

THE GIRL Declaration

I was **not** PUT ON THIS EARTH to be **Invisible**

I was **NOT** born to be **DENIED**

I was not given **LIFE** only to belong to someone else.

i belong **to ME**

I HAVE A **VOICE** & I WILL USE IT.

I have **dreams** unforgettable

I have a **name** and it is not **ANONYMOUS**
OR INSIGNIFICANT OR UNWORTHY OR
WAITING ANY MORE TO BE CALLED.

Some day, they will say: this was the Moment
when the World **WOKE UP** to **my potential**

THIS IS THE MOMENT I WAS ALLOWED
TO BE ASTONISHING

THIS IS THE MOMENT WHEN MY **RISING**
NO LONGER **SCARES YOU**

this is the **MOMENT** when being a **girl**

became my **STRENGTH** my **Sanctuary** **NOT MY PAIN**

THIS IS THE MOMENT WHEN THE WORLD
SEES THAT I AM HELD BACK BY EVERY
PROBLEM AND I AM **KEY TO ALL SOLUTIONS**

this is the **MOMENT** when a girl and a **GIRL** and a girl and
250 million other girls say with voices loud that **THIS IS OUR MOMENT**

this is my MOMENT.

THIS, YES THIS

IS THE MOMENT



Artwork by girls, for girls



IF WOMEN ARE HEALTHY AND EDUCATED, THEIR FAMILIES WILL FLOURISH. IF WOMEN ARE FREE FROM VIOLENCE, THEIR FAMILIES WILL FLOURISH. IF WOMEN HAVE A CHANCE TO WORK AND EARN AS FULL AND EQUAL PARTNERS IN SOCIETY, THEIR FAMILIES WILL FLOURISH. AND WHEN FAMILIES FLOURISH, COMMUNITIES AND NATIONS DO AS WELL. THAT IS WHY EVERY WOMAN, EVERY MAN, EVERY CHILD, EVERY FAMILY, AND EVERY NATION ON THIS PLANET DOES HAVE A STAKE IN THE DISCUSSION THAT TAKES PLACE HERE.

- Hillary Clinton, Beijing 1995

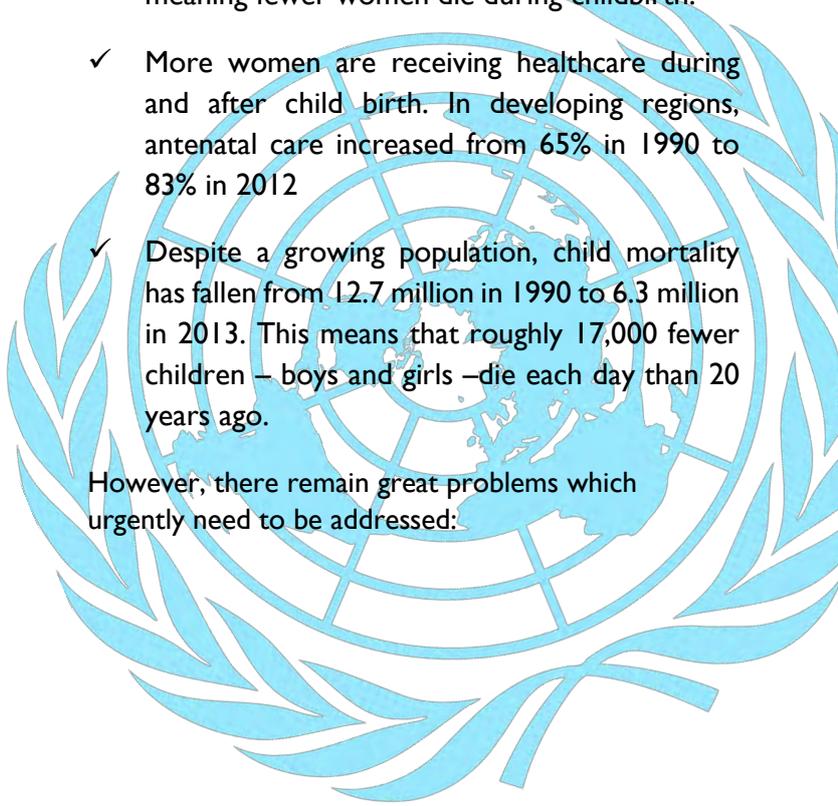
In September 1995, over 17,000 participants and 30,000 activists from 189 different nations arrived in Beijing for the Fourth World Conference on Women. Despite their diversity in culture and creed, in power and politics, these representatives were all united by a common cause: to eliminate the gender-based inequalities which restrict girls' futures and limit their ambitions, which imperil women's safety and silence their voices.

After two weeks of debate, the conference produced a document, the Beijing Declaration, which is still considered the most wide-ranging blueprint for the advancement of women's rights. It addressed some of the most pressing issues of the time: education, violence, political representation, access to employment and equal pay, maternal health and the impact of the media.

20 years on, from 9th - 20th March 2015, the 59th Convention on the Status of Women will meet in New York to review what progress has been made. There is certainly much for the global community to celebrate:

- ✓ Since 1990, extreme poverty has been cut in half.
- ✓ Enrolment in primary schools is up from 82% to 90%, with equal numbers of boys and girls now attending school.
- ✓ The participation of women in politics is increasing. In January 2014, there were 46 countries where more than 30% of members of parliament were women.
- ✓ Maternal mortality has fallen by 45% since 1990, meaning fewer women die during childbirth.
- ✓ More women are receiving healthcare during and after child birth. In developing regions, antenatal care increased from 65% in 1990 to 83% in 2012
- ✓ Despite a growing population, child mortality has fallen from 12.7 million in 1990 to 6.3 million in 2013. This means that roughly 17,000 fewer children – boys and girls – die each day than 20 years ago.

However, there remain great problems which urgently need to be addressed:



VIOLENCE

- Globally, about one in three women will be beaten or raped during their lifetime.
- Every 10 minutes an adolescent girl dies as a result of violence. Violence is the second leading cause of death amongst teenage girls.
- 47% of female murder victims are killed by family members or an intimate partner (just 6% of men are killed in this way)
- Over 130 million women living in the world today have undergone Female Genital Mutilation.



- By 2030, half a million women will die of cervical cancer. More than 98% of these deaths will occur in developing countries.
- Women are more likely than men to acquire HIV, suffer from malnutrition and die from heart disease
- 222 million women in developing countries cannot access contraception. Of these, 162 million women live in the world's poorest countries.



MARRIAGE

- One in four women is physically or sexually abused during pregnancy
- Every day, 39,000 girls are forced into early marriage. That's 27 girls a minute.
- Around 14 million girls, some as young as eight years old, were married in 2014.
- An estimated 1.2m children are trafficked into slavery each year; 80 per cent are girls.
- In 10 countries around the world women are legally bound to obey their husbands
- Only 76 countries have legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence – and just 57 of them include sexual abuse.

HEALTH

- 289,000 women die from pregnancy and childbirth-related complications each year. 99% of these deaths occur in developing countries, and nearly 90% are preventable.
- Motherless children are up to 10 times more likely to die within 2 years of their mother's death.
- Nearly 3 million newborn babies every year.

