



INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES

<https://womenalliance.org/>

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Chapeau

International Alliance of Women (IAW) is an international non-governmental organization in consultative status with ECOSOC since 1947. It firmly believes that a strengthened well-functioning United Nations, working on the basis of “trust, solidarity and universality” will be able to build peace through “multilateral cooperation and collective security” as well as advance economic independence for all.

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

Funding with a Gender Perspective for the Human Rights Protection of Vulnerable Groups

The Pact for the Future should call on member states to use meaningful and effective approaches and activities to end poverty. IAW therefore calls on the Summit for the Future to note, discuss and incorporate the following five issues into the agreed Pact for the Future as they are important to address and end poverty:

1. Gender Responsive Budgeting should become the priority item in the decisions of the Summit of the Future. It has been promised many times but never sufficiently verified and implemented. It is extremely important to end poverty among women.

Without the provision of resources for effective action against gender discrimination in the finances of expenditure and allocation an implementation of gender equality is impossible. It can only be achieved if all human rights of women are taken into account and guaranteed. Only by funding with a gender perspective through gender budgeting against all existing forms of discrimination and violation against women's and girls' human rights through national, regional, local and institutional budgets is the goal of ending poverty