims to exclude or modify the

legal effect of some provisions of the treaty in its activity to that state or

organization.





## Second :Women’s Rights and Discrimination against Women (The Concepts)

### Women’s Rights

In order to know the concept of women’s rights, we must first understand the meaning of human beings, then the meaning of women, and finally what these rights are in international laws and treaties.

✧ **Man:** Man is known, but scholars define him differently when observing him from a specific discipline, in light of a specific goal, or through a narrow lens. Some prioritize man’s ability to think and speak, to them, man is a creature who is distinguished by language, while others view man as a machine of production.

✧ **As for human beings,** in fact and reality, they are members of the human race, or to people of the book, humans are represented by: Adam and Eve, and their subsequent generations and reproductions, consisting of body and soul, without regard to the difference and variation in all other symptoms, regardless of whether humans are male or female, old or young, rich or poor and regardless of the color of a person’s skin, as long as they were born with the instincts that God created. **Therefore, humans are:** the father, the mother, the son, the daughter, the grandfather, the grandson and the husband, the newborn and the fetus, the insane and the sane, the young man and the child, the elderly and the teenager, and everyone who walks on two human legs.

✧ **Women:** Nature, competence, assignments, and responsibilities, but first and foremost a woman is a human being, despite those who tried to rob her of this eternal innate quality, which is the gender corresponding to a man, because man is male and female and definitely share most of the genetic properties and characteristics that God created them.

Sharia texts state explicitly and clearly that the nature of a woman is completely connected to the nature of a man. The Almighty said: (and created from it its mate) (means from its gender), and we can see that the verse first began with a human being and then separated him into two types, “male and female”.



## The History of Women’s Rights through the Ages

### First: the position of women in ancient times:

#### Women in China:

Women used to occupy low positions in society. An the upper-class woman in China documented the position of women in a letter. This letter said, “We, women occupy the last place in the human race, and it must be our share of the most despicable deeds, and from their songs and the pain of the miserable fortune of a woman, there is nothing in the whole world less valuable than her. The males stand leaning on the doors as if they were a machine that fell from heaven. As for the girl, no one is pleased with her birth, and if she grows up, she hides in her room, afraid to look into a person’s face, and no one will cry for her if she disappears from her home”.

#### Women in India:

In India, the myths of Manu say, “When women were created, the love of bedding, chairs, adornments, unclean desires, anger, dishonor, and misconduct were imposed on them. Women are impure like falsehood itself, and these are fixed rules”.

In Manu law: The faithful wife should serve her master—her husband—as if he were a god. “The woman has to be patient and does not hurt her husband even if he was devoid of virtues. She would address her husband in reverence, saying: My lord... and sometimes: My God... and she has to walk behind him a distance, and her husband hardly talk to her... and she did not eat with him, but rather ate what was left after him”.

#### In the Hindu community:

Marriage customs among the ancient Indians paints a worse picture. Prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a father could sell his daughter, which meant she could not inherit from her husband because she was his property, nor her son because she was acquired by his father, nor her father because she is a piece of his property and is offered for sale under the name of marriage.

#### The Sati Practice:

The Sati or Suttee practice was a historic Hindi funeral custom where a wife whose husband died would immolate her body on her husband’s funeral pyre. It is unknown how common this practice was prior to its criminalization



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in various legal acts passed from 1856-1987. It is speculated that women who did not engage in this practice, were humiliated, making death easier and more comfortable than living.

### In the Greek community:

The wise Socrates said: “The existence of women is the greatest source of crisis and the world.”

“The woman is like a poisoned tree, its appearance is beautiful, but when the birds eat it, they die instantly”.

### Women in Greek Civilization:

The ethnic Greeks used to look at women as belongings and perhaps offered them for sale in markets, this was one of a husband’s rights over his wife.

Moreover women could not inherit, and in the eyes of the law, were under the complete authority of their husbands, and on this basis, men could deprive women of their human rights. The ancient Greeks believed that calamities and failures to obtain what they required came from the wrath of their gods, therefore when any calamity happened in society, disappointment, or failure came, they offered daughters as an offering to their gods. History tells us that when a dispute occurred between Greece and Troy, rulers demanded that soldiers and military supplies travel to Troy, so they prepared their forces and warships, but the weather did not help the movement of ships, and they stayed on the coast waiting for three months. There was no wind, and eventually, the soldiers were fed up. They told their story to the head of the church and asked him to address the crisis. He advised that they sacrifice the daughter of Agamemnon, the Emperor of Greece, as an offering to the gods. just as the Lao from Greece allowed a man to marry however many wives he wanted. As for the Spartan sect of Greece, they forbade men from polygamy, but they allowed women to marry multiple husbands, so the Greek women of this sect practiced this habit freely.

Although this act is a form of degeneration and transgression, because it contravenes the wisdom of marriage and its original purpose is reproduction, while this type of marital arrangement falls into the problems of lineage, which leads to corruption in society.

### Women in Roman Civilization:

Woman in the view of the Roman communities played similar roles to wom-



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en in ancient Greek communities. Ancient Romans believed that women were tools of seduction, deception, and the corruption of men’s hearts. They looked at women with humiliation and contempt, and imposed various punishments on women that are unconscionable.

Although polygamy was illegal in Roman tradition, adultery was common in practice. It is rumored that Valentinian I, one of the Roman emperors, issued a royal decision permitting polygamy. There is no trace of this edict, but Socrates Scholasticus wrote of it in *Historia Ecclesiastica*, IV. 31. Aside from this isolated reference, legal documents describe Roman marriages as strictly monogamous.

Roman law and tradition granted autocratic authority to the oldest living male in a household, this power was known as *pater familias*. This legal precedent ensured that men held property and had legal, political, religious and social advantages. In the early Roman Republic, one form of marriage, marriage *cum manu*, gave a husband legal control over his wife upon their wedding. This was not popular in the late Roman Republic, when it was more common for women’s legal rights to remain with her father. Throughout Roman civilization, most women had the same legal standing and rights as children.

#### The women in the Persian Civilization:

Women in ancient Persia also were treated with discrimination, because the Zoroastrian religion is patriarchal. Zoroastrians did not allow women in the clergy and relegated women to subordinate roles under the authority of a male guardian. Women were granted legal rights, including access to inheritance, the right to enter contractual agreements and commercial transactions and they were also held responsible for violations of the law. Arranged marriages were common, but women could choose not to marry the husband that her father recommended. If a young woman chose not to marry the man selected by her father, she could not legally be disowned, but her inheritance could be reduced. Polygamy and incestuous marriages were allowed, and in fact encouraged by Zoroastrian priests who thought it strengthened bloodlines. These practices were common among the upper class but not lower class people (for financial and not moral reasons).

#### Arab Women pre-Islam:

As for Arabs pre-Islam (Jahiliyyah), women were considered part of a household’s wealth. This meant that widows were inherited by her husband’s first-



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born son. This unjust custom was common particularly among Yemeni tribes who lived with the families of Israelis and Sabians, and polygamy was common in all Arab tribes without a limit to the number of wives.

In general, the position of women in the Arab societies before Islam was subpar, and on this subject, Omar bin Al-Khattab, may God be pleased with him, said: “By God we were in the Jahiliyyah, we did not consider women anything, until the Holy Quran mentioned them”. He explained the degeneration and humiliation of woman in Jahiliyyah, and the high stature of women in Islam and its wise principles.

## **Second: The Status of Women in the Monotheistic Religions:**

### **In Judaism:**

The Torah uses language which describes a woman who is menstruating as unclean and in need of separation rituals due to impurity. In practice, this meant that many menstruating women were not allowed to leave their houses. If a menstruating woman touched food, clothing, humans, or animals, these items or people would also become unclean. This belief is still upheld in orthodox and conservative communities, but reform or liberal denominations have largely rejected these practices. There are also several examples of misogynist language in the Torah.

For example: “The sin appeared on the part of the woman, and it was the woman who required our death...”.

Although there is much to admire in the Judaic religion, Bedouin Jewish customs made it clear that some Judaic sects believed that girls were inferior to boys. They relegated girls to the level of servants, and daughters did not inherit with her brothers.

### **In Christianity:**

In Book of Ecclesiasticus, an accepted Catholic Old Testament canon, it is said that “Sin began with a woman, and we must all die because of her” (2:23-24). Many leadership roles in the church are prohibited to women, although there are examples of female saints. Throughout the religious texts, men were placed in positions of authority in marriage, society, and government. In the New Testament, women are listed as participants in private and public conversations, which implies participation and decision-making in society.



### The status of women in Islam:

Talking about the status of women in Islam is a significant priority, because Islamic society is based on families, it is made up of them, and women represent the roots of families, as family members are raised by her hands, and receive their principles from her. So women are the focus of Islamic societies, the pillar of its construction, and the foundation beneath its pillars. Without women society will never be, rather it is not imaginable that a society would emerge without women. Women play the role of building society, and raising the community members so that each of them will do their best to improve society.

Explaining the status of women in Islam is important, each surah and verse in the Holy Quran mentions women, either through exhortation, learning from women, or with man's sharing of rulings and directions regarding women. God Almighty made a surah for women in the Holy Quran, and it is one of the longest surah of the Holy Quran. In the Sunnah of the Messenger of God, peace be upon him, unlimited hadiths are included about women, as an instruction, guidance, and an indication of women's status, and so on.

In the great collections of Islam, which are the books of hadith, special chapters are devoted to women. One of the most famous of them is *The Ten Women Book* written by Al-Nasa'i, in which 403 hadiths were presented printed in a volume. This book includes the memories of collected hadith narrated by women, such as: the narratives of the Mothers of the Believers, and the narrative of Aisha, may God be pleased with them.

If you read all books of Islamic jurisprudence you will find an entire section, from the five sections of the books of jurisprudence, under which books and chapters are titled (Marriage) in which all the rulings and rights pertaining to women are mentioned. There are other women's rights mentioned in the other sections of these books—or of shared rights with men.

Many scholars, may God have mercy on them, have devoted books to women, and among the old Women's Literature books are printed by Imam Abd Al-Malik bin Habib (who died in the year 238 AH).

Talking about the rights of women in Islam is very important, because it is the most prominent aspect in all of a woman's affairs. Also, these texts show us the greatness of the roles women assumed in Islam. Talking about women in Islam is a beautiful subject. Especially in this time, there was great discussion about rights, and when we say: "women's rights," we mean: rights that God



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Almighty has given them, and rights that God orders communities to give to women. Those rights no one is allowed to transgress, because they are proven, obligatory, and no one could deny them.

God Almighty is honest when he says; “O mankind! Be dutiful to your Lord, who created you from a single person (Adam), and from him He created his wife, (Eve), and from them both He created many men and women...”

### **Women’s rights in international treaties**

A serious debate prevailed over the issue of separating women’s rights from universally recognized human rights, especially since women benefit from these rights as men do. As Dr. Mohammed Alwan said: “Equality in the rights recognized is the basic principle that governs the use of international human rights law. Where the approach to protecting women in international law was not based in its beginnings on the principle of equality, but rather was a protectionist approach.” The International Labor Organization took such an approach when it adopted in 1919 two conventions on the rights of women.

As for the United Nations Charter, it has shown special attention to women’s rights in its various texts which affirm in their entirety the equality and non-discrimination between a woman and a man. In 1952, the United Nations adopted a convention on women’s political rights, which granted women full political capacity in all political rights. This included voting and nomination in various elections. In 1967 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a declaration to eliminate discrimination against women, and as a result, efforts to protect women’s advanced, concluding in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women CEDAW in 1979. International law moved in the field of women’s rights, identifying women as entities in need of special protection. The protection of women was characterized in international human rights law by organizing around two issues: violence against women and the trafficking and exploitation of women, both sexually and economically.



The following are eight generally recognized economic, social and cultural rights that serve as the basic framework for the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women - CEDAW:

✓ **Non-discrimination and equality**

Articles 2 (2) and 3 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and Articles (2, 3, 4 and 5) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women—CEDAW. States should:

- \* Refrain from discriminating against women, or against certain groups of women, whether in law or in practice.
- \* Ensure equality between males and females in the right to enjoy all economic, social and cultural rights.
- \* Non-discrimination in law alone is not sufficient for the state to fulfill this obligation. States should also take appropriate legislative measures, and change or abolish existing laws, customs, and practices to prevent discrimination against women, in both public and private life.
- \* Take special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women, including steps aimed at changing social, cultural and familial behavioral patterns.