EDUCATION

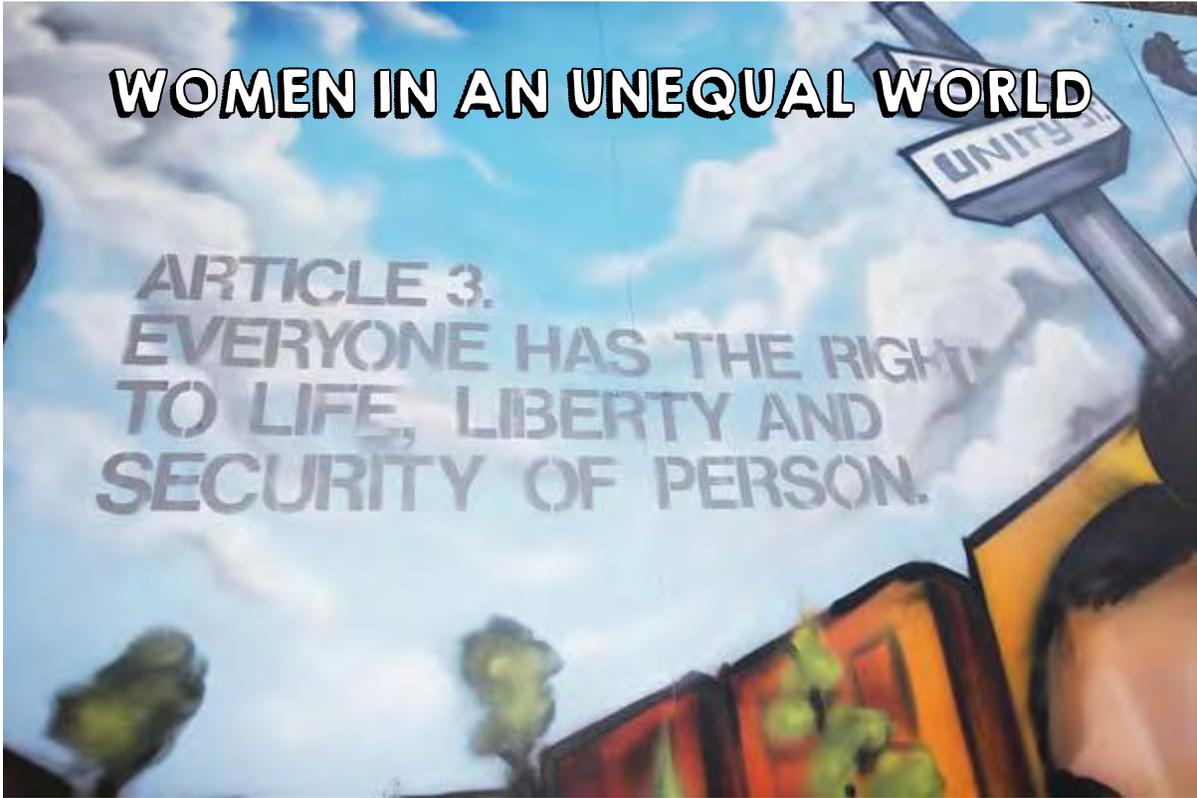
- 64% of illiterate adults are women, meaning around 493 million women cannot read or write. In some countries, such as Mali, only 29% of women are literate.
- 31 million girls of primary school age are not enrolled in school at all.
- In secondary education, there are 84 girls in school for every 100 boys.



WORKING RIGHTS

- Women work 66% of the world's hours, but earn 10% of the world's income and 1% of the world's property
- The gender gap for economic participation and opportunity is 60% worldwide.
- More than 100 countries have laws which restrict women's participation in the economy, from being barred from opening a bank account to being unable to own property.
- Globally only 24 per cent of senior management roles are now filled by women.
- It has been estimated that closing the gender gap in farming & agriculture could reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 12-17 per cent.

WOMEN IN AN UNEQUAL WORLD



ARTICLE 3.
EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT
TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND
SECURITY OF PERSON.

What we have learned from these figures is that discrimination against women is one of the most widespread and persistent forms of inequality in the world today. Although their literacy rates are rising, women still make up nearly two-thirds of the world's illiterates. They continue to be two-thirds of the world's poor, perform two-thirds of the world's work, and produce 50 per cent of the food, while earning only 10 per cent of the income and owning one per cent of the property. Cultural practices that demean or harm women – such as female genital mutilation, and honour or dowry crime – are still regarded as normal in some societies, mass rape is used as a deliberate strategy in conflict zones, and the majority of women in the world are more at risk from rape and domestic violence than they are from cancer.

Gender equality is a human right: it is a fundamental principle of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** and enshrined in the **United Nations Charter**. Yet, everywhere around the world today, women are still being devalued and treated as second-class citizens, or worse. While inequality is not going to disappear overnight, it is clear that something has to be done to enable women and girls to enjoy the same basic human rights as men. Countries need to identify and agree practical steps by which this might be achieved.

Although women today are generally treated more fairly than they were in the past, the goal of gender equality is

still a long way off. Progress is slow and uneven, and, in some cases, risks going backwards.

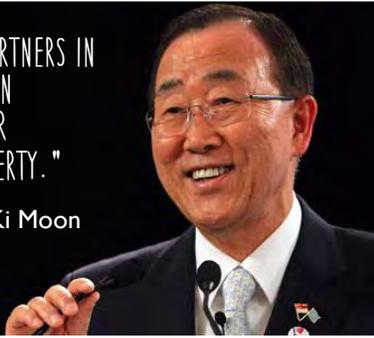
Discrimination against women is not limited to any country or particular group of women. It exists in all aspects of life and affects women of all ages, from birth to old age. While some types of discrimination exist in every society, others tend to be confined to particular regions or countries. In some countries, the law may still favour men over women. In others, laws protecting women and girls may be largely ignored, or those who break them go unpunished.

“IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, THE CENTRAL MORAL CHALLENGE WAS SLAVERY. IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, IT WAS THE BATTLE AGAINST TOTALITARIANISM. WE BELIEVE THAT IN THIS CENTURY THE PARAMOUNT MORAL CHALLENGE WILL BE THE STRUGGLE FOR GENDER EQUALITY AROUND THE WORLD.”

— Nicholas D. Kristof, *Half the Sky: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide*

"WOMEN MUST BE FULL PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT, SO THEY CAN LIFT THEMSELVES AND THEIR COMMUNITIES OUT OF POVERTY."

Secretary General Ban Ki Moon



Whatever form it takes, gender discrimination is not inevitable. It is the product of attitudes and patterns of behaviour learned from childhood.

Fundamental beliefs about sexuality and women's relations with men are often deeply rooted in religion, culture and tradition, and can be highly resistant to change.

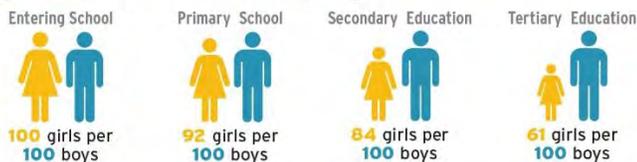
UNEQUAL ACCESS TO EDUCATION



31 MILLION GIRLS
OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE ARE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL.

THE PICTURE IS DIFFERENT FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

{Enrollment rates in sub-Saharan Africa}

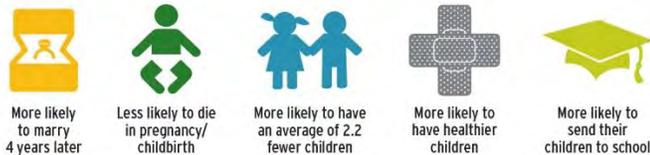


WHY DO GIRLS DROP OUT?



