

POST 2020

WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS

UN'S AGENDA ON GENDER EQUALITY



*Foundation for Women's
Rights Promotion
and Development*

財團法人婦女權益促進發展基金會

A PLATFORM

FOR DIALOGUES,
FOR INFORMATION &
RESOURCES EXCHANGE

A BRIDGE

BETWEEN
GOVERNMENT & NGOS
LOCAL & INTERNATIONAL

OUTLINE

ISSUES?

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

ACTORS?

WHO ARE THE
STAKEHOLDERS?

ACTIONS!

WHAT TO DO TO MOVE
FORWARD?

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

WHY WE ARE STILL TALKING ABOUT GENDER EQUALITY?

Top 10 countries that have
achieved gender equality:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

There are none.

Source: UN Women

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

WHERE ARE WE NOW?



Source: UN Women

HERSTORY of FEMINIST MOVEMENTS : UN

1940s-1950s

1945

Following the devastation of World War II, the United Nations forms to foster international cooperation. Its charter states: "We the peoples...reaffirm faith...in the equal rights of men and women."

1946

The Commission on the Status of Women becomes the first global intergovernmental body dedicated to gender equality. An early achievement: it successfully presses for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to avoid language like "men" as a synonym for humanity. The Declaration's gender-inclusive language was remarkable for the time.

1950s

For the first time, international agreements recognized women's political rights, the principle of equal pay for work of equal value, and the rights of women in marriage.



BERTHA LUTZ from Brazil, one of only four women involved in drafting the UN Charter, argues for including women's rights. Her position: "To deny women equal rights on the grounds of sex is to deny justice to half the population."

1960s-1970s

1960s

Around the world, awareness of discrimination against women grows as does the number of organizations committed to combating it. The burgeoning international women's movement influences approaches to women and development at the United Nations, which takes up issues like the disproportionate share of women affected by poverty and the barriers to women's economic participation.

1975

International Women's Year, the start of the UN Decade for Women and the first World Conference on Women in Mexico escalate global discourse on women's rights. The conference set targets on women's equality, from education to employment, political participation to health, housing to family planning.

1979

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women becomes the most comprehensive international instrument to protect the human rights of women. Signatory governments must end all forms of discrimination – and achieve equality between women and men in laws and practice.



Leading feminists in the United States take inspiration from the first global women's conference and mobilize 20,000 people for a national women's conference.



Source: UN Women

HERSTORY of FEMINIST MOVEMENTS in UN

1980s-1990s

1993

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women emerges as the first international instrument to explicitly define forms of violence against women, drawing global attention to gender-based violence as the world's most rampant violation of human rights.

1994

The International Conference on Population and Development affirms that women's sexual and reproductive health is key to everyone's well-being.

1995

The landmark Fourth World Conference on Women adopts a road map of actions to advance women's rights. At the parallel NGO Forum, a record 30,000 women gather to shape a series of commitments that still remain relevant – and unfinished – today.



Women from around the world proudly raised a "peace torch" to launch the Non-governmental Forum held in parallel to the Fourth World Conference on Women. "Look at the world through women's eyes," urged forum convener Supatra Masdit. "Look and act."

2000s-2010s

2000

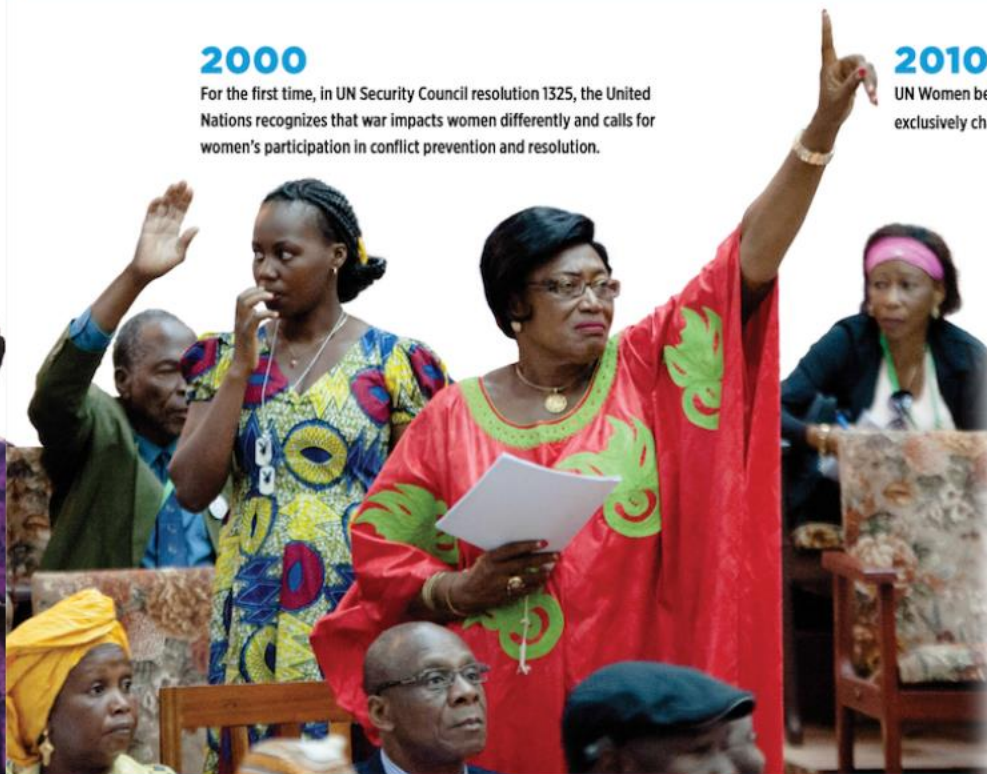
For the first time, in UN Security Council resolution 1325, the United Nations recognizes that war impacts women differently and calls for women's participation in conflict prevention and resolution.