✓ **The right to work**

Articles 6, 7, 8, and 10 (3) of the International Covenant, and Articles 5 (a), 6, 11, and 14 (a) of CEDAW. “The right to work guarantees working women the possibility to earn their livelihood with work they freely choose, and safe and healthy working conditions that ensure safety and health and do not degrade their human dignity. Likewise, the right to a fair wage that guarantees them and their families a decent life.”

Likewise, there should be no discrimination against women on any basis, whether in employment or promotion, including discrimination based on stereotypical roles of men and women. Equal work should be of equal pay, and employers should grant their female workers periodic leave with pay. The right to work also includes the right to form associations with others and negotiate for better working conditions, the right to join trade unions of their choice, and the right to strike provided that it is exercised in accordance with





the laws of the country concerned. Forced labor and human trafficking are prohibited under international law and are gross violations of human rights. States undertake to ensure that child labor under a certain age is prohibited, and in circumstances where girls are forced to work, they should be provided with additional protection.

✓ **The right to social security, including social insurance**

Articles 9, 10 (2), and 11 (1) of the International Covenant, and 11 (1, e), 11 (2), and 14 (2, c) of the CEDAW Convention: States must guarantee the right of all persons to social insurance including social security, ensuring that all people have access to the minimum level of goods and services required to lead a decent life. The state shall provide protection to everyone within its jurisdiction without any discrimination from:

(A) Deprivation of work income due to illness, disability, maternity, work injury, unemployment, old age, or the death of a family member.

(B) Expensive health care.

(C) Insufficient income to support the family, especially for children and adults who cannot afford it.” Likewise, special attention must be given to increasing the access of disadvantaged and marginalized groups to social security benefits, such as elderly women and workers in the private sector;

States must also guarantee equality between men and women of compulsory retirement age. Women receive equal benefits in public and private pension plans. It also guarantees women adequate maternity leave. It also guarantees men sufficient parental leave and leave for parents, both men and women and makes available maternity leave, social insurance, and childcare facilities for female workers in the private and public sectors.

✓ **The right to food**

Article 11 of the International Covenant, and Articles 14 (g), (h) and 16 (h) of CEDAW. “The right to food is an essential element for living a dignified life, and vital to the realization of many other rights, such as the right to life, health, and education. It is not limited to consuming a specific portion of calories and the necessary nutrients in one’s diet, but also means that everyone is entitled to the physical and economic capacity to obtain food or the means to produce it at all times. States should also prevent discrimination in access to food or the sources of its production. The State guarantees that women



have the right to own, use, or manage housing, land, and property, on an equal basis with men and obtain what they can to do so. The state guarantees them access to the means to produce food or the right to manage it, and to work effectively to address the customary practices according to which women do not eat until men are completely satisfied or receive fewer food rations.”

✓ **The right to housing**

Article 11 (1) of the International Covenant, Article 14 (h), and 16 (h) of CEDAW. “The right to housing must be understood as encompassing all the elements that must be met in house and necessary to lead a decent life. The elements are safety from external or domestic threats, a healthy living environment, ensuring the period of occupation, affordability, suitability for housing, access to housing, culturally appropriate, the availability of basic services in housing, and the freedom of the individual to choose the location of his/her residence.” Governments must establish national policies that guarantee this right to all their citizens.

A forced eviction is a clear violation of the right to adequate housing. “States themselves should refrain from carrying out forced evictions and ensure that the law is applied to their workers who order its implementation or to any third party who carried it out.” If forced evictions are to be carried out, they must take place in conformity with international human rights law, and must not result in the displacement of persons. Nor should anyone be deprived of any form of housing, even in times of economic crisis.

✓ **The right to water and sanitation**

Articles 11 and 12 of the International Covenant, and Article 14 (h) of CEDAW. “The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that the right to water is an indispensable component for living a decent human life, and a prerequisite for realizing other human rights. States, among other obligations, shall guarantee the right to access water, water facilities and services on the basis of equality and non-discrimination, especially for deprived or marginalized groups, and ensuring that women are protected from threats while actually using water. The right to water requires that everyone have access to an adequate share of drinking water for personal and domestic uses. Fully enjoying this right means access to affordable, clean and virtually accessible water. Since women are often excluded during policy-making and decision-making about water, states parties shall ensure their



participation. States shall also ensure that the allocation of water resources, and investments in water, aim to facilitate access to water for all members of society. States shall also ensure that policies and guarantees related to the right to water are set in a manner that takes into account the varying burden that women bear in fetching water and using it in household chores. States shall guarantee and to ensure that women and girls have access to adequate, safe and clean sanitation facilities in schools and in public facilities supervised by the state.”

✓ **The right to education**

Articles 13 and 14 of the International Covenant, and Articles 5, 10, 11 (c) and 14 (2) (d) of CEDAW. “Education in itself is an end and a means as well, both for the growth of the individual and for society as a whole. It is the key to full participation in society, economically, socially, culturally, civic and politically. The right to education includes two broad components: the promotion of universal access to education on the basis of equality and non-discrimination, and the freedom to choose the type and content of education, which must be available, accessible, acceptable, and adaptable. Access to primary education is the lowest basic obligation, and universal primary education should be compulsory and free for boys and girls. States shall implement temporary special measures to ensure de facto equality for girls and in all educational contexts, including higher education. States shall put in place legislation and policies that guarantee equality between boys and girls in criteria for enrollment at all levels of education. States parties shall also ensure, especially through information and awareness-raising campaigns, that families stop preference for boys over girls from among their children in enrollment in school, and for school curricula to reinforce the principles of equality and non-discrimination. States Parties must create positive conditions to ensure safety Children, especially girls, on their way to and from school and while they are at it. Also, educational systems and policies must take into account the intersectional discrimination that affects young girls, such as disability, displacement or citizenship status. States must also provide vocational education, adult education and lifelong learning that are indispensable for women to enjoy their human rights, as well as to ensure de facto equality on the ground.”



✓ **The right to the enjoyment of the highest standard of physical and mental health**

Articles 11 and 12 of the International Covenant, and Articles 12 and 14 (b) of CEDAW. “The right to health is related to the inherent right of every person to live in dignity. Persons are guaranteed to enjoy the best available health care, but it is not limited to that.” The right to health is closely related to and depends on the realization of other rights recognized by the International Bill of Rights, including the right to Food, housing, work, education, human dignity, life, non-discrimination, equality, prevention of torture, privacy, the right to information, freedom of association, freedom of assembly, and freedom of movement.”

Safe and secure housing, a clean environment, safety from harmful traditional practices, adequate nutrition, and access to accurate and easy information on sexual and reproductive health are also foundations of a healthy life. The right to health also guarantees women control over their bodies and their health. States parties shall eliminate discrimination against women in accessing health care services, throughout the life cycle, especially in the fields of family planning, pregnancy, childbirth, and during the postpartum period. “Societal factors have a great influence on the health status of women, therefore, special attention must be paid to the rights and health needs of women from the most vulnerable and deprived groups, such as migrant, refugee and displaced women, girls, elderly women, women working in prostitution, indigenous women and women with physical or intellectual disabilities.” States shall also provide health care for all of the highest level of availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality, and on the basis of non-discrimination.

✓ **Cultural rights**

Article 15 of the International Covenant, Articles 10 (g), 13 (c), and 14-2 (f) of CEDAW. “Women have the right to determine their identity, choose their own religion, and determine their own political beliefs; education plays an important role in promoting cultural pluralism and creating tolerance between multiple sects; and governments shall recognize and protect the cultural plurality of their citizens. Entrenched barriers and other obstacles, such as barriers based on religious or cultural traditions, that prevent women from fully participating in cultural life, scientific study, and scientific research, and direct scientific research resources related to women’s health needs must be overcome. Women should enjoy equal opportunities to participate in sports and other creative activities, and appropriate adjustments must be made for women with disabilities.



Women also have the right to equal access to scientific progress, and states should provide funding for research that directly targets diseases and conditions that affect women only.”

### ✓ Marriage and the family

Article 10 of the International convenient, articles 13 (a), 14 (1), and 16 of CEDAW. “Women have the right to freely choose their husbands, the right to equality with men in the marriage contract, including the transfer of their nationality to their children, the right to annul the contract, family benefits, judicial and administrative procedures, contracts and loans, guardianship of children, choice of profession, property, Inheritance of property. States shall also guarantee to women the right to decide the number of their children and the period between childbearing and the same personal rights such as family name, ability to choose a profession, the same rights and duties within the family. Special protection must be provided to mothers before and after childbirth, including paid leaves and social security benefits. States should also take into account the special role that rural women play in ensuring the economic survival of their families. Family laws, including childcare and custody, and marital powers shall not impose a stereotypical view of the roles of men and women.”

### Third: Violations of women’s rights and discrimination against women

#### The concept of violations of women’s rights

**Violation of the rights of women is defined as** all acts whose commission leads to the deprivation of the basic rights of women and harm them. Such as those whose victims are a woman or girl because she is a female. As a result, harm or suffering to the woman and the girl, directly or indirectly, and can be done through several means, either through deception, threats, exploitation, harassment, coercion, punishment, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, the basis of these actions is discrimination based on gender and inequality, whether this occurs in public or private life.

**It can be also defined as** an umbrella term for any harmful act committed against a person’s will, based on social differences (gender) between males and females and this includes actions that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering and threatening such actions or coercion. Or other forms of deprivation of liberty, or exclusion whether this occurs in public or private life.



## The concept / forms of discrimination against women

### The term discrimination against women is defined as:

“Any distinction, exclusion, or restriction that takes place on the basis of gender and which causes or provokes the weakening or frustration of recognition to women with human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural and civil fields or in any other field. Or provokes the weakening their enjoyment or exercise of these rights, regardless of her marital status and on the basis of equality between her and the man.”

### Equality and legal equality:

**Equality as a general concept** means non-discrimination between individuals because of origin, language, belief, gender, color, or any other reason, while **legal equality** adopts the principle of non-discrimination as a basis, but equal treatment is conditional on the applicability of legal conditions, where individuals are equal before the law as long as their legal positions are similar.

1. Example: Women and men have an equal right to work without discrimination.
2. Example: The manager and the secretary are not equal in responsibility and salary due to the difference in legal positions.

### Forms of discrimination against women

- Exercising physical, psychological or sexual violence, exclusion, gender inequality, subjugation is considered a form of discrimination against women and this occurs because of:

The origin

The language

The religion

Gender

Social class

Race, ethnicity or any other reason

- Discrimination based on the stereotypical roles of men and women;
- To weaken or frustrate the recognition to women with human



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rights and fundamental freedoms for women in the political, economic, social, cultural, and civil fields, or in any other field.

#### **Fourth: The rights of women in the context of peace and security within the framework of (international conventions and their legal mechanisms)**

Security Council resolutions have moral and political force, and they are different from contractual agreements as they are legally binding on countries ratifying them, but the advantage of Security Council resolutions is that they do not need to be signed and ratified and thus are binding on all member states.

Resolution 1325 is considered the first resolution within the United Nations resolutions, which targets the status of women and the consequent effects of wars and conflicts, as well as gaining importance for its development in using the gender perspective, analyzing the situation accordingly, and calling for the application of gender to all aspects of life. The resolution also defines women as a fully-fledged and non-dependent personality by emphasizing the role of women in the peace process and the roles that they play in times of war. Hence, the resolution deals with women as partners in the peace-making process, without which there is a deficiency that usually leads to renewed conflicts. Women and fairness issues in dealing with them is a basic condition in the process of transition from the stage of war to peace and its sustainability.

The resolution abides by and affirms the rights and obligations of states, and the obligations contained in:

- ✓ Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995).
- ✓ CEDAW Agreement (1979).
- ✓ The principles of the United Nations Charter and the responsibility of the Security Council (maintaining international peace and security).
- ✓ Geneva Refugee Convention.

#### **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**

##### **Main contents of the CEDAW and its Optional Protocol.**

Since its adoption in 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of



Discrimination Against Women is the universal bill of rights for all women. The international community soon realized that women needed a comprehensive instrument to guarantee their rights, despite the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the adoption of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1966. In addition to a number of other conventions, declarations and decisions relating to women's rights include the Equal Pay Convention (1951), the Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952), and the Convention on Satisfaction with marriage, the minimum age for marriage and registration of marriage contracts (1962), as well as the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (1967), and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Cases of Emergency and Armed Conflict (1974).

As a result, in 1965 the United Nations Commission on Human Rights began drafting the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Since the declaration did not take the form of a contractual agreement, and its moral and political prestige, it did not place obligations before states to be implemented. Hence it was necessary to study the possibility of preparing an agreement that would make the declaration a binding force for those who joined it. As a result of these efforts CEDAW adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, and presented to the member states of the international system, with the intention of signing, ratifying and joining it on December 18, 1979. Then, the Convention entered into force on September 3, 1981, as soon as the twentieth country ratified it. It represents a comprehensive instrument that gathers all the rights stipulated in previous declarations and agreements related to human rights in general and women's rights in particular, and adds to them a complete list of the rights that women are entitled to enjoy.