CHILD MARRIAGE | SCHOOL FEES | SEXUAL VIOLENCE | LACK OF SANITARY FACILITIES

BUT... IF WE COULD KEEP GIRLS IN SCHOOL BEYOND GRADE 7, THEY WOULD BE:



Two thirds of the adults in the world who cannot read or write are women – a proportion that has hardly changed over the last twenty years. While girls in most countries have been catching up with boys in access to primary education, the gender gap in secondary education is much wider.

In many less developed countries girls are expected to do a large amount of household work, giving them less time for school. For some families it is simply too expensive: if they cannot afford to send all their children to school, boys are chosen over girls. Parents often put less value on a girl's education, and think it is more worthwhile for her to work in the fields or collect water. Lack of girls-only toilets, or sexual abuse by teachers, are other factors that create barriers to girls attending secondary school.

WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION



A FIREMAN PUTS OUT A SMOULDERING BLAZE AT THE TAZREEN FASHION FACTORY IN DHAKA, BANGLADESH, 2012. OVER 100 WORKERS – MOSTLY WOMEN – WERE KILLED IN A CASE WHICH HAS RAISED CONCERN ABOUT THE WORKING OF TEXTILE WORKERS, SOME OF WHOM EARN AS LITTLE AS £30 A MONTH. THE WOMEN WERE ALL PRODUCING LOW-COST FASHION FOR WESTERN RETAIL CHAINS.

Women spend on average at least twice as much time as men on unpaid housework, giving women who are employed the double burden of paid and unpaid work. When unpaid work is taken into account, women's total hours are longer than men's in all parts of the world. Women are rarely employed in senior positions or in jobs with status or power. They are heavily over-represented among clerks, but under-represented among managers.

Although women are now on most boards of directors of large companies, their number remains low compared to men. Promotion is often hindered by the presence of a 'glass ceiling'. Of the 500 largest corporations in the world, only 26 have a female chief executive officer.



THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GLOBAL ANTI-POVERTY PUSH IN HISTORY. LET'S STEP UP ACTION TO THE 2015 MDG TARGET DATE AND BEYOND.

MDG3

 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

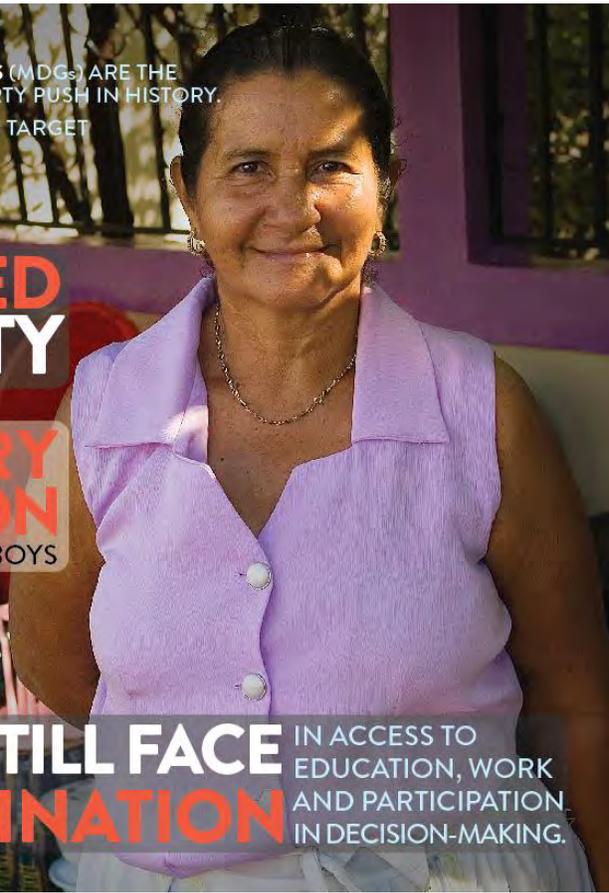
...→ THE WORLD HAS
ACHIEVED EQUALITY

IN **PRIMARY EDUCATION**
 BETWEEN GIRLS AND BOYS

LET'S STEP UP

IN MANY COUNTRIES
WOMEN STILL FACE DISCRIMINATION

IN ACCESS TO EDUCATION, WORK AND PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING.



LACK OF VOICE IN DECISION-MAKING

Women continue to be under-represented in government across the world – on average, only 22 percent of seats in national parliaments are taken by women. Globally, there are 38 states where the percentage of women in parliament is below 10 percent. A tiny percentage of women hold the highest positions in government – only 9 of 150 elected Heads of State in the world are women, and only 15 of 192 Heads of Government. The situation is similar in local and municipal authorities – female elected councillors are under-represented in all parts of the world and female mayors even more so.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The most common form of violence experienced by women across the world occurs in the home. Women are beaten, forced to have sex or subjected to psychological or emotional abuse by their current or former husbands or partners.

In some countries wife-beating is regarded almost as normal, as part of the natural order of things, e.g., Article 53 of the United Arab Emirates' penal code acknowledges the right of a husband to "chastise" his wife, providing it leaves no physical marks.

INVEST IN EQUALITY



WOMEN MAKE UP **HALF** OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION AND YET REPRESENT **70%** OF THE WORLD'S POOR.

64% OF ILLITERATE ADULTS ARE WOMEN.



Women work **2/3 of the world's hours** yet earn **1/10 of the world's income.** 

VIOLENCE



ONE IN FOUR WOMEN is physically or sexually abused during pregnancy.

Globally, **NEARLY 40%** of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner.

EVERY DAY, **39,000 GIRLS** ARE FORCED INTO EARLY MARRIAGE. 

INCLUSION & PARTICIPATION

Women make up only **21.9%** of Parliamentarian seats, and **8%** of the world's executives.

95% of countries have a male head of state.



More than **100** countries have laws on the books that restrict women's participation in the economy.



WOMEN IN POWER = GREATER OPPORTUNITIES FOR GIRLS' EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND EQUALITY

WOMEN DELIVER

WHO WINS? EVERYBODY.

CHILD MARRIAGE



The practice of early marriage is common worldwide, especially in Africa and South Asia, e.g., in Niger 60 per cent of girls aged 15-19 are married. Many parents are eager to marry off their daughters – sometimes against their will – to obtain a better bride price, or because they view girls as financial burdens. Girls who marry young are less able to protect themselves against HIV, more likely to be victims of domestic violence, and more likely to bear more children and at ages that put their health at risk. Early marriage limits women's opportunities for education, for employment and for general advancement in society.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

At least 2 million girls each year are thought to be at risk from female genital mutilation – usually at the hands of women themselves, mothers, aunts or others. The practice remains widespread in many developing countries in Africa and Western Asia, and has spread to Europe and North America, where some immigrant families have settled. It is carried out for various reasons - including local custom, the desire to control a woman's sexuality or to ensure a higher bride price.

"I HATE FGM. IT HAS CAUSED MANY DEATHS. I EVEN WITNESSED A GIRL IN OUR AREA UNDERGOING FGM, AND SHE REALLY BLED... AND DIED. SO THIS IS QUITE DETRIMENTAL TO OUR GIRLS."