2010

UN Women becomes the lead UN entity to exclusively champion women's rights.

2015

The world adopts the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, aiming to transform economics and societies so they are more inclusive and uphold human rights and gender equality. Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals include Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.



In the Central African Republic, women speak for justice and reconciliation at the Bangui National Forum in 2015. They demand a growing role in resolving the country's conflict, and draw attention to issues such as sexual violence by armed groups.

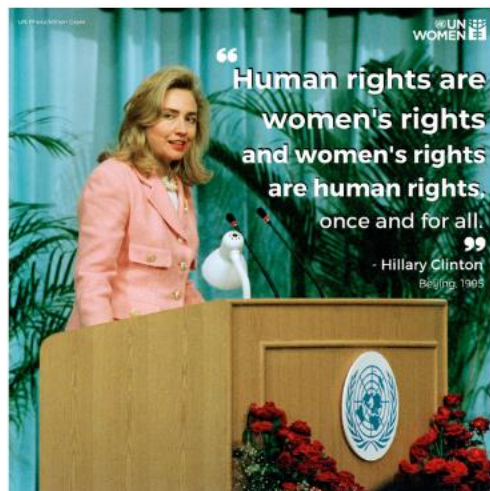


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Source: UN Women

BEIJING PLATFORM for ACTIONS

12 CRITICAL AREAS



Women and the environment



Violence against women



The girl child



Women and the economy



Institutional mechanisms



Women and armed conflict



Human rights of women



Education and training of women



Women and poverty



Women in power and decision-making



Women and health

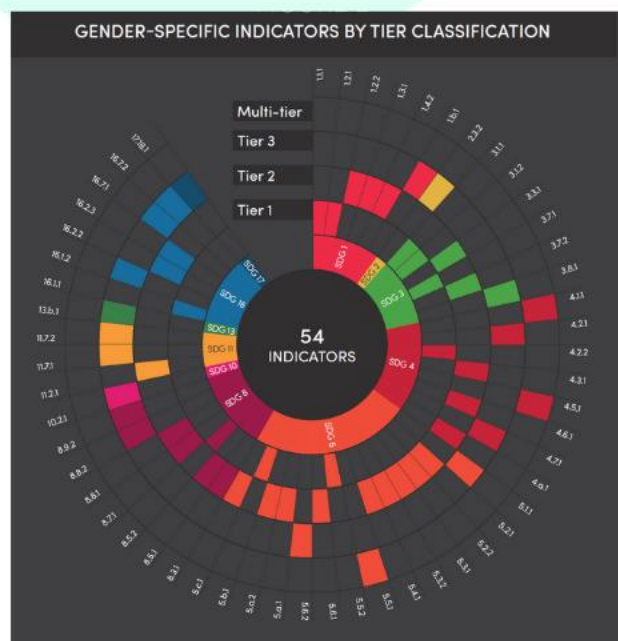


Women and the media



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS



Source: UN Women



Source: UNDP

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6 THEMES THAT LINK
BPFA & SDGS



DIMENSION 1:
INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT,
SHARED PROSPERITY AND
DECENT WORK

DIMENSION 2:
POVERTY ERADICATION,
SOCIAL PROTECTION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES

DIMENSION 3:
FREEDOM FROM VIOLENCE,
STIGMA AND STEREOTYPES

DIMENSION 4:
PARTICIPATION, ACCOUNTABILITY
AND GENDER-RESPONSIVE
INSTITUTIONS

DIMENSION 5:
PEACEFUL AND
INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

DIMENSION 6:
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION, PROTECTION
AND REHABILITATION

GENERATION EQUALITY ACTIONS COALITIONS

6 THEMES WITH CONCRETE,
AMBITIOUS AND IMMEDIATE
ACTIONS

1

Gender-Based Violence

2

Economic justice and rights

3

Bodily autonomy and sexual &
reproductive health and rights (SRHR)

4

Feminist action for climate justice

5

Technology and innovation for Gender Equality

6

Feminist movements and leadership

ACTORS?

WHO ARE THE
STAKEHOLDERS?

PUBLIC SECTORS

IGOS & ITS AGENCIES,
STATE COUNTRIES,
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS...

PRIVATE SETORS

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES,
PHILANTHROPIES...

CIVIL SOCIETY

INGOS, NGOS & EVERY
INDIVIDUALS!

ACTIONS!

LET'S MAKE 50/50 BY
2030 HAPPEN TOGETHER!

GOVERNMENTS

IMPLEMENT CEDAW
IMPLEMENT CEDAW
IMPLEMENT CEDAW



CEDAW

- 1 Remove discriminatory laws and practices
- 2 Make economies work for women
- 3 Invest real money to achieve gender equality
- 4 Back women leaders at the forefront of change

BUSINESS OWNERS

FOLLOW WOMEN'S
EMPOWERMENT
PRINCIPLES



www.weps.org

EVERY ONE OF US

LEARN MORE,
RAISE AWARENESS &
INSPIRE OTHERS



12 small actions with big impact
for Generation Equality

Source: UN Women

GENERATION EQUALITY: THE TIME IS NOW

A march. A movement. A demand for women's rights.



WE DON'T NEED A HANDFUL OF FAMOUS FEMINISTS.
WE NEED MILLIONS OF PEOPLE TAKING SMALL FEMINIST ACTIONS.



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thank you.



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