The convention mainly includes a list of women's / human rights and aims to establish legal rules to protect the rights of women. It also gains importance because it recognized the principle of non-discrimination against women as a principle related to human rights, combining that principle with the standards of previous conventions. Therefore, it is a document defines the concept of discrimination against women, considers it a violation of the principles of equality in rights and respect for human dignity, and affirms that human rights are comprehensive and indivisible. The agreement has three tasks:





- It guarantees the private rights of individuals, and provides a mechanism for submitting individual complaints (of the Optional Protocol) in the event that any of the stipulated rights are violated.
- It clarifies the obligations of states or the responsibilities associated with these rights.
- It creates mechanisms to monitor the compliance of states' actions with their obligations.

What did the agreement add?

- \* It emphasized that women's rights are part of the human rights system.
- \* It provided a clear definition of discrimination.
- \* It called for measures to be taken to achieve de facto gender equality.
- \* It clarified the principles, procedures and mechanisms to guarantee the human rights of women.
- \* It called for temporary measures to be taken to accelerate the achievement of equality, while adopting the principle of positive discrimination.
- \* It emphasized the reproductive right of women.
- \* It indicated the need to change customs and traditions that lead to discrimination against women or reinforce negative stereotypes about women.

States and governments are completely free to join or not accede to international treaties, but when they become “a party to a treaty” or “ratify it”, they are bound to implement its articles and accept to be subject to the international system's monitoring in this regard. Therefore, according to their ratification of the convention, states parties are bound by two basic obligations:

“Legal obligation: is the obligation of states to include the principle of equality in their constitution and all national legislation, and to review all national legislation with the aim of canceling all existing legal texts that contain any form of discrimination against women on the basis of gender (in civil laws, labor law, penal law and all related laws).



Practical commitment: it means commitment to the practical application of the principle of equality between men and women in all vital areas of women stipulated in the Convention. That by taking legislative and other appropriate measures, with the aim of abolishing all existing regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against women.”

### Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

The Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (the Committee) was formed in accordance with Article 17 (Part Five of the Convention), to be the authority concerned with the process of monitoring and controlling the implementation of the convention within the following criteria:

- The committee consists of 23 experts, who are chosen by secret ballot.
- Nomination of experts is carried out by states upon request of the Secretary-General.
- Geographical distribution is taken into account when selecting experts.
- The term of membership is four years beginning on the first day of January of the year following their election.
- In the event that a member resigns before the termination date, the state party to which the resigned member belongs to is notified to nominate a replacement within two months to occupy the position for the remaining period of his predecessor’s membership.
- The Secretary-General forwards the name chosen along with his/her CV to the committee for approval, and then the states parties are notified.

### The tasks of the CEDAW Committee:

Monitor the implementation and activation of the terms of the agreement through:

1. **Consideration of national reports:** After joining the convention, states parties undertake to inform the CEDAW Committee, by means of pe-



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riodic reports, of the progress made in legislative, Judicial and administrative measures and other in order to enforce the provisions of this agreement. These periodic reports are official reports prepared by the governments of state parties and are obligated to submit them to the Secretary-General of the United Nations according to what is stipulated in the Convention in Article 18 thereof, and according to the model proposed by the United Nations. Therefore, reporting plays the role of force and through this type of reports the convention committee can measure the extent of:

- \* The positive impact that resulted from states 'commitment to submitting periodic reports on the implementation of the convention, in terms of contributing to shed light on laws that are unfair to women's rights, and the gap between legal texts and their application;
- \* The change that accession to the convention has brought on the general status and status of women in these countries;
- \* The difficulties or obstacles that affect the extent of fulfillment of the obligations stipulated in this agreement.

Under Article 18 of the Convention, the Committee holds regular sessions every year, each session lasts three weeks. Special sessions of the Committee are held by a decision of the Committee or at the request of a State party to the Convention. The committee usually invites eight states parties to the convention to submit their reports each session. Preference is given to long-term pending reports and initial reports, taking into account achieving a balance between reports in terms of geographical factor, as a pre-session working group is formed from members of the CEDAW committee consisting of five people, one of whom is called the country rapporteur, and takes into account the achievement of a balanced geographical distribution.

The working group in the coordination of the country rapporteur reviews the national reports, where the working group meets for five days in closed sessions prior to the session in which the reports will be considered, and a list of questions and issues is prepared.

Individual members of the committee refrain from participating in any aspect of the consideration of the reports of the states of which they are nationals in order to maintain the highest levels of impartiality.



2. **Presenting concluding observations on periodic national reports** in 2008. In the 41st session, the name of concluding observations was adopted instead of concluding comments, and it was agreed to appoint a rapporteur on following up on the implementation of concluding observations whose mandate would be for a year. The rapporteur duty is to elaborate detailed concluding observations with specific recommendations that could be achieved without being binding, subject to the inclusion of substantive headings that the State party can use in preparing its report.

At the end of the constructive dialogue, the Committee of experts holds a closed session to consider the main issues that must be addressed in the concluding observations that it makes to the country concerned, based on the observations of the country rapporteur, who prepared the first draft of the concluding observations. Then the committee finalizes them in closed meetings.

The concluding observations reflect the issues agreed upon by the committee and do not reflect the views of the country rapporteur. The concluding observations include only issues raised during the constructive dialogue and the date of the next report.

The concluding observations are transmitted to the State party immediately after the session ends, and are made available on the website of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

3. **Issuance of general recommendations:** 28 general recommendations have been issued so far. The first ten recommendations issued by the committee were short and succinct and concerned the content of the reports and reservations. In the tenth session in 1991, CEDAW Committee decided to follow a new approach to issuing general recommendations, so that each recommendation is closely related to one of the articles and paragraphs of the convention.

As for the stages of issuing general recommendations, they include: An open dialogue between the committee, non-governmental organizations and other parties to choose the topic of the recommendation. Then a member of the committee is asked to prepare a draft general recommendation to be discussed in the next session during one of the working groups. When the review is completed, the final draft of the General Recommendation is approved and released.



4. **Consideration of individual complaints:** The individual complaints system is a procedure initiated by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights under its Optional Protocol and Article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. As well as, Article 22 of the Convention against Torture and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women under its Optional Protocol. Individuals whose rights are violated - under the aforementioned human rights treaties - can file an individual complaint. Of course, the complaint must meet certain conditions for the committees to review. The conditions are the following: “a complaint that is not overlooked, a complaint that falls within the jurisdiction of the committee, i.e. the violation relates to the right to be safeguarded by the relevant treaty. As well as, complaint related to a violation committed by a state party to the convention that has accepted the committee’s eligibility to review individual complaints (under the optional protocol), and a complaint It was not reviewed by another international organization, and a complaint was reviewed by the local authorities - the principle of exhaustion of solutions.” When a complaint is accepted for review, the committee examines it confidentially. Then the state concerned has a period of six months to respond in writing, to clarify the issue and suggest a solution to the issue. If the issue is not resolved, the committee issues its views and includes them in its annual report to the General Assembly. Since the exhaustion of all domestic solutions is an important precondition for accepting complaints, it can be concluded that this mechanism seems to protect state sovereignty more than it guarantees human rights.
  
5. **Investigation:** This procedure relates only to two international human rights treaties: The Convention Against Torture (Articles 8-10) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Optional Protocol). Each of these two treaties’ committees can conduct, on their own initiative, investigations if they receive reliable information that includes facts about flagrant violations of the agreements by a state party. Investigations may only take place with respect to state parties that have recognized the competence of the relevant committee in this regard. State parties to the Optional Pro-



protocol of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women may exclude the Committee’s capacity to issue a declaration under Article 10. If the Convention Committee declares that a state party is regularly violating the conventions, this committee invites the state party to cooperate and provide information and observations on the matters required. The committee may decide to appoint a person to conduct a confidential investigation and submit an urgent report on the violations that have been revealed. The procedure of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Convention Against Torture requires that, with the consent of states, “visiting the regions of the concerned state so the committee then studies the results and refers them to the state party, accompanied by any appropriate observations or suggestions / recommendations”. Then comes the role of the state in responding to the committee’s observations (it usually has a six-month period to respond). At the end of the procedure, the investigation statement may be included in the annual report submitted to the General Assembly. Although this procedure protects state sovereignty, because confidentiality and state consent are essential in order to proceed with the investigation, it has proven effective, as the visits and investigations are a means of deterring any violations of citizens’ rights.

### **The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women**

Adopted and offered for signature, ratification and joining according to United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 4 in Fifty-fourth Session of October 9, 1999. The Protocol reaffirms belief in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human being, in the equal rights of men and women and in the determination to ensure that women enjoy, fully and on an equal basis, all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to take effective measures to prevent any violations of these rights and freedoms.

The Protocol consists of twenty articles, according to which powers are granted to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women to receive complaints and notifications from individuals or groups, or on their behalf, under the jurisdiction of the state party. In which they claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights contained in the convention by that state Party. The State Party recognizes in the Protocol the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against



Women to receive and consider notifications submitted to it.

The articles of the protocol clarify the mechanism for conducting the investigation and the conditions that must be met to consider the complaint. Also, it is permitted to make any reservations to this Protocol. However, any state party may propose an amendment to this Protocol and handle it over to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Accordingly, the Secretary-General informs the States Parties of any proposed amendments, asking them to inform him of whether they favor a conference of States Parties in order to study the proposal and vote. In the event that at least one-third of the state's parties choose to hold such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene it under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties attending the conference and voting in it shall be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly for approval. Amendments shall take effect when approved by the United Nations General Assembly, and the states parties to the Protocol accept them by a two-thirds majority, in accordance with the constitutional processes in each of them. The instructions become binding on the states parties that have accepted them while the other states parties are still bound by the provisions of this Protocol, and any previous amendments that may be Accept.

Any State Party may express its desire to renounce this Protocol, at any time, upon written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Withdrawal from the Protocol shall take effect six months after the date on which the Secretary-General received the notification. While continuing to apply the Protocol provisions to any notification submitted, or any investigation that was initiated, before the date of the formal withdrawal into effect.

### **Complaints under the Protocol:**

- Individual complaints.
- Undertaking action resulting from an international covenant.
- Complaints apply only to states that are members of the covenant or the treaty, complaints cover only violations of the covenant.
- The victim signs the letter or someone authorized to act on her/his behalf.
- The complaint is presented to the concerned committee / submitted directly to it.



- The victim is informed of all measures taken by the state.

### **When is an individual complaint admissible?**

- Contains the name of the victim.
- The complaint includes a violation of at least one of the terms of the treaty.
- The state has ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention.
- The submitted complaint has not been or is still being examined under any procedure of international investigation or settlement.
- The victim or his/her representative must have exhausted all local / national remedies.

### **Beijing Declaration and Program of Action**

#### **Main contents of the Beijing Declaration and Program of Action**

Resolution 1 of the World Conference on Women held in Beijing during the period 4–15 September 1995

The Fourth World Conference on Women,  
Having met in Beijing from 4–15 September 1995,

1. Adopts the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which are annexed to the present resolution;
2. Recommends to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its fiftieth session that it endorse the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted by the Conference.

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

Resolution No. 1325 is one of the most important resolutions taken within the framework of the United Nations, and this is due to the adoption of the resolution by the Security Council, the most powerful authority within the United Nations system, whose decisions are binding on all member states of the United Nations. Also it has mechanisms that can be used to implement the decisions issued including, sanctions, military forces, peacekeepers and observation forces.

Resolution 1325 is considered the first resolution within the United Nations resolutions, which targets the status of women and the consequent effects





of wars and conflicts, as well as gaining importance for its development in using the gender perspective, analyzing the situation accordingly, and calling for the application of gender to all aspects of life. The resolution also defines women as a fully-fledged and non-dependent personality by emphasizing the role of women in the peace process and the roles that they play in times of war. Hence, the resolution deals with women as partners in the peace-making process, without which there is a deficiency that usually leads to renewed conflicts. Women and fairness issues in dealing with them is a basic condition in the process of transition from the stage of war to peace and its sustainability.

**The main contents of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security.**

- 1) Political participation in peacekeeping operations and all decision-making centers and peace operations.
- 2) Prevention of violence in times of peace and war.
- 3) Protection from violence, criminalizing it and punishing its perpetrators.
- 4) Relief, support and rehabilitation for female survivors of violence and adopt a gender perspective in settlement, resettlement and reconstruction processes.