Girl from Kenya, 16-19

"GIRLS' BODIES ARE NOT READY FOR CHILDBIRTH BUT WE DO NOT ALL KNOW THIS, AND OUR COMMUNITIES DO NOT UNDERSTAND."

India, 13-15

"SOME PEOPLE KEEP IT A SECRET WHEN THEY GET THEIR PERIODS BECAUSE THEIR MOTHERS ARE TOO SHY TO TALK ABOUT IT."

Nigeria, 13-15

HONOUR CRIME

In certain countries, women who have been victims of rape, suspected of having pre-marital sex or accused of

adultery, are attacked or killed by their relatives because they regard violations of a woman's purity as an insult to the family's honour. Some of the most horrific of these crimes involve disfiguring with acid or burning. In many cases, communities and the law simply look the other way. In Turkey, it is estimated that about half of the women who are killed by family members are victims of honour killings.

"TRADITIONAL VALUES CANNOT BE AN EXCUSE FOR VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS"
Executive Director of UNDP

DOWRY CRIME

In some societies, largely in South Asia, it is not unusual for a bride to be attacked, or even killed, by her husband or his family in a dispute over her dowry. Husbands often 'engineer' an accident – such as the bursting of a kitchen stove – if they feel their wife's dowry is inadequate. UNICEF has estimated that more than 5,000 women are killed each year in India as a result. Despite a ban in many countries, dowry killings still continue and only a small percentage of the perpetrators are brought to justice.



ACCORDING TO INDIAN CRIME RECORDS, ONE WOMAN DIES EVERY HOUR DUE TO DOWRY RELATED REASONS.

PREFERENCE FOR MALE CHILDREN

UNICEF has estimated that 1 million female babies die each year – either by abortion, where pre-natal testing is available, or, after a girl is born, (infanticide) because of the preference for male children. Boys may be preferred over girls for cultural reasons, or because girls are seen as a financial burden.

DENIAL OF REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

In many societies women are not allowed to have control over or decide freely on matters related to their own sexuality, leading, among other things, to health problems. Reproductive health problems are the leading cause of women's ill health and death worldwide. They also undermine the health and well-being of children - maternal mortality and child mortality are closely linked.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

Sexual violence – including rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy - affects millions of women and girls living in conflict zones. Rape is used as a weapon of war to terrify and humiliate enemies and their communities, to take vengeance on men through their women, or simply because it is easy to get away with. The risk of sexual abuse is particularly high in refugee camps. Since 1996, over 500,000 women are estimated to have been raped in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In 2012, 74 per cent of sexual violence survivors treated at the HEAL hospital in Goma were children.

“WHY DO GIRLS GET RAPED BY MEN? I DON'T UNDERSTAND.”
Girl from Rwanda, 16-19

“I JUST WANT TO PROTECT MY GIRL FROM ANYTHING THAT MIGHT HARM HER – FROM SOCIETY, ANY DISEASE OR ANYTHING THAT MIGHT CAUSE HER PAIN.”

Egypt, 16-19

“EVEN IF THE GIRL IS NOT AT FAULT, SHE STILL GETS THE BLAME.”
India 16-19

“GIRLS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO SPEND TOO MUCH TIME TOGETHER – OR RUMOURS CAN START.”

Ethiopia 13-15

“I HOPE WHEN I RETURN FROM MY QUR'AN CLASS I WON'T WALK ALONE. I HAVE TO BE WITH MY FRIENDS SO I WON'T BE KIDNAPPED.”
Indonesia, 10-12

“EVERY DAY WE EXPERIENCE WAR; THE CONFLICT EXPLAINS WHY WE EXPERIENCE SO MANY ATTACKS. GIRLS ARE RAPED SO FREQUENTLY.”
DRC, 16-19

TRAFFICKING

It is estimated that between 500,000 to 2 million people are trafficked each year into situations such as prostitution, forced labour or slavery - of which women and girls account for 80 per cent of the detected victims. Every country in the world is affected by human trafficking – whether as country of origin, transit or destination for the victims.

CHINA'S ONE-CHILD POLICY FUELS DEMAND FOR TRAFFICKED BRIDES

Vulnerable women in countries close to China, such as Vietnam, North Korea, Laos, Cambodia and Burma – are being forced into marriages in the land of the one-child policy, experts say.

China suffers from one of the worst gender imbalances in the world as families prefer male children. As a result, millions of men cannot find Chinese brides – a key driver of trafficking, according to rights groups.

The Lao Cai shelter is home to a dozen girls from various ethnic-minority groups. All say they were tricked by relatives, friends or boyfriends and sold to Chinese men as brides. “I had heard a lot about trafficking. But I couldn't imagine it would happen to me,” Kiab said.

Since trafficking is run by illegal gangs and the communities involved are poor and remote, official data is patchy and probably underestimates the scale of the problem, according to experts. But rights workers across south-east Asia say they are witnessing widespread trafficking of women into China for forced marriages.



INTERNATIONAL ACTION



Gender equality is a basic principle in international humanitarian law. In situations of armed conflict, sexual violence and abuse - such as rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, and enforced sterilization, when carried out on a widespread and systematic basis, is judged to be a war crime and a crime against humanity. When committed with the intent to destroy whole, or part, of a particular group, mass rape may be considered genocide. Persons suspected of perpetrating these kinds of crime can be referred by the United Nations for prosecution in the International Criminal Court.

UNITED NATIONS ACTION

UN action on gender equality builds on the achievements of women over the ages in the global struggle for equal rights. It exists alongside and in partnership with many of the local and international women's associations, self-help groups and NGOs, and other civil society organisations, already working in the field.

Strategically, UN action takes place on a number of fronts, education, training and sharing good practices, forging intergovernmental conventions, resolutions and agreements, setting and monitoring global standards and helping member states to implement these, collecting data and publishing reports, direct help to disadvantaged groups.

A key strategy, developed by the UN in the 1980's, is the practice of gender mainstreaming - integrating gender perspectives into all its activities, and encouraging member countries and other organisations to follow its example.

CONVENTIONS, AGREEMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

Significant developments in UN action in recent years include:

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

Adopted in 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, defined discrimination against women and identified practical steps by which member countries could eradicate it, including by:

- Incorporating gender equality into national law, abolishing all discriminatory laws and replacing them with ones which prohibit gender discrimination
- Setting up tribunals and other public institutions to protect women against discrimination.

Before this convention, most governments regarded violence against women largely as a private matter between individuals, and not as a human rights problem

requiring state intervention. Countries ratifying the Convention are committed to submit national reports, at least every four years, on what they have done to comply with its obligations.

An optional protocol, adopted in 1999, includes provisions for:

- Individuals and groups of women to complain about violations of the Convention,
- Inquiries to be conducted into abuses of women's human rights in countries party to the protocol.

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action



The Beijing Declaration, adopted in 1995, committed member states and the UN to incorporate gender mainstreaming into all their policies and programmes. The accompanying Platform for Action highlighted 12 'critical areas of concern', and set out measures for dealing with them over the five years until 2000. Over one hundred countries promised specific actions, e.g., a law on domestic violence and a national breast and cervical cancer detection campaign by Mauritius, and a White House council on women by the US.