The resolution abides by and affirms the rights and obligations of states mentioned in:

- ✓ Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995).
- ✓ CEDAW convention (1979).
- ✓ The principles of the United Nations Charter and the responsibility of the Security Council (maintaining international peace and security).
- ✓ Geneva Refugee Convention.



**Resolutions supplementing Resolution 1325**

**Table 9: Resolutions supplementing Resolution 1325**

<p><b>1888 (2009)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Resolution 1888 is a follow-up to Security Council Resolution 1820.</li> <li>❖ The resolution mandates peacekeeping missions to protect women and children from sexual violence during armed conflict and requests the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative on sexual violence in armed conflict (Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in armed conflict).</li> </ul>
<p><b>1889 (2009)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Completes and deepens what was stated in Resolution 1325.</li> <li>❖ Emphasizes the topic of combating violence in all its forms.</li> <li>❖ Includes gender in plans aimed at making peace.</li> <li>❖ Involves gender male and female experts in peace-making processes and United Nations delegations.</li> <li>❖ Increases the number of women in United Nations missions.</li> <li>❖ Develops indicators for the implementation of Resolution 1325.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1960 (2010)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Completes and deepens the women, peace and security agenda.</li> <li>❖ Emphasizes that sexual violence leads to an exacerbation and prolongation of armed conflict to a large extent, and may impede the re-establishment of international peace and security.</li> <li>❖ Confirms the Security Council preparing to take appropriate steps, as appropriate, to address widespread or organized acts of sexual violence committed in conflict situations.</li> <li>❖ Includes combating sexual violence in the code of conduct and manuals for field military operations or equivalent.</li> <li>❖ Imposes or renews targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict.</li> <li>❖ Defines standards for acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence.</li> <li>❖ Establishes monitoring mechanisms for sexual violence and following up the implementation process of Security Council resolutions with regard to sexual violence.</li> </ul>



<b>2106 (2013)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Emphasizes that all Member States and United Nations entities shall do more to implement previous Security Council resolutions and combat impunity with regard to sexual violence.</li><li>❖ Emphasizes the importance of gender equality and the political, social and economic empowerment of women in efforts to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations</li></ul>
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<p><b>2122 (2013)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Accountability in implementing Resolution 1325.</li> <li>❖ The importance of involving women in all stages of conflict prevention, solve them.</li> <li>❖ Pay more attention to the issue of women leadership and participating in conflict resolution.</li> <li>❖ That United Nations reports include the various impacts on women and girls as a result of armed conflict, with a special focus on recommendations that call for enhanced accountability, justice and protection for victims during armed conflict, in the post-conflict phase, and in transitional stages.</li> <li>❖ Empowering women to fully participate and provide them with full protection in: preparing for elections, political processes, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs, and in security sector reform, the judiciary, and reconstruction operations.</li> <li>❖ In dialogue with civil society organizations, including women’s organizations, with council members at headquarters and in field missions.</li> <li>❖ States should establish funding mechanisms dedicated to supporting the work of organizations that support the development of women leaders, and seek to ensure their full participation at all levels of the decision-making process related to the implementation of Resolution 1325 and to enhance the capabilities of these organizations by increasing financial support to local civil society.</li> <li>❖ Ensure the full and equal participation of women in all stages of the electoral process, noting the need to pay special attention to the safety of women before and during the elections.</li> <li>❖ Increase the percentage of women among the forces and police units in peace operations.</li> <li>❖ Establishing mechanisms to reform the legal, judicial and security sectors and other mechanisms to overcome obstacles facing women.</li> <li>❖ States shall end impunity and thoroughly investigate those responsible for war crimes, genocide, or crimes against humanity.</li> <li>❖ Conduct a comprehensive level review in 2015 to assess progress made at the global, regional and national levels in implementing resolution 1325, renew commitments and address obstacles and constraints impeding the implementation of the resolution.</li> <li>❖ Conducting a global study on the implementation of the resolution, obstacles and lessons learned.</li> </ul>
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### **A summary of the relationship of Resolution 1325 to the following resolutions**

Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security was adopted to affirm the active role that women must play in managing conflicts, establishing peace and protecting them from all forms of violence and discrimination in times of peace and conflict and beyond.

The decision also specifies that action plans to combat violence must be based on a gender perspective, thus defining the theoretical framework for dealing with the issue and being the analytical tool for all forms of violence against women.

The reports and studies, in which the Secretary-General was mandated in Resolution 1325, expand dealing with the issue of violence and the participation of women through adoption of six resolutions related to Resolution 1325, each of which is concerned with a specific topic or follow-up mechanisms:

- Resolution 1820 (2000), deals with sexual violence in times of war.
- Resolution 1888 (2009), defines mechanisms for monitoring and following up on violations against women.
- Resolution 1889 (2009), defines the follow-up and monitoring mechanisms for Resolution 1325.
- Resolution 1960 (2010), concerns with strengthening the follow-up and monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of resolutions 1820 and 1888.
- Resolution 2016 (2013), considers sexual violence a war crime and defines the principle of due diligence in dealing with the issue.
- Resolution 2122 (2013), urges member states to implement Resolution 1325 and put in place mechanisms for that.

The Security Council resolutions came to emphasize that what women are subjected to during war is a reflection of the discrimination against them and marginalize them in pre-war periods. Therefore, combating violence against women in wartime must be in the elimination of all forms of systematic violence and discrimination that derive its power from discriminatory laws and social practices.

The resolutions also affirm that the peace cannot be achieved without real participation of women and without punishment and accountability of groups that have practiced violence against women in times of war. In this way, they link the achievement of peace and security with the achievement of justice for women. They are also legally binding as they are issued by the Security Council.



**Fifth: the rights of women in the context of peace and security within the framework of (national charters and their legal mechanisms)**

**Articles on women in the new Yemeni Draft Constitution**

The National Dialogue Document was keen to include in the conference documents a set of texts in all areas of women’s life in order to guarantee equality in rights and duties and the elimination of discrimination against women. The draft Federal Constitution was written with the participation of 4 women, 2 of them are legal and specialized in gender, and specialized in science studies Socio-political, even if it does not represent the required percentage, which is 30%, in the committee concerned with drafting the constitution.

There have been very great efforts to include in the draft constitution all the texts that women were able to help a lot of the opposite sex participants in the Dialogue Conference and the Constitutional Committee as advocates of women’s rights and the elimination of discrimination. We find that the draft constitution, which committed itself to the outcomes of the comprehensive national dialogue, contained much of this content. The decision includes its four themes, and among the most important texts included in the draft constitution, in which women are clearly mentioned, are the following:

Sovereign foundations:



## **Article (7)** Yemeni Nationality

1. The Yemeni nationality is the foundation of citizenship. It is a right for everyone born to a Yemeni father or a Yemeni mother and the revocation of this citizenship is prohibited. The law shall regulate cases of acquisition of Yemeni nationality and cases of revocation thereof.
2. All citizens, irrespective of their regional domiciles, shall have one national citizenship.

Political System:

**Article (13)** Paragraph 4, Parties shall take care to ensure the representation of women and youth in their leadership bodies.

Economic foundations:

**Article (38)** The State shall ensure the promotion of effective participation of women in investment and economic development and provide necessary support, patronage and encouragement for rural women in the different spheres.

Cultural and social foundations:

**Article (43)** The State shall ensure healthcare of high quality to all citizens without discrimination, by building adequate infrastructure and providing training and care to medical professionals, allocating a specific percentage from the general budget to the health sector and encouraging the contributions of private sector and civil society organizations in this field and the creation of a comprehensive health insurance system.

**Article (53)** The State shall be committed to eradicating illiteracy and its causes in all its forms for all citizens, both female and male and in rural and urban areas alike.

**Article (57)** The State shall be committed to the support and welfare of women, enactment of laws that would ensure protection of women and advancing their status in society. The State shall also eliminate negative cultural and social norms that demean the dignity of women.

## **Article (59)**

1. The family is the foundation of society, and the State shall endeavor to pass legislation to protect its social and economic rights, which ensures its unity and stability, and the protection of the family entity and the entrenchment of religious, moral and patriotic values. The State shall support and protect motherhood and childhood. Reproduction is considered a responsibility, the burden of which shall be borne by the family and the State.
2. The State shall promote family guidance centers and establish specialized courts for family cases to ensure expeditious litigation procedures to achieve justice.

**Article (71)** The civil society sector and organizations shall be a partner in political, economic and social development in a manner that would strengthen their role in the context of development and popular oversight as regulated by law.

Rights and freedoms:

**Article (75)** Citizens shall have equal rights, freedoms and public duties without discrimination due to sex, skin color, race, origin, religion, sect, belief, opinion, economic or social status, disability, political or geographical affiliation, occupation, birth, or any other con-



siderations.

**Article (76)** To give effect to the principle of equal citizenship, the State shall enact legislation and take measures, to achieve effective political participation for women to ensure access to at least 30% in various authorities and bodies.

**Article (79)** Personal freedom is guaranteed for everyone, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the law.

**Article (87)** All citizens, whether male or female, have the right to active participation in political life, stand for public office and to vote in all elections and referenda.

**Article (95)** Justice is a right of every person, guaranteed by the State. No one shall take the law into their own hands.

The right to justice includes:

1. Right of recourse to the judiciary and to have a fair trial before a natural judge.
2. Right to defense at all stages of investigation and trial.
3. Legal aid for those who cannot afford it.
4. Activation of the principle of fines and compensation.
5. Special guarantees and procedures for the protection of women during the pre-trial and trial stages.

**Article (99)** The State is committed to:

1. Make prisons facilities for corrections and rehabilitation.
2. The humane treatment of every prisoner and guaranteed protection of dignity thereof.
3. Build separate prisons for women and undertake special measures to protect women prisoners.
4. Separation of prisoners based on nature of crime and age.
5. Enable the relatives to visit the prisoner in privacy.

Economic and social rights:

**Article (111)** Citizens have the right to create societies, foundations and civil society organizations by mere notification. In their creation, management and activities, these organizations shall abide by democratic principles, transparency in their accounts, revenues and sources of funding. The State guarantees their independence and freedom to practice their activities. The organizations, or their administrative bodies, may not be dissolved except by a judicial order.

**Article (124)** The minimum age for marriage shall be eighteen years.

**Article (128)**

1. Women have full civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights without discrimination. The State shall be committed to empower women to exercise the rights of equal citizenship, and protect them from of all forms of violence, all inhuman practices and enable them to reconcile between their family duties and the requirements of their jobs. Legislation shall be enacted accordingly to realize these aims.





2. The law shall determine the labor and maternity leaves for women.

Federal Authorities:

The Legislative Authority:

**Article (151)** The first session of both houses shall be presided over by the eldest member. Following the swearing of the Constitutional Oath, the Speaker's Office shall be elected to consist of a speaker and two deputies, provided that at least one of the deputies is a woman.

Executive Authority:

By comparing the articles on the presidency of the republic with the 1994 constitution, Article (160), which directs the speech to a man. "Every Yemeni who fulfills the conditions has the right to run for the office of President of the Republic" and Paragraph E "He shall not be married to a foreigner and during his term he shall not marry a foreigner." This was amended in The Draft Federal Constitution in a neutral language, as the term "citizen" was used to refer to male and female in general provisions and instead of "his wife", choosing a "spouse", which applies to the female and the male (i.e. his wife or her husband).

**Article (182)** Every citizen has the right to run for the offices of President or the Vice President, and candidates shall be required to meet the following qualifications:

1. Shall be Yemeni, Muslim, born to Yemeni parents, and must not be, nor may their spouse be, a holder of foreign citizenship.
2. Enjoys full political rights.
3. Must not be less than thirty-five years old at the time of candidature for the Office.
4. Must not have assumed the Office of the President for two presidential terms.
5. Must not be associated with any military, security or intelligence institution, unless he or she has quit the position in any of these institutions at least ten years prior to running for the Office.
6. Must be of good conduct, maintains religious rites, and should not have been sentenced, in a final judgment in crimes involving moral turpitude, fidelity or corruption, or for any other grave crime or violation of human rights or International Humanitarian Law.

The person selected by the President to be the Vice President shall meet the same qualification requirements.

The case of an emergency:

**Article (205)** Legislators have left this case without specifying the rules that concern women in the law with what protects them in conflict situations, despite their importance and the corresponding restriction of rights and freedoms for men and women in particular.

1. The President of the Republic shall declare a state of emergency throughout the Republic or part thereof in cases of war, foreign aggression, natural disasters and armed disobedience after consultation with the authority of the respective region or regions.
2. The National Assembly must meet within a period of no more than 72 hours to approve the declaration of the state of emergency by an absolute majority, and in case of rejection, the declaration shall be considered null and void and all impacts of such declaration must be abolished from the date of declaration.



3. Measures taken under a state of emergency shall be limited in terms of extent, geographical scope and duration, and shall be proportionate and only as necessary to deal with the causes of the state of emergency.
4. The state of emergency shall end after the passage of thirty days from the date of declaration unless the general assembly agrees to an extension for the same reason and two similar periods by a decision to be passed by two third of the members of the General Assembly each time. A state of emergency shall not be in effect for more than 90 days.
5. None of the rights and freedoms enshrined in this Constitution may be restricted unless to the minimum level possible needed to address the causes of the state of emergency.
6. If the organization of free and fair elections proves impossible during a state of emergency, the National Elections and Referendums Authority may delay an invitation to elections but such delay shall not exceed 90 days from the date the state of emergency was lifted.
7. Any person may challenge the decree to declare a state of emergency or extension thereof. It is also permissible to challenge any decision issued based on that declaration, including decisions by the National Elections and Referendums Authority to postpone the elections.
8. A federal law shall regulate the declaration of a state of emergency and relevant provisions thereof and shall be enacted by a majority of members in the House of Representatives and the Federal Council.



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### **Independent Institutions and Specialized Councils:**

**Article (283)** Independent bodies shall be composed of an appropriate number of members from the various regions, provided that they meet eligibility criteria regarding specialization, competence, integrity and experience. Members are selected by the Federal Council by a majority of at least two third of the members. Due consideration shall be given to the representation of women in the composition of these bodies and the law shall regulate election and appointment procedures thereof.

### **The National Commission for Women:**

**Article (305)** The National Commission for Women shall be responsible for the following tasks: Participation in proposing public policies for the advancement of the status of women and their effective participation in the political, economic and social spheres, protection of the rights of women without discrimination and following up on implementation. The regions may establish similar commissions.

### **The Armed Forces, Police and General Intelligence:**

**Article (314)** Empower and expand employment opportunities for women in the Armed Forces, Police and General Intelligence, which shall be regulated by law.

### **Lists of Legislative and Executive Powers:**

#### **List of Powers**

**Article (336)** The federal authorities and regional authorities shall exercise the following concurrent powers:

1. Youth affairs.
2. Women's affairs.

### **Public Administration:**

**Article (349)** Public administration at all State institutions and at every level of governance shall adhere to democratic values and the principles of good governance, including:

4. Equality among citizens, both women and men, in access to public sector jobs to ensure the accommodation of the different groups and constituencies of society.

### **Transitional Provisions**

#### **Arrangements of Powers**

**Article (422)** The elections law shall provide for measures leading to representation of women and youth in the legislative authority in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

### **Establishment of the Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation Commission**

**Article (446)** The State shall be committed to complete the implementation of the twenty points and the eleven points according to a specific timetable.

### **Articles on Women in the National Dialogue Document.**



**Table 10: list of the articles in the Draft Constitution on women according to the subject and the groups that approved them:**

The subject	The Article	The Group
Constitution type	Article 12. The articles of the constitution must be more detailed and clear and not subject to interpretation.	<b>Rights and Freedoms-Sessions 1</b>
Preamble	The preamble is formulated to reflect the principles of the constitution according to the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and includes the principles of equal citizenship, the guarantee, dignity and rights of the Yemeni citizen, social justice, and the rule of law under the democratic civil state.	<b>State Building-Session 2</b>
Definitions	Article 49. Keeping the rights of females and males on the same basis of equality. Therefore, the term “citizen” or “citizens” shall mean both the female and the male.	<b>Rights and Freedoms-Session 1</b>
	2. Every term “citizen” mentioned in the constitution indicates to every Yemeni citizen, male or female.	<b>State Building</b>
	Term “citizen” indicates to Yemeni citizen, (male or female)	<b>Good Governance</b>



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The subject	The Article	The Group
Equal citizenship	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Equality between citizens in rights, freedoms and duties before the law, and there is no discrimination between them on the basis of gender, color, creed, social status, economic status, disability, or handicap.</li> <li>2. Men and women are equal in rights and duties. The state guarantees the real implementation of equality between women and men and strives to eliminate any unfairness or injustice existing in this field.</li> <li>3. People are equal before the law.</li> <li>4. Equal opportunity is a right guaranteed to all citizens, and the state guarantees taking the necessary measures to achieve this.</li> <li>5. Women’s equality with men in human dignity, and women has her own civil personality and independent financial responsibility.</li> <li>6. Equating women with men in blood money and Al-Arush.</li> <li>7. Decision 88. The state guarantees all civil and political rights for women and is committed to enabling them to exercise all equal citizenship rights.</li> </ol>	<b>State Building- Mid-sessions</b>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. The constitution shall state equality of men and women before the law.</li> <li>32. The constitution shall state the highest expression of the will of the nation and that all are equal before the law.</li> </ol>	<b>Good Governance-closing session</b>



The subject	The Article	The Group
	<p>13. The state shall guarantee all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for woman, and shall enable her to exercise all equal citizenship rights, eliminating discrimination, and protecting her from all forms of violence and all inhuman practices and the issuance of legislations that achieve this.</p> <p>54. The constitution states that all male and female citizens have equal rights and duties, and they are entitled to run for power without discrimination based on race, color, sect, race, or region.</p>	<p><b>Development - closing session</b></p>
<p>Equal citizenship</p>	<p>54. The constitution shall provide that all citizens, males and females, are equal in rights and obligations. They have the right to run for public office without any discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, color, doctrine, creed or region.</p>	<p><b>Sa’ada Group-Session 3</b></p>
	<p>Citizens are equal in rights and duties without discrimination based on sex, race, origin, color, religion, sect, belief, opinion, economic or social status.</p>	<p><b>State Building - closing sessions</b></p>



The subject	The Article	The Group
4- Legislative measures to achieve equal citizenship	1. The state shall take legislative measures to protect certain persons or groups such as (marginalized, women, children, disabled) due to discrimination against them and the advancement of their conditions.	Rights and Freedoms-Sessions 2
	The state is obligated to represent women in a way that enables them to actively participate in the various bodies and authorities of the state and elected and appointed councils by not less than 30%.	Rights and Freedoms-Sessions 2
	23. Women are represented by not less than 33% and youth are represented by no less than 23% in the three state authorities.	Good Governance- Session 2
	Decision 78. Empowering women politically by not less than 30% in various political decision-making positions and elected bodies. Decision 18. The state commits to encourage women to participate in all political and economic decision-making powers, in particular the executive, by not less than 30%.	Development – Sessions 2 and 3
	Decision 3. Women shall be represented in the membership of independent bodies by not less than 30% where the required criteria are met.	Independence of Bodies
	10. The federal constitution shall require all governments and state institutions in the federal state of Yemen to promote equality through legislation and other measures, including real steps to achieve representation of at least 30% women in high offices, elected bodies and in the civil service.	The Southern Group- Session 2
	Women shall have at least 30% of the membership of the elected legislative councils.	State Building



The subject	The Article	The Group
Political participation and elections	Decision 77. Men and women’s participation in public life is a national duty, and every citizen has the right to vote, run for office, and express opinion through a referendum. The law organizes these rights directly, and the state is obligated to include the name of every citizen in the voter database without a request, whenever he/she fulfills the requirements of the voter. The state guarantees the integrity, impartiality and integrity of referendums and elections and interferes with its agencies by influencing any of that is a crime punishable by law.	Development – Session 2
	111. Citizens, men and women, have the right to actively participate in political life by running for and voting in the presidential, parliamentary and local elections and referendums, and the state commits to include every citizen in the voter register when the voter’s conditions are met.	Rights and Freedoms
	<p>The political components are committed to arranging their electoral lists to ensure that at least 30% of women reach the electoral councils, and the ordering of male and female candidates in the electoral lists is as follows: At least one woman out of every three men, and lists of political components violating this law are not accepted.</p> <p>3. National Legislative Elections System:</p> <p>b. Women shall be represented in all lists competing for seats in the legislation authority by not less than 30%.</p> <p>The state takes legal measures that enable women to exercise all their political rights and participate positively in public life in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.</p>	



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The subject	The Article	The Group
6- Criminalizing violence against women	<p>All types and forms of violence against women are criminalized.</p> <p>63. Establishing a commission to protect women and children from social and family violence.</p> <p>94. The criminalization of assault on physical integrity (female circumcision), sexual harassment and exploitation of women in commercial advertisements in a manner that offends her dignity and trafficking in her.</p> <p>160. Trafficking in refugee women and their sexual and physical exploitation are criminalized.</p> <p>99. Forced labor, slavery and all forms of oppression, slave trade, women and children, sex and human trafficking are criminalized.</p> <p>167. The minimum age for marriage for girls is set at 18 years old, and anyone who violates this is punished.</p> <p>- Encouraging the adoption of legislative texts criminalizing health practices harmful to children, especially female circumcision, and imposing supervision on doctors and medical professionals about their contribution to feeding such practices, raising community awareness of the dangers of this phenomenon, and adopting more effective and engaging awareness methods for the sectors of society and its religious references.</p>	
7- Motherhood and childhood	<p>10. The state is obligated to establish effective maternal and child care policies.</p> <p>11. The state guarantees the protection of motherhood, childhood and old age, takes care of children and the youth, and provides them with adequate conditions to develop their talents and capabilities.</p> <p>20. The state shall provide protection for every mother and society shall care for her.</p> <p>The state must work to support the family and protect motherhood and childhood.</p> <p>158. The right of women to enjoy private rights related to pregnancy and childbirth and considering the function of childbearing as a social function that both parents and state institutions should bear.</p> <p>175. The state is obligated to set appropriate leave for the working mother in regard to maternity, breastfeeding and custody leave in a manner that guarantees the best interest of the child.</p>	<b>Rights and Freedoms Sessions 2 and 3</b>



The subject	The Article	The Group
	<p>22. The state shall guarantee the protection of motherhood and childhood and provide them with free health care services, especially in the countryside and remote areas.</p> <p>- Circulating motherhood and childhood centers, providing the necessary facilities for them, and delivering their services to women and children in the countryside, giving priority to deprived areas, and adopting a policy that leads to birth control and rationalize it. As well as, clarify the health, educational, social and economic benefits of this issue and its reflection on the individual, family and society.</p>	<b>Development</b>
	<p>Decision 27. A law regulates the establishment of an independent supreme national commission for motherhood and childhood affairs that works to preserve values and social construction and monitors the rights of children and young people by identifying the causes of corruption, exploitation and neglect in health, education and social security and creating the best conditions for a sound social building. The commission provides special recommendations on national policies and its priorities for the Yemeni family.</p>	<b>Independence of Bodies</b>
Criminalization of discrimination	<p>Work to combat all forms of social discrimination based on religious, sectarian, regional, or ethnic discrimination, or on the basis of sex, gender, color, profession, class, social or economic status, by adopting just social policies and implementing appropriate economic reforms and plans. And the continuous issuance of legislation guaranteeing the integration of the most marginalized into society in order to achieve social equality and equal opportunities.</p>	<b>Development</b>



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The subject	The Article	The Group
	24. In addition to the constitutional texts, a national policy must be drawn up that reflects a positive image of women and youth and works to spread a culture free of discrimination against them.	
	53. All audio or visual production and every verbal or written verbal signal published or broadcast through (governmental and non-governmental platforms) is called racial discrimination that is offensive to any natural or legal person or has been deflected against him because of his color, sex, race, ancestry, sect, or his place of birth, profession, economic or social activity, standard of living, ideology, or affiliation, pre-defined racial discrimination is prohibited, and penalties are imposed by law on everyone who practices it in his individual person or the governmental and non-governmental entity to which he/she is affiliated, unless the party officially declares that it is not responsible for them and their crime.	Sa'ada Group, Session 3
	<p>83. The state guarantees the right of a divorced woman to housing if she takes care of her children.</p> <p>61. The state works to nurture and stabilize the family as a natural and basic cell in society, and the state's endeavor to facilitate favorable conditions for marriage, ensure adequate housing for every family, and provide a minimum income that guarantees the dignity of its members.</p> <p>60. Establishing specialized courts to look into issues of family affairs and personal status, regulating them and determining their form, specializations and procedures to be followed by a special law.</p> <p>156. Increase social security for divorced and widowed women</p> <p>157. The woman's right to childcare leave for one year with full pay and another year with half the wage.</p>	
	<p>1. 51. The State shall guarantee services that facilitate women's reconciliation between their duties towards their family and their public work, and the issuance of legislation guaranteeing women their health and family privacy.</p> <p>2. Issuing a family law that guarantees the human and social rights of women and protects them from all forms of discrimination, violence and inhuman practices, and guarantees the human rights of the child and youth from the oppressive social practices of parental and family authority that often lead to the building of an abnormal and unproductive personality for her community. So that the aforementioned law guarantees texts guarantee the woman's right to inheritance and her right to choose her life partner, the provision of humanitarian, legal, moral and compensatory protection for the divorced women and the widow, and the inclusion of appropriate articles that lead to the elimination of the phenomenon of excessive dowries</p>	Development – Session 3
	- The family is the basic unit in society, its foundation is religion, morals, human values, respect for the human being and love for the homeland. The law preserves its existence and strengthens its bonds.	State Building-Session 3
	<p>161. The right of women to invest, protect them, provide them with facilities, and obtain white loan.</p> <p>162. The right of disabled and elderly women to obtain full social services.</p> <p>163. Lifting the barriers that restrict the freedom and rights of women, especially with the wrong interpretation of the objectives of Sharia.</p>	