Resolution 1325, Women, Peace and Security

Resolution 1325 was adopted by the Security Council in 2000. The resolution called on member states, civil society organisations and the UN to:

- Increase the participation of women, and incorporate gender perspectives, in all UN peace and security efforts
- Take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict.

Millennium Development Goals

The UN Millennium Declaration, agreed in 2000, committed all member states to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty in the world, and set out a series of time-bound targets with a deadline of 2015. The eight Millennium Development Goals include:

- Promoting gender equality and empowering women (**Goal 3**),
- Reducing the child mortality rate (**Goal 4**),
- Improving maternal health (**Goal 5**).

UN WOMEN



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women – or UN Women, for short - is a new UN body, created to help member countries accelerate progress towards their goals in gender equality and the empowerment of women. Operational from January 2011, it merges the work of four separate UN organisations which specialised in women's issues.

UN Women also builds on the work of other parts of the UN system which continue to have a responsibility for gender issues in their own areas of expertise, for example:

- **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** – global development
- **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** – reproductive health, child mortality and maternal mortality
- **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** - children and mothers
- **World Health Organisation (WHO)** – international public health
- **Human Rights Council (HRC)** – human rights violations

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND GENDER DISCRIMINATION

In September 2000, world leaders adopted the UN Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty in the world. They drew up a series of time-bound targets, with a deadline of 2015, by which this might be achieved - known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There 8 eight 'goals', broken down into 21 'targets', measured by 60 'indicators'. They are:



GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Millennium Development Goal 3 has one target: 'to eliminate gender inequality in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015'. Its indicators are:

- Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments.

Critics have said that MDG 3 does not go far enough towards addressing gender discrimination, and have suggested that countries should add other targets, e.g., a minimum share of seats for women in national parliaments. Others have suggested extra indicators, e.g., completion (as opposed to enrolment) rates for primary and secondary schools – or adding a gender-specific indicator to all the other goals and targets.

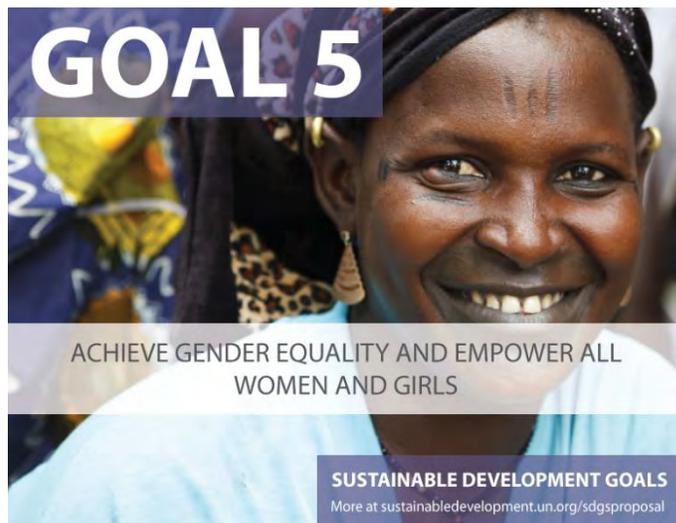
They argue that gender equality and the empowerment of women should not only be a MDG in its own right, but is also essential for achieving the MDGs as a whole. There are links between the position of women in society and all the other MDGS, e.g., child mortality rates are closely

related to women's access to prenatal care, female-headed households are more likely to be poor than male-headed households of the same type, environmental degradation has a disproportionate impact on women because of the time they spend gathering fuel and water, etc.

UN ACTION: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Millennium Development Goals expired in 2015. Every UN agency worked tirelessly with hundreds of governments around the world in an effort to eradicate hunger and poverty, and extend safety and opportunity to millions who had previously had none.

Many observers agree that the MDGs achieved some mixed results. For example, whilst extreme poverty may have been cut in half since 1995, worldwide there are still 1 in 9 people who go hungry every day. Equally, whilst the number of women dying during childbirth has fallen by 45 percent, half of women in developing regions still don't receive the healthcare they need when giving birth.



Although the agenda for development is still being fought over and debated, the UN is moving towards a new set of sustainable development goals, with a much stronger focus on achieving gender equality, removing barriers to peace and prosperity, and empowering women and girls to achieve their full potential.

GIRLS' LIVES & HOPES FOR THE FUTURE

"I DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHY A GIRL'S LIFE IS VALUED LESS THAN A BOY'S."

Indonesia, 16-19

"I WANT TO LIVE FREELY. I DON'T WANT PEOPLE TO DICTATE WHAT I DO. NO ONE TO CONTROL US. NO ONE TO HIT US. NO ONE TO TELL US WHAT CLOTHES TO WEAR."

Egypt, 13-15

"I WISH I WERE A BOY SO THAT I COULD LIVE FREELY LIKE BOYS AND NOT BE RESTRICTED LIKE GIRLS."

Pakistan, 16-19

"I CAN'T IMAGINE A PERFECT DAY. I CAN'T IMAGINE ANYTHING DIFFERENT TO THE LIFE I'M LIVING."

India, 16-19

"WE CANNOT DO ANYTHING WITHOUT BEING JUDGED — WE HAVE TO HELP OUR COMMUNITIES BUT THEY DON'T TREAT US LIKE THEIR SISTERS OR WIVES."

India, 13-15

"MY MOTHER IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PERSON TO ME... I HAVE NO ONE IF I DON'T HAVE HER."

China, 16-19

"WHEN A GIRL STARTS TO GET BOOBS THEN HER PARENTS JUST THINK SHE IS READY TO BE A WOMAN — WORK AND GET MARRIED."

Liberia, 10-12

"I HAVEN'T PLAYED A GAME IN TWO YEARS."

Pakistan, 13-15

"MY WISH IS TO SEE EFFORTS REGARDING WOMEN'S PROGRESS BEING ACCOMPLISHED. AND I WANT EVERYONE TO REALIZE THAT WOMEN ARE CAPABLE OF DOING EVERYTHING."

Ethiopia, 16-19

"GIRLS ARE SEEN AS THE WEAKEST LINK. THEY ARE TARGETED FOR OLD FAMILY FEUDS THAT HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THEM."

Pakistan, 13-15

"THEY SHOULDN'T MAKE THE GIRLS STAY INSIDE. THEY SHOULD JUST TEACH THE BOYS HOW TO BEHAVE."

India, 13-15

"WHY DON'T BOYS HAVE TO DO ANY OF THE CHORES?"

Nigeria, 13-15

"MY MUM HAS BEEN TAKING CARE OF ME SINCE I WAS LITTLE, AND I HAVE TO REPAY WHAT SHE HAS DONE TO ME. AND I HAVE TO TAKE CARE OF MY PARENTS."

Indonesia, 10-12

"I WANT TO BE AN ADVOCATE FOR WOMEN SO THEY DO NOT FEEL INFERIOR."