	<p>48. Obliging the government to provide adequate incentives and an appropriate environment to ensure girls 'education in its different stages in all educational institutions of the state. The education is obligatory in the basic education stage, and the state takes all measures to extend the obligation to other stages. The state also supervises education of all kinds, takes care of technical and vocational education, and encourages it, and all public and private educational institutions are committed to the state's educational plan and its objectives, all in a way that achieves a link between education, the needs of society, and development.</p>	<p><b>Development – Session 2</b></p>
<p>The right to education</p>	<p>1- 75. The state is committed to developing a comprehensive plan to eradicate illiteracy and dry up its sources for all ages, male and female, in rural and urban areas. The state shall undertake implementation with the participation of the community during a medium period of time in the date of the new social contract.</p> <p>2- Allocating a percentage of enrollment in medical and health educational institutions for rural and remote areas, taking into account the equitable distribution of males and females</p> <p>3- The state is committed to supporting and encouraging rural girls to enroll in specialized intermediate institutes and university education with a percentage of not less than 10% of the total student admission.</p>	<p><b>Session 3</b></p>
	<p>48. Paying attention to educating girls in the health aspect and giving them appropriate opportunities to join it. The state encourages rural girls in this field.</p>	
	<p>27. The state obligate Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education to quickly address the conditions of male and female students affected by the Sa'ada wars and other affected areas through a flexible program that enables them to choose study subjects for more than a year and each according to his ability to catch up with his colleagues and peers in age. This applies to universities with giving the affected by the wars of Sa'ada and other regions discount of 10% of the admission rates in universities, exceptionally, for a period of 13 years from the date of the application of this exception.</p>	
<p>The right to life, dignity, security and physical safety</p>	<p>65. Every citizen enjoys the right to decent living, including housing</p> <p>159. The state shall provide special prisons for women, and the state shall work to establish care and rehabilitation centers for women prisoners after serving their sentence.</p> <p>164. Prompt implementation of judgments against women who prove any crimes, and the law criminalizes the inhuman and immoral exploitation of female prisoners.</p> <p>165. The imprisonment or detention of women in non-serious cases shall be prohibited except after the issuance of a final court ruling with guarantees taken during the investigation period, taking into account the nature of Yemeni society.</p> <p>95. Activate the medical examination before marriage.</p>	<p><b>Rights and Freedoms Sessions 3</b></p>
	<p>5. The freedom, dignity and rights of Yemeni people at home and abroad are safeguarded and untouchable, and the state works in its foreign policy to protect and defend them.</p>	<p><b>Good Governance-Session 3</b></p>
<p>The right to health</p>	<p>26. The state commits to free health, strengthens, and activates the legislative and executive framework for primary health care and reproductive health services.</p>	<p><b>Good Governance-Session 2</b></p>



The subject	The Article	The Group
	<p>98. Health care is a right for every male and female citizen.</p> <p>101. Every citizen has the right to live in a healthy environment. The state and members of society are obligated to preserve the environment and protect it from pollution, and to use natural resources to ensure that they are not harmed, and to preserve the rights of generations to it.</p> <p>102. The state guarantees for every male and female citizen the means of obtaining the basic necessities of life such as clean water and healthy food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The state is committed to fulfill and protect the right to health for all citizens. Especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, children, women, the elderly and people with special needs, as it is a human right guaranteed by the state without discrimination through the development of social and economic policies aimed at reducing and distributing the burden of disease and providing and making health service affordable, including prevention, treatment and awareness.</li> <li>- Encouraging the adoption of legislative texts criminalizing health practices harmful to children, especially female circumcision, and imposing supervision on doctors and workers in the medical profession about their contribution to feeding such practices, raising community awareness of the dangers of this phenomenon, and adopting more effective and engaging awareness methods for the sectors of society and its religious references.</li> <li>- Adopting the law of premarital examinations for hereditary diseases to verify that the spouses are free from hereditary or contagious diseases that affect the life, health or ability of their offspring.</li> <li>- Commitment to directing sufficient resources to implement health and awareness policies and programs aimed at planning family and safe motherhood and to strengthen and enhance public facilities that provide reproductive health services. That is to ensure good quality of services provided and to rebuild the capabilities of workers in this field, especially women cadres, to cover the needs of women in marginalized and rural areas.</li> <li>- Take all appropriate measures in order to avoid pregnancy at an early age and provide appropriate information and counseling programs to raise community awareness of the risks of pregnancy at an early age for the health of the mother and her child.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Development – Sessions 2 and 3</b></p>



The subject	The Article	The Group
	<p>104. Provision of capabilities, equipment and specialized medical staff, and application of the medical referral system in the districts centers for critical cases.</p>	<p><b>Rights and Freedoms-Sessions 2</b></p>
<p><b>Empowerment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1. The state guarantees the care of women and the youth, rehabilitate and develop them spiritually, morally, culturally, scientifically, physically, psychologically, socially and economically, and enables them to participate effectively in politics.</li> <li>- 110. Women have their active role in economic and social development. The state shall enable them to invest opportunities and economic development projects individually or through their own or joint organizations and to provide support, care and encouragement to them in various fields, and the private sector contributes to this.</li> <li>- Achieving equitable social development by adopting strategies and policies, issuing legislation and implementing measures to achieve social justice in its comprehensive and broad sense. That's done through achieving effective partnership of the whole people in power, managing the public sphere and equitable distribution of wealth, leading to dissolving class differences, removing social and hierarchical differences and strengthening the role of the state and its institutions. As well as, and limiting roles groups and informal forms that oppose the entity's existence of the state and detract from the rule of law and give the central role to youth, women, the marginalized, and civil society forces such as parties, institutions, unions and civic social events.</li> <li>- Paying special attention to the social dimension of development, enhancing popular participation in the process of monitoring the performance of government agencies, and providing a supportive material, social, moral and legislative environment that enables historically excluded groups such as women, youth, people with special needs, the marginalized and others to contribute effectively to the development process.</li> <li>- The state or government supports the provision of specific vocational training for groups of women and the disabled.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Development – Sessions 2 and 3</b></p>



The subject	The Article	The Group
	<p>14. Expanding and enabling the work of women in the security, military and intelligence service.</p> <p>17. Empowering and expanding the participation of women to work in the fields of the army, security and intelligence services, and this shall be regulated by a law.</p>	<p><b>Military and Security -Sessions 3</b></p>
	<p>42. Every citizen has the right to the state, through national, cooperative and international income, the right to social welfare and economic and cultural rights that are indispensable for preserving his dignity and the growth of his personality.</p>	<p><b>Rights and Freedoms Session 3</b></p>
	<p>12. Establishing homes and care centers to rehabilitate the affected and disabled, physically and psychologically, for children, women and adults, and to distribute them to war-affected areas, and to establish training and technical and vocational training institutes to accommodate young people.</p> <p>39. The state takes care of women and children victims of armed conflicts who are without a breadwinner other than the families of the martyrs and the wounded who used to live in low-income professions and trades, and whose income was disrupted by the events. Social.</p>	<p><b>Sa'ada Group- Session 3</b></p>
<p><b>Bodies and institutions</b></p>	<p>- Decision 25. The National Commission for Women is an independent body that participates in formulating and evaluating public policies and overseeing their implementation in a way that guarantees the advancement of the status of women and their role in development and protection of their rights without discrimination.</p>	<p><b>Independence of Bodies – Session 2</b></p>



The subject	The Article	The Group
Determine the age of marriage of young girls and the age of childhood	<p>166. The age of marriage is set at 18 years old for both sexes.</p> <p>167. The minimum age for marriage for girls is set at 18 years old, and anyone who violates this is punished.</p> <p>179. A child is every human being under eighteen solar years.</p>	Rights and Freedoms-Sessions 3
Women in countryside	Decision 86. The state guarantees the participation of rural women by setting and implementing development planning at all levels, facilitating information, advice and services for them, and obtaining all types of training and education, including those related to functional literacy. As well as, providing them access to economic opportunities, credit, agricultural loans and appropriate technology.	Rights and Freedoms-Sessions 2
	The state guarantees the inclusion of women in various rural development programs with the aim of raising the standard of living of women and the family. Enabling them to obtain the necessary financing for productive projects and facilitating their access to the necessary information for agriculture and livestock production in order to fulfill their duties in the development of the homeland.	Development – Session 3
Nationality	120. An Arab married to a Yemeni woman acquires Yemeni nationality after 5 years of marriage, and a foreigner after ten years, and their children acquire the original nationality after birth.	Rights and Freedoms Session 2





The subject	The Article	The Group
Freedom of movement and residence	84. Freedom of movement, residence, and immigration is guaranteed, and it is not permissible under any circumstances to exile, deport or revoke the nationality of any citizen, nor prevent them from returning to the country or leaving it or imposing house arrest except by a final court ruling.	<b>Development – Session 2</b>
Political foundations	The state is bound to implement the Charter of the United Nations and the Arab League, and to implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international charters and treaties, and rules of international law that have been ratified by the legislative authority in Yemen, and it must harmonize all laws with these charters.	<b>State Building-Session 3</b>
	3. The state is committed to respecting the United Nations and Arab League charters, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and international treaties and covenants signed by Yemen in a manner that does not violate the constitution.	<b>Good Governance-Session 3</b>
	Reviewing and evaluating the system of national legislations and laws and the regulations for judicial oversight and working to harmonize them with the principles and rules of international conventions and treaties related to human rights ratified by Yemen.	<b>Development – Session 3</b>



**The outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference on Women**

**Table 11: The outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference on Women**

<b>The subject</b>	<b>(The Articles (legal advice for women</b>	<b>The group</b>
Reveal the truth	Uncover the truth: uncover the truth is the entirety of the means ... and it is taken into account when uncovering the truth —the privacy of violations on women and children.  Article (69) Paragraph (i) Ensuring the rights of women, children and minorities.	<b>Transitional Justice-Session 3</b>
The displaced	61. The State shall commit to providing necessary protection to women, children and persons with disabilities during and after armed conflicts and other violent cases as well as exceptional cases in accordance with the international humanitarian law.	
The woman	75. Development of special measures to ensure equity for women during conflict and disputes and violation and consultations with women to identify their priorities in transitional justice mechanisms.  105: Eternalize women in the national memory in recognition of her distinguished role in all political and social stages.	
Transitional Justice Commission	82: The Commission shall consist of at least 11 members and no more than 15 members. It shall reflect at least 30% representation of women, 50% for the South and 50% for the North. The competent authority shall, in accordance with the law, select those who meet the conditions.	
Reparations and restitution	86: Reparation is a system based on moral and financial compensation or both. Rehabilitation, restitution and integration. It can be individually or collectively and shall take into account the situation of the elderly, women, children and person of disability.  A part of Article 101: ... and establish an accurate and detailed database for females and males (gender) to assist in healing the abuses.	
Political conflicts and violations of human rights	62: Alignment between international conventions and national legislations to ensure the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities during armed conflicts, wars, others violent situations and extraordinary situation.  120: Development of policies and special measures to quickly compensate women and children victims of wars and consecutive events of violence and force used by security and military forces.	



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The subject	(The Articles (legal advice for women	Good Govern- ance
Legis- lative mea- sures	1- Emphasis on the right of women to obtain equal opportunities in all fields and to participate actively in political and public life, provided that a percentage of not less than 33% is given in the regulatory bodies, similar to the authorities of the other country.  2- Empowerment of women in party and organization bodies by not less than 30%.	
Free- dom of move- ment	34. Freedom of movement in the country is guaranteed for each citizen (male and female). It shall not be restricted unless in cases provided by law. Freedom of entry or exit from Yemen shall be regulated by law. No citizen is to be expelled from Yemeni territories or prevented from returning such territories.	<b>Session 2</b>
Judicia- ry and political parti- cipation	35. For each citizen (male and female), the right to a fair judiciary and free and fair elections.	<b>Session 3</b>
Employ- ment	51. A legal provision that considers a public service job as a right to all male and female citizens, the formulation of a job description and adjustment of the wage and bonuses ceiling.	
Equal citize- nship	67. Affirmation of the right of women to equal opportunities in all areas, active participation in public and political life and to be given at least 30% in control organizations in the same manner as in the other State's authorities.  120. The law shall provide for the application of the principle of equality in the public administration and criminalization of any discrimination in promotions, hiring, and entitlements resulting from joining the public service whether on basis of gender, area, political affiliation or color.	
Empow- erment	129. The law shall provide for the following:- a. Empowerment of women in political parties and organization by giving women at least 30% representations in their governing bodies. b. Partisan programs and visions shall include women rights and advancement of women role and social status.  144. The law shall provide for the provision of loan facilities to women and youth.	
Viola- tions	33. Each citizen, male and female, the right to physical safety and compensations for harms resulting from armed conflicts and arbitrary detention.	



Vio- lence	43. Sections specializing in women, children and domestic violence cases staffed by women shall be established in police station.	<b>Military and Security</b> <b>- Ses- sion 3</b>
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<b>The subject</b>	<b>(Articles (legal advice for women</b>	<b>Bodies' independence</b>
The Dar Al-Ifta	<p>2. The Dar Al-Ifta should be made-up of Islamic Shariya'ah scholars representing various jurisprudence of Islamic schools and utilization of expertise from various fields such as (the economy, law, medicine, social sciences and others taking into account representation of women).</p> <p>4. The Dar Al-Ifta shall have a general secretariat to comprise a number of administrative units and male and female researchers. The appointment shall be made by decree of the Dar Al-Ifta board in accordance with the terms and conditions of employment in the public services and through a vetting process.</p>	<b>Session 3</b>
The High National Youth Council	<p>4. The High National Youth Council shall guarantee equal representation of male and female youth on the basis of qualification.</p>	
Bodies and authorities	<p>1.The National Women Authority shall guarantee equitable representation of youth on the basis of the qualification.</p> <p>Tasks of the National Women Authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Formulation of public policies in the area of women affairs development in constitutional and legal institutions and follow-up on their implementation with competent authorities.</li> <li>b. Propose amendments to legislations dealing with women and comment on draft legislations and decrees needed for the advancement of women.</li> <li>c. Follow-up on the enforcement of legislations, regulations, decrees and international agreements relevant to women which have been ratified and the programs adopted in government plans and programs to ensure that they are implemented.</li> <li>d. Ensure representation of women in all commissions and international circles on women affairs.</li> <li>e. Formulation of a draft national plan for the advancement of women and to address the social, political, economic and cultural issues women face.</li> </ul>	<b>Session 3</b>



The subject	(Articles (legal advice for women	Bodies' independence
	<p>1.The High National Authority for Motherhood and shall be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f. Formulation of public policies relevant to motherhood and childhood affairs in all areas (educational, cultural, health, social and psychiatric) and follow-up on implementation in the light of reports submitted from the competent agencies and issuance of recommendations.</li> <li>g. Strengthening of moral values which embodies the status of mothers and the family and role in society through raising social awareness on the needs, issues and challenges of motherhood and childhood to promote support by public opinion on these issues.</li> <li>h. Coordination and cooperation with all official sectors and civil society organizations concerned with motherhood and childhood locally, regionally and international with the objective of creating the required balance and integrations between these sectors.</li> <li>i. Creation of a database for the provision of information, statistics and studies on motherhood and childhood affairs at the national level and evaluate indicators and results reached.</li> <li>j. Contribution in the provision of family stability for women and children through the provision of guidance and counselling services on family matters to address problems faced by women and children.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Session 3</b></p>
<p>Armed groups</p>	<p>2. The State shall commit to the provision of protection for women and children in disputes, conflicts and war areas.</p>	<p><b>Session 3</b></p>



The subject	(Articles (legal advice for women	Bodies' independence
	<p>1. Engage rural and coastal women in planning and implementation of programs in agriculture and fisheries, facilitation of lending and marketing facilities, development of women agriculture and fisheries extension, and attention to income-generating home based agriculture and fisheries activities.</p> <p>2. Protection of women's situation in the agricultural and fisheries sector in terms of the mechanics of the labor market, especially wages, work hours and other rights.</p>	<p><b>Rights and Freedoms Session 3</b></p>
	<p>k. Criminalization of violence against women in any form or shape as well as children since violence degrades the human soul and produces a battered generation.</p> <p>l. Establishment of rehabilitation institutions to support the family units and make pre-marriage tests mandatory (physiological, social and psychological tests) to protect the family from being infected from different hereditary diseases and family disintegration.</p> <p>m. Define a safe age for marriage to protect minors.</p> <p>n. Creation of study tracks for family medicine specializations in universities.</p> <p>6. Put in place required measures and plans to harness and employ the capacities of both male and female youths to ensure a decent living and to eradicate unemployment.</p>	<p><b>Bodies' independence Session 3</b></p>
	<p>Recommendation (3) in Article (23) regarding the Prisons Authority - providing full care for minors and a special prison that accommodates a large number of women.</p>	<p><b>Military and Security Session 3</b></p>
	<p>6. Establishment of economic facilities to be attached to prisons, where prisoners, males and females will serve their sentences by working in them to be able to support their families and payback their debt. The Government should be responsible for those in prison and male and female prisoners who can't payback their debt. It shall tack actions to ensure that their problems are resolved and be released immediately upon serving their sentences and to compensate them in case they are held longer illegally.</p> <p>11. Establishment of women police stations and separate prisons for women to include kindergartens for the children who are in prisons with their mothers.</p>	<p><b>Good Governance Session 3</b></p>



<b>Guarantees</b>	
220. Providing State controlled shelter for female prisoners and care homes for the elderly and the homeless.	<b>Rights and Free- doms- Session 3</b>
224. Establishment of special centers for rural women to develop their abilities.	



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# Appendixes



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## **Annex**

**Annex 1 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:** Adopted and made public by General Assembly Resolution 217 A (D-3) of December 10, 1948

### **Preamble**

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people. Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law. Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations. Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

**Article 1.** All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

**Article 2.** Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

**Article 3.** Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

**Article 4.** No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

**Article 5.** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**Article 6.** Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

**Article 7.** All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

**Article 8.** Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

**Article 9.** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.



**Article 10.** Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

**Article 11.** (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

**Article 12.** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

**Article 13.** (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

**Article 14.** (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

**Article 15.** (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

**Article 16.** (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

**Article 17.** (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

**Article 18.** Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

**Article 19.** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

**Article 20.** (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

**Article 21.** (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, di-

rectly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

**Article 22.** Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

**Article 23.** (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

**Article 24.** Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

**Article 25.** (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

**Article 26.** (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

**Article 27.** (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

**Article 28.** Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

**Article 29.** (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition



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and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.  
(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

**Article 30.** Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.



## Annex 2: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol.

### Preamble

Concern has been expressed about continuing discrimination against women despite the efforts made by the United Nations to advance human rights and establish equal rights between men and women. The preamble also indicated that this discrimination constitutes an important obstacle to the development of any society, and negatively affects the prosperity of society, the family, and the achievement of peace. The interest of the entire world requires the active participation of women with men in all areas of life. The preamble clarifies that the purpose of the convention is to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to achieve full equality of rights between men and women. They are two central principles of the United Nations and constitute a binding obligation under the United Nations Charter and other international conventions. The first four parts, containing sixteen articles, constitute an outline of women's civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, with an emphasis on their legal status. As for the fifth and sixth parts, they relate to the procedural matters concerned with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at the United Nations in terms of how members are elected, the term of membership, the adoption of its own bylaw and the number of its meetings. In addition, it includes provisions regarding participation in the agreement, review procedures, and relevant texts. The state undertakes to harmonize its legislation or adopt new legislation that would accelerate the realization of the rights stipulated in the convention.

### PART 1 (Articles 1-6)

**Article 1:** Definition of discrimination against women; Where discrimination against women is defined as any distinction, exclusion or restriction that takes place on the basis of sex and whose effects or purposes are to undermine the recognition of women. On the basis of the equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural and civil fields or in any other field, Or revoke recognition of these rights for women or their enjoyment and exercise of them regardless of their marital status. The Convention is not limited to merely defining discrimination, but also describes in detail the obligations that states have in implementing, which are represented in respect, protection and fulfillment. As for respect, it requires the state to refrain from interfering directly or indirectly with the enjoyment of human rights, and as for protection, it requires the state to take the necessary measures to prevent others from interfering with the human rights of individuals. As for maintaining, it requires facilitating the enjoyment of human rights, securing them and promoting them through the adoption of appropriate legislative, administrative, judicial, awareness-raising and other measures aimed at the full realization of human rights.

**Article 2:** Concerning the prohibition of discrimination in national constitutions and legislation, is the core of this convention with regard to states' obligations in implementing the convention. In this article, states are required to first incorporate the concept of equality in their respective constitution, and then issue legislation that prohibits and punishes any form of discrimination against women.

- States are obligated to take various measures to eliminate discrimination.
- Embodying the principle of equality in the constitution and the practical implemen-



tation of this principle.

- Take appropriate measures, including legislation.
- Take measures to eliminate discrimination / any person or institution.
- This article forms the main focus of the agreement.
- It is a basic, essential and central article of the agreement.
- The fundamental obligation of states, which is to eliminate discrimination.
- Reserving it in particular spoils this obligation and void the agreement of its content.

We notice that the levels of the state's obligations towards implementing this article, which are respect, protection and fulfillment, are represented in A commitment to respect that states themselves refrain from discrimination against women by issuing health legislation and establishing arbitration forums and courts that can protect women and provide them with appropriate solutions. The obligation to protect is reflected in the following text contained in the convention, "States must take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise, to abolish all discriminatory laws, practices and regulations."

**Article 3:** Ensuring women's political, social, economic and cultural rights. Ensuring their enjoyment based on equality with men.

**Article 4:** Relates to temporary special measures that, if adopted, would accelerate the achievement of equality, given that these special measures are not considered discrimination (against men), with an emphasis that any measures that protect maternity are not discriminatory.

**Article 5:** Relates to the necessity of modifying social patterns and cultural behavior based on the idea of inferiority or the supremacy of one sex, focusing on the importance of family education and focusing on it being a shared responsibility between men and women, noting that the primary consideration is the general interest of children. As well as, Article 5, which calls for modification of cultural patterns of behavior, is closely related to Article 4 (Adoption of temporary special measures), and Article 5 is the only article in all human rights conventions that directly refers to the modification of cultural patterns.

**Article 6:** Taking all appropriate measures to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

## **PART 2 (Articles 7-9)**

In Articles 7 to 9, the convention enumerates a set of state obligations to guarantee women's rights to participate in public and political life. The right to vote in all elections and eligibility for elections; The right to participate in non-governmental organizations concerned with public and political life; The right to represent governments at the international level; The right to acquire, change or retain a nationality; And rights related to children's nationality.

**Article 7:** Elimination of discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country. The right to vote, eligible for election, participate in formulation of government policy, and hold public office on an equal basis with men.

**Article 8:** Article 8: Ensuring the opportunity for women to represent their government

at the international level and in international organizations.

**Article 9:** Concerns the right of women and their children to enjoy a nationality.

- Granting women, the right to acquire, change or retain a nationality.
- Ensure that a woman’s nationality does not automatically change, or becomes stateless if she marries an alien, or if her husband changes his nationality.
- Women are granted equal rights with men regarding the nationality of their children.

**PART 3 (Articles 10-14)**

**Article 10:** The right of women to education Contrary to Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that broadly defined the right to education, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women explained this right in detail. As the obligations contained in Article 10 of the Judicial Convention can be divided There are three types of discrimination against women: First, the commitment to “provide the same curriculum and scholarship opportunities for the same study on an equal basis with men.” Secondly, asking states parties to “revise and review textbooks and remove stereotypes of the roles of men and women” and thirdly, States must commit to “bridging the gender gap in education by establishing programs that enable women to return to school to pursue their education so that they can enjoy an equal right to The workplace and society as a whole.” Article 10 also referred to special problems related to female school dropouts, which is a widespread phenomenon in certain countries. Girls often leave school to get married, as some families in the Third World prefer to invest in educating boys rather than girls. Therefore, countries should legislate and take appropriate steps to reduce the school dropout rate.