Ethiopia, 16-19

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS - PROGRESS CHART: 2014

Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Oceania	Latin America and the Caribbean	Caucasus and Central Asia
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			

GOAL 1 | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	moderate poverty	moderate poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	low poverty
Productive and decent employment	large deficit	very large deficit	moderate deficit	large deficit	very large deficit	large deficit	very large deficit	moderate deficit	moderate deficit
Reduce hunger by half	low hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger

GOAL 2 | Achieve universal primary education

Universal primary schooling	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment
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GOAL 3 | Promote gender equality and empower women

Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity
Women's share of paid employment	low share	medium share	high share	medium share	low share	low share	medium share	high share	high share
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	moderate representation	moderate representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	low representation	very low representation	moderate representation	low representation

GOAL 4 | Reduce child mortality

Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
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GOAL 5 | Improve maternal health

Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters	low mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
Access to reproductive health	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access	moderate access	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access

GOAL 6 | Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	low incidence	high incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence
Halt and reverse the spread of tuberculosis	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	low mortality

GOAL 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability

Halve proportion of population without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Halve proportion of population without sanitation	high coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	low coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	—

GOAL 8 | Develop a global partnership for development

Internet users	high usage	moderate usage	high usage	high usage	moderate usage	high usage	moderate usage	high usage	high usage
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The progress chart operates on two levels. The words in each box indicate the present degree of compliance with the target. The colours show progress towards the target according to the legend below:

- Target already met or expected to be met by 2015.
- No progress or deterioration.
- Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist.
- Missing or insufficient data.

For the regional groupings and country data, see mdgs.un.org. Country experiences in each region may differ significantly from the regional average. Due to new data and revised methodologies, this Progress Chart is not comparable with previous versions.

Sources: United Nations, based on data and estimates provided by: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Inter-Parliamentary Union; International Labour Organization; International Telecommunication Union; UNAIDS; UNESCO; UN-Habitat; UNICEF; UN Population Division; World Bank; World Health Organization - based on statistics available as of June 2014.

Compiled by Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN POLITICS



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to take part in the government of their country. Women's participation in government is more than just a right, however – it also ensures that women's issues are taken seriously in society. Until women are represented more fully in local, national and international decision-making bodies, their priorities will not receive needed resources.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

More and more women are getting involved in politics today. Despite this, women continue to be under-represented in government across the world – on average, only 22 percent of seats in national parliaments are taken by women. There are 38 states where the percentage of women in parliament is below 10 percent. An even smaller percentage of women hold the highest positions in government – only 9 of 150 elected Heads of State in the world are women, and only 15 of 192 Heads of Government. The situation is similar in local and municipal authorities – female elected councillors are under-represented in all parts of the world and female mayors even more so.

There are still a few countries where women do not have the right to vote, or have voting restrictions placed up on them, e.g., in 2005, in the first local elections ever held in Saudi Arabia, women were not given the right to vote or to stand for election.

Other actors hindering women's participation:

- The slow response of political parties to women's issues

- Cultural attitudes portraying participation as a male activity
- Family responsibilities
- Fear for personal safety in conflict situations
- Ignorance of procedures.

Quota systems and other measures, such as reserved seats, have been used in some countries to increase the proportion of women in public office. In 2008, 18 of the 22 countries with 30 per cent or more women in national parliaments applied quotas in some form. But getting into public office is just the first step. Women's groups and NGOs are pursuing a range of strategies to increase women's participation in society on a wider basis, e.g., through advocacy skills and leadership training, encouraging voter registration and mobilizing voter turnout.

UN ACTION

UNIFEM is one of the key UN organisations working alongside women's groups and national governments to develop a political system more responsive to women's needs. It sponsors iKNOW Politics, an interactive, web-based network encouraging women's involvement in politics, and runs programmes supporting women's participation in public decision-making, including:

- Making Politics Work with Women – (women and voting)
- Gender and Democratic Governance – (gender mainstreaming in government).
- The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is one of the key indicators of Millennium Development Goal 3.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Violence against women and girls cuts across boundaries. The most common form is domestic violence. At least one out of three women has experienced abuse at some point in her lifetime. Consequences include emotional and physical harm, and an increased risk of HIV infection - in South Africa women who experienced domestic violence are 48 per cent more likely to be infected.

TRADITIONAL PRACTICES

Violence against women and girls is often associated with traditional beliefs rooted in religion or culture. Types include:

Honour killings

Honour killing is when a woman is murdered by a relative because she is believed to have brought dishonour on her family in some way. It is usually associated with dressing unacceptably, wishing to end or avoid an arranged marriage, sex outside marriage, or being a rape victim. The UN Population Fund has estimated that as many as 5,000 women and girls a year are murdered by members of their own families in this way.

Female genital mutilation

Female genital mutilation refers to several types of traditional cutting operations performed on women and girls. It is estimated that more than 130 million girls and women alive today have undergone harmful operations of this kind, mainly in Africa and the Middle East. Two million girls a year are thought to be at risk. The practice continues on account of the shame families think girls will face, including reduced marriage prospects, if it is not done. It is also sometimes seen as a religious requirement.

Forced and child marriage

Forced marriage takes place against the will of one or both of the partners. Child marriage is a form of forced marriage involving persons under age. Both are violations of basic human rights. In certain countries, marriage at or shortly after puberty is common among some groups - in others the marriage of girls before puberty is not unusual. In Ethiopia and some areas of West Africa, girls sometimes get married as young as 7. Parents believe it will protect their daughters, when in reality it often restricts life chances and causes health problems.



UN ACTION

UNiTE is a UN campaign calling on national governments and other organisations to join forces to prevent and eliminate violence against women. It focuses on five strategic activities:

- National action plans
- National laws
- Data collection
- Raising public awareness
- Addressing sexual violence in conflict.

A joint UN Population Fund (UNFPA)-UNICEF programme, working with governments, NGOs and religious leaders in 17 countries, aims at a 40 per cent reduction in female genital mutilation and at least one country free of the practice by 2012.

In November 2014, the UN launched a campaign with The Guardian newspaper aimed at raising awareness of FGM. The campaign attempted to engage global media outlets, particularly in Africa, on how to improve their coverage of the consequences of this practice on women and girls, their families and their communities. It also encouraged reporting on the communities' efforts to abandon FGM and protect women's and girls' rights. The aim is to help end this practice within a generation.

MIGRANT WOMEN WORKERS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING



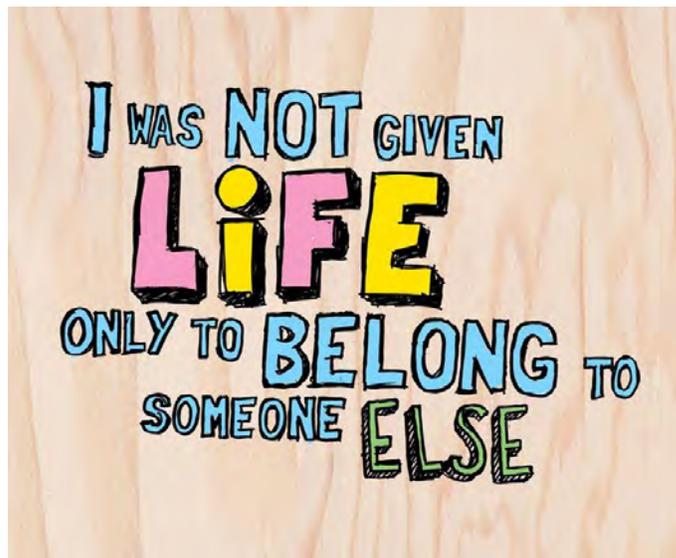
Migrant women workers leave their countries for better living conditions and better pay, and to earn money to support their families back home. In return, the countries to which they travel have a source of workers for low-paying jobs that might otherwise go unfilled. In the Middle East and Persian Gulf region, for example, there are an estimated 1.2 million women, mainly Asians, employed as domestic servants.

However, the needs of migrant women are often overlooked. Women are more vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation than men. Many become virtual slaves, subject to beatings and sexual assaults by their employers. Working conditions can be appalling, and employers are able to prevent women from escaping by seizing their passports or identity papers. Complaining to the police does not always help, as women may find they are sent straight back to their employers, or even assaulted at the police station.

TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is the trade in people from one country to another for purposes of prostitution, forced labour or other forms of exploitation. Women and girls account for about 80 per cent of the detected victims of this illegal trade. They are often lured through false promises, e.g., through 'mail-order bride' agencies promising to find them a husband in a foreign country, or adverts for jobs such as modelling or child care. For women existing in difficult conditions with little money, these promises can be particularly attractive. In other cases women are forcibly trafficked, including by their husbands, boyfriends or family members. Border guards sometimes turn a 'blind eye', making it easier for them to be transported between countries without detection.

Women trafficked into prostitution can find themselves treated like sexual slaves, forced to live in brothels where they are physically abused - their passports withheld and little hope of escape. Since prostitution is illegal in many countries, it is often difficult for victims to go the police about their situation.



UN ACTION

UN measures to eliminate human trafficking and the exploitation of migrant workers include a General Assembly resolution (58/143) on Violence against Women Migrant Workers, and international standards for protecting women migrant workers' rights, for example in:

- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

International standards on trafficking have been created by the UN Special Rapporteur, and UNIFEM has prioritized several areas for strategic action in this field, including:

- Awareness raising
- Regulations for recruitment agencies
- Guidance for would-be migrant workers
- Rehabilitation services for exploited or trafficked persons
- Help with money management for migrant workers.

WOMEN, LABOUR AND GLOBALISATION

Globalisation involves a shift in thinking and decision-making from the local to the global – from the individual country to the world as a whole. Nowhere is this shift more obvious than in the organisation of work. With rapid advances in technology and communication, less regulation of trade and industry and the free movement of finance, work today is organised on a world-wide basis – with significant consequences for women and girls.

GLOBALISATION AND WOMEN'S WORK

The globalisation of work affects different groups of women in different ways. While new forms of employment may have the effect of freeing some women from the restrictions of traditional work expectations, they can in other circumstances unfairly disadvantage women.



The need to fulfil family responsibilities tends to make women a ready source of cheap labour for deregulated markets. In order to have the flexibility to fulfil their domestic responsibilities, women frequently end up accepting lower quality jobs, with fewer employment and social security rights and less access to training. This is particularly evident in labour-intensive industries that have re-located to developing countries in search of cheap labour for the manufacture of goods for export, e.g., clothing, shoe- and toy-making. The possibility of easy re-location for these industries acts as a major disincentive to raising wages.

The globalisation of trade has resulted in an increased emphasis on new work arrangements, such as outsourcing, sub-contracting and part-time labour – all of which tend to affect women disproportionately. As they compete for work with men, women in some countries

find themselves increasingly pushed out of the formal and into the informal work sector, where pay and conditions are even worse and there is little opportunity for women to organise to improve their circumstances.



Furthermore, globalisation results in increasing migration for work, which also has a negatively disproportionate effect on women. Women migrant workers tend to dominate the service sector where they often find themselves exploited in terms of work, pay, hours and contracts, or facing violence or abuse in the work place.



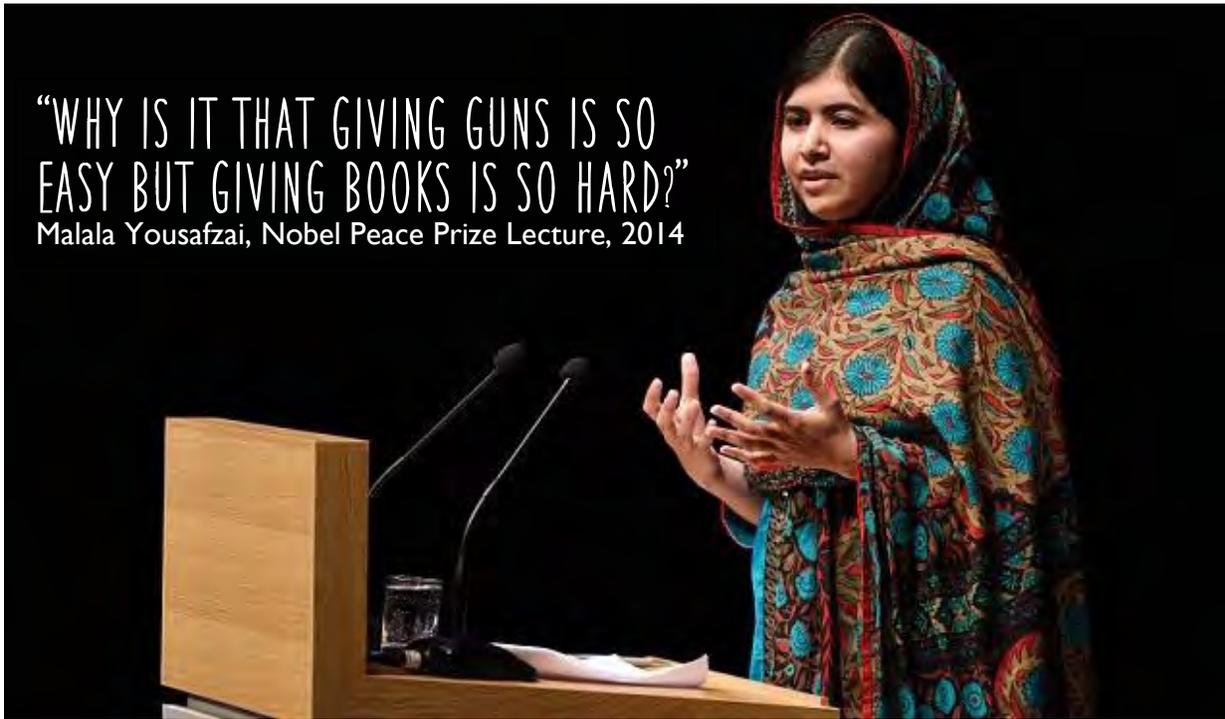
UN ACTION

The International Labour Organisation is the UN specialised agency charged with promoting fairness at work. In 1998 the ILO drew up a set of international standards in the form of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

The UN Global Compact encourages businesses across the world to arrange their working practices in line with ten key principles – including human rights. It now has over 8700 business partners from over 130 countries. The UN Global Compact together with UNIFEM has also launched revised Women's Empowerment Principles – Equality Means Business, to encourage businesses to help to advance gender equality in the work place.

“WHY IS IT THAT GIVING GUNS IS SO EASY BUT GIVING BOOKS IS SO HARD?”

Malala Yousafzai, Nobel Peace Prize Lecture, 2014



“Dear sisters and brothers, today, in half of the world, we see rapid progress and development. However, there are many countries where millions still suffer from the very old problems of war, poverty, and injustice.

We still see conflicts in which innocent people lose their lives and children become orphans. We see many people becoming refugees in Syria, Gaza and Iraq. In Afghanistan, we see families being killed in suicide attacks and bomb blasts.