**Article 11:** The right of women to work. Article 11 on the right to work is divided into two parts; The first part refers to the right of women to work in general, while the second refers specifically to the prohibition of discrimination in the workplace because of pregnancy or marriage. With regard to the right to employment, states should first recognize this right to everyone as an inalienable right. Second, states should guarantee equal access to work opportunities, equal freedom to choose a job or profession, equality in leisure, job security and benefits, equal pay for equal work, the right to social security, and the right to safe and healthy working conditions. In the second part of Article 11, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women requires states to prohibit discrimination in the workplace and prohibit and punish dismissal from work on the grounds of marriage or pregnancy. States are also required to legislate maternity leave, create a network of childcare facilities to assist working mothers, and provide protection for pregnant women in work environments that may be harmful to their health. In 1989, the Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which was entrusted with the task of overseeing the follow-up to the implementation of the convention, in its general comment No. 12 on the interpretation of Article 11, added the state’s duty to protect women from violence, including sexual harassment in workplace.

**Article 12:** Women’s Right to Health Care. Article 12 requires states to provide women with equal access to health services that include family planning and reproductive health services.

**Article 13:** The right of women to obtain family benefits, bank loans, and the enjoyment of cultural life and activities, as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of



Discrimination against Women emphasized the importance of financial independence for women. It reaffirmed the equal right of women to bank loans, mortgage, credit and family benefits. It also added the right of every woman to enjoy sports and cultural life.

**Article 14:** Rural women’s rights. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women has shown a special concern for rural women because they usually suffer a double burden. The Convention affirms the following rights:

- The right to benefit from rural development;
- The right to participate in the early stages of development planning;
- The right to health care;
- The right to receive proper training and education;
- The right to organize self-help groups or cooperatives in order to obtain employment opportunities;
- The right to participate in all community activities.

The last two items in Article 14 relate largely to the needs of rural women: “obtaining financing credits and agricultural loans, marketing facilities, adequate technology, equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in resettlement programs; and the enjoyment of adequate living conditions, especially with regard to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transportation and communications.”

#### **PART 4 (Articles 15-16)**

**Article 15:** Concerning equality before the law. Article 15 requires states to guarantee equality for women and men before the law. This requires giving women equal rights “in concluding contracts, managing property, and being treated equally before all courts and arbitration forums.” To implement this article, all national laws and legislation aimed at limiting the legal capacity of women should be amended and abolished. Article 15 is important because “women in many countries do not possess the same property rights as men: traditional property laws often discriminate against women in that only male children inherit the family’s land, and that upon marriage, husbands automatically assume all of their wives’ property.” Also, some legal systems do not allow a woman to conclude contracts on her own. Rather, her husband must sign before he considers the contract legally binding, even in cases related to her private property or her income.

The second section of Article 15 refers to the right of women to freely choose their place of residence and domicile. This right is granted to all women, including “married women.”

**Article 16:** Rights related to marriage and family life;

- The right to enter into marriage and freely to choose a spouse.
- Rights during marriage and at its dissolution.
- Rights with regard to guardianship, ward ship, trusteeship, adoption, family name, a profession and an occupation.
- Determining a minimum age for marriage, the importance of registering marriage, and refusing child marriage.

This article is a central article of the agreement and is the common denominator in the



reservations of most Arab countries, as it represents the area's most resistant to change.

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**Annex 3 Beijing Declaration of Action:**

Resolution 1 of the World Conference on Women held in Beijing during the period 4-15 September 1995

The Fourth World Conference on Women,  
Having met in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995,

1. Adopts the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which are annexed to the present resolution;
2. Recommends to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its fiftieth session that it endorse the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted by the Conference.

**Beijing Declaration**

1. We, the Governments participating in the Fourth World Conference on Women,
2. Gathered here in Beijing in September 1995, the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations,
3. Determined to advance the goals of equality, development and peace for all women everywhere in the interest of all humanity,
4. Acknowledging the voices of all women everywhere and taking note of the diversity of women and their roles and circumstances, honoring the women who paved the way and inspired by the hope present in the world’s youth,
5. Recognize that the status of women has advanced in some important respects in the past decade but that progress has been uneven, inequalities between women and men have persisted and major obstacles remain, with serious consequences for the well-being of all people,
6. Also recognize that this situation is exacerbated by the increasing poverty that is affecting the lives of the majority of the world’s people, in particular women and children, with origins in both the national and international domains,
7. Dedicate ourselves unreservedly to addressing these constraints and obstacles and thus enhancing further the advancement and empowerment of women all over the world, and agree that this requires urgent action in the spirit of determination, hope, cooperation and solidarity, now and to carry us forward into the next century.

**We reaffirm our commitment to:**

8. The equal rights and inherent human dignity of women and men and other purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the Declaration on the Right to Development;
9. Ensure the full implementation of the human rights of women and of the girl child



as an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. Build on consensus and progress made at previous United Nations conferences and summits - on women in Nairobi in 1985, on children in New York in 1990, on environment and development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, on human rights in Vienna in 1993, on population and development in Cairo in 1994 and on social development in Copenhagen in 1995 with the objective of achieving equality, development and peace;
11. Achieve the full and effective implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;
12. The empowerment and advancement of women, including the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, thus contributing to the moral, ethical, spiritual and intellectual needs of women and men, individually or in community with others and thereby guaranteeing them the possibility of realizing their full potential in society and shaping their lives in accordance with their own aspirations.

**We are convinced that:**

13. Women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace;
14. Women’s rights are human rights;
15. Equal rights, opportunities and access to resources, equal sharing of responsibilities for the family by men and women, and a harmonious partnership between them are critical to their well-being and that of their families as well as to the consolidation of democracy;
16. Eradication of poverty based on sustained economic growth, social development, environmental protection and social justice requires the involvement of women in economic and social development, equal opportunities and the full and equal participation of women and men as agents and beneficiaries of people-centered sustainable development;
17. The explicit recognition and reaffirmation of the right of all women to control all aspects of their health, in particular their own fertility, is basic to their empowerment;
18. Local, national, regional and global peace is attainable and is inextricably linked with the advancement of women, who are a fundamental force for leadership, conflict resolution and the promotion of lasting peace at all levels;
19. It is essential to design, implement and monitor, with the full participation of women, effective, efficient and mutually reinforcing gender-sensitive policies and programs, including development policies and programs, at all levels that will foster the empowerment and advancement of women;
20. The participation and contribution of all actors of civil society, particularly women’s groups and networks and other non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, with full respect for their autonomy, in cooperation with Governments, are important to the effective implementation and follow-up of the Platform for Action;



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21. The implementation of the Platform for Action requires commitment from Governments and the international community. By making national and international commitments for action, including those made at the Conference, Governments and the international community recognize the need to take priority action for the empowerment and advancement of women.

**We are determined to:**

22. Intensify efforts and actions to achieve the goals of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women by the end of this century;
23. Ensure the full enjoyment by women and the girl child of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and take effective action against violations of these rights and freedoms;
24. Take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and the girl child and remove all obstacles to gender equality and the advancement and empowerment of women;
25. Encourage men to participate fully in all actions towards equality;
26. Promote women's economic independence, including employment, and eradicate the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women by addressing the structural causes of poverty through changes uneconomic, ensuring equal access for all women, including those in rural areas, as vital development agents, to productive resources, opportunities and public services;
27. Promote people-centered sustainable development, including sustained economic growth, through the provision of basic education, life-long education, literacy and training, and primary health care for girls and women;
28. Take positive steps to ensure peace for the advancement of women and, recognizing the leading role that women have played in the peace movement, work actively towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and support negotiations on the conclusion, without delay, of a universal and multilaterally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty which contributes to nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects;
29. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls;
30. Ensure equal access to and equal treatment of women and men in education and health care and enhance women's sexual and reproductive health as well as education;
31. Promote and protect all human rights of women and girls;
32. Intensify efforts to ensure equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all women and girls who face multiple barriers to their empowerment and advancement because of such factors as their race, age, language, ethnicity, culture, religion, or disability, or because they are indigenous people;
33. Ensure respect for international law, including humanitarian law, in order to protect women and girls in particular;



34. Develop the fullest potential of girls and women of all ages, ensure their full and equal participation in building a better world for all and enhance their role in the development process.

**We are determined to:**

35. Ensure women's equal access to economic resources, including land, credit, science and technology, vocational training, information, communication and markets, as a means to further the advancement and empowerment of women and girls, including through the enhancement of their capacities to enjoy the benefits of equal access to these resources, inter alia, by means of international cooperation;

36. Ensure the success of the Platform for Action, which will require a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels. We are deeply convinced that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development, which is the framework for our efforts to achieve a higher quality of life for all people. Equitable social development that recognizes empowering the poor, particularly women living in poverty, to utilize environmental resources sustainably is a necessary foundation for sustainable development. We also recognize that broad-based and sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development is necessary to sustain social development and social justice. The success of the Platform for Action will also require adequate mobilization of resources at the national and international levels as well as new and additional resources to the developing countries from all available funding mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources for the advancement of women; financial resources to strengthen the capacity of national, sub regional, regional and international institutions; a commitment to equal rights, equal responsibilities and equal opportunities and to the equal participation of women and men in all national, regional and international bodies and policy-making processes; and the establishment or strengthening of mechanisms at all levels for accountability to the world's women;

37. Ensure also the success of the Platform for Action in countries with economies in transition, which will require continued international cooperation and assistance;

38. We hereby adopt and commit ourselves as Governments to implement the following Platform for Action, ensuring that a gender perspectives reflected in all our policies and programs. We urge the United Nations system, regional and international financial institutions, other relevant regional and international institutions and all women and men, as well as non-governmental organizations, with full respect for their autonomy, and all sectors of civil society, in cooperation with Governments, to fully commit themselves and contribute to the implementation of this Platform for Action.



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#### **Annex 4 summary of the 18 articles of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security:**

- The Secretary-General of the United Nations urges the implementation of the strategic plan for engagement of women in all decision-making positions during conflict resolution and peace processes. He again identifies the important role of women in preventing, resolving conflicts and in building peace, and the importance of their equal contribution and full participation in all efforts aimed at reaching to the establishment of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making related to conflict prevention and resolution. The Secretary-General also urges women to be given a greater role within the United Nations as special representatives, in peacekeeping operations, in United Nations missions, and in humanitarian delegations and missions investigating violations of human rights.
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in multidimensional peace support operations, providing specialized training to all peacekeepers on protecting women and children in conflict situations and taking into account their special needs and rights. As understanding the effects of armed conflict on women and girls would provide effective institutional arrangements to ensure their protection and full participation in the peace process, and to contribute significantly to the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security.
- The Secretary-General of the United Nations stresses the need to standardize data on the effects of armed conflict on women and girls.
- The Secretary-General calls upon all Member States and all concerned actors, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to take a gender perspective and this includes: -
  - \* Take into account the special needs and rights of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and in relation to rehabilitation, reintegration and reconstruction after the end of the conflict.
  - \* Take measures that support local peace initiatives for women and processes by indigenous peoples to resolve conflicts, and measures to include women in all implementation mechanisms of peace agreements.
  - \* Take measures that guarantee protection and respect for the human rights of women and girls, especially those related to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary.
- The Secretary-General urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all levels of decision-making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts. He also calls on all parties in armed conflicts to take special measures that protect girls and women from gender-based violence in armed conflict situations, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse.
- The Secretary-General emphasizes the responsibility of all states to end impunity and prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, including those related to sexual violence and other forms of violence against women



and girls, and stresses in this regard the need to exclude those crimes from amnesty provisions and related legislation.

- The Secretary-General call upon all parties of armed conflicts to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the special needs of women and girls when designing these camps and settlements.
- The Secretary-General expresses his readiness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and women’s rights, including consultations with local and international women’s institutions.
- The Secretary-General calls for a study of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peacebuilding, and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution. He also calls for a report provided to the Security Council on the results of this study and make this available to all Member States in the United Nations.
- The Secretary-General is requested to address in his reports to the Security Council, where appropriate, the progress made in mainstreaming a gender perspective in all peacekeeping missions and all other aspects related to women and girls.

The decision in the follow-up mechanism is based on the annual reports of the Secretary-General, which would provide an assessment of states’ commitment to the provisions of the resolution and the obstacles preventing their implementation. After discussing the resolution, a number of recommendations were issued to the countries concerned, in addition to mandating the Secretary-General and the General Secretariat to follow up on the implementation of these recommendations.



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**Our vision**

*is a Yemen in which skilled, well qualified and active young women and men play leadership roles in all domains of society and enable Yemenis to contribute to a better world.*