Many children in Africa do not have access to education because of poverty. We still see girls who have no freedom to go to school in the north of Nigeria. Many children in countries like Pakistan and India are deprived of their right to education because of social taboos, or they have been forced into child marriage or into child labour.

One of my very good school friends, the same age as me, who had always been a bold and confident girl, dreamed of becoming a doctor. But her dream remained a dream. At the age of 12, she was forced to get married. And then soon she had a son, she had a child when she herself was still a child – only 14. I know that she could have been a very good doctor. But she couldn't ... because she was a girl.

It is not time to tell the world leaders to realise how important education is - they already know it - their own children are in good schools. Now it is time to call them to take action for the rest of the world's children. We ask the world leaders to unite and make education their top priority.

The world can no longer accept that basic education is enough. Why do leaders accept that for children in developing countries, only basic literacy is sufficient, when their own children do homework in Algebra, Mathematics, and Science?

Leaders must seize this opportunity to guarantee a free, quality, primary and secondary education for every child.

Some will say this is impractical, or too expensive, or too hard. Or maybe even impossible. But it is time the world thinks bigger. Why is it that countries which we call 'strong' are so powerful in creating wars but are so weak in bringing peace? Why is it that giving guns is so easy but giving books is so hard? Why is it that making tanks is so easy, but building schools is so hard?

Dear sisters and brothers, dear fellow children, we must work... not wait. Not just the politicians and the world leaders, we all need to contribute. Me. You. We. It is our duty.

Let us become the first generation to decide to be the last. Let us become the first generation that decides to be the last that sees empty classrooms, lost childhoods, and wasted potentials.

Let this be the last time that a girl or a boy spends their childhood in a factory. Let this be the last time that a girl is forced into early child marriage. Let this be the last time that a child loses life in war. Let this be the last time that we see a child out of school. Let this end with us.

Let's begin this ending ... together ... today ... right here, right now. Let's begin this ending now.”

Glossary of Terms

BRIDE PRICE

A bride price is an amount of money, property or wealth paid upon marriage by the groom, or his family, to the parents of his bride.

CHILD MORTALITY

Child mortality is the death of babies and children under the age of 5.

CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil society consists of the organisations and institutions in a society - other than government and family – that exist to help and look after people and their rights, e.g., NGOs, trade unions, and charities.

CONVENTION

A convention is an agreement – also known as a ‘treaty’ - between countries, legally binding on the member countries which have signed them. Once a convention is adopted by the UN General Assembly, national governments can then ratify it, i.e., promise to uphold it. Governments which then violate any of the standards set out in the convention can be subjected to official criticism by the UN.

CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

A crime against humanity is a serious attack on human dignity, or grave humiliation or a degradation of one or more human beings, carried out or condoned by a government or similar authority as part of a widespread or systematic policy.

DECLARATION

A United Nations declaration is an international agreement that may or may not be legally binding on the member countries which agree to it.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members.

DOWRY

A dowry is a payment made upon marriage by the bride’s family to the groom’s family.

EARLY MARRIAGE

Early marriage is marriage under the age of 18 - sometimes known as ‘child marriage’.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Female genital mutilation, also called female genital cutting, is the removal of all or part of the female genitalia. It is mainly practised in North Africa and parts of the Middle East and South East Asia, for cultural or religious reasons.

FORCED PREGNANCY

Forced pregnancy is when a woman is pressurised into having a baby against her will. In situations of inter-ethnic conflict, soldiers sometimes deliberately impregnate women of different ethnic groups and prevent them having abortions, as a way of altering the ethnic composition of the population.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender mainstreaming is the attempt to integrate a gender perspective into every aspect and level of an organisation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is the main parliament or decision-making body of the United Nations. All member countries have a seat in the General Assembly, and each has one vote. The General Assembly cannot make laws as such, or force a country to act in a particular way, but it can encourage countries to work more closely together on international problems. It issues ‘declarations’ and adopts ‘conventions’ on human rights issues, debates relevant issues and formally criticises governments which violate human rights.

GENOCIDE

Genocide is the crime of deliberately attempting to destroy a whole, or part of, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group.

GLASS CEILING

A ‘glass ceiling’ is an invisible barrier preventing women from rising to positions of power or responsibility for which they are qualified.

HONOUR CRIME

An honour crime is when a woman is attacked or murdered by male family members because she is suspected of adultery, or breaking some religious or traditional sexual taboo.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is the illegal trade in human beings for the purposes of commercial exploitation, such as prostitution or forced labour.

INFANTICIDE

Infanticide is the killing of a new-born baby or young child.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

The International Criminal Court (ICC) was set up in 2002 to prosecute people for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes of aggression. The ICC is separate from the United Nations, but the UN Security Council has special powers to refer situations to the Court that it would not otherwise be allowed to deal with.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

International humanitarian law is known as the law of war or the law of armed conflict laid down in international treaties, or conventions, such as the Geneva Conventions.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality is the death of women during or shortly after pregnancy.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION (NGO)

An NGO is non-profit organisation formed by people outside government. Some are large and international, e.g., Red Cross, Amnesty International – others may be small and local, e.g., a women's self-help group promoting literacy in girls.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)

The Millennium Development Goals are a set of eight international development objectives which all the member states of the United Nations and several other international organisations have together agreed to meet by 2015

PROTOCOL

A protocol is a legal document that changes an existing convention, or treaty, by adding new rights, changing existing rights or saying how certain rights are to be put into practice.

RATIFY

To ratify is the process by which a national government agrees to be legally bound by the terms of a treaty. Signing is just a first step and simply shows that a country is interested in a particular treaty, and may consider ratifying it at some point. Ratification involves a formal agreement on behalf of the country to alter its national laws to reflect the terms of the treaty.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

Reproductive rights are rights relating to sexual health and reproduction. They include the right of women and couples to decide for themselves on the number, spacing and timing of their children; to legal or safe abortion; to quality sexual health care; to education about contraception; to screening for sexually-transmitted infections; and to freedom from practices such as female genital mutilation and forced sterilisation.

RESOLUTION

A resolution is a formal text adopted by a UN body. Most UN resolutions are passed by the General Assembly or Security Council. General Assembly resolutions usually require a simple majority – 50 per cent of all votes plus one. Generally, Security Council resolutions are adopted if nine or more of the fifteen members vote in favour, and if none of the five permanent members issues a veto, i.e. uses their special right to block it. As a rule, neither type is legally binding on member countries.

SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council is one of the five 'principle organs' of the UN, and is charged with the maintenance of international peace and security. It has five permanent members – China, Russia, France, UK and US – and ten non-permanent ones.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the first global expression of rights to which all human beings are entitled. It was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, and consists of 30 separate articles. Though not legally binding as such, the UDHR defines terms used in the UN Charter which is legally binding on member countries. It is also a powerful tool for putting pressure on member countries which violate any of its articles.

UN CHARTER

The UN Charter is the treaty that created the United Nations. It was signed in 1945 by 50 of the then 51 member countries. Today, all member countries are legally bound by its articles which must take precedence over obligations in all other treaties.

WAR CRIME

A war crime is an act that is considered to be a violation of one of the laws of warfare, e.g., genocide, or the mistreatment of prisoners of war – laid down in international treaties, such as the Geneva Convention, or the Hague Convention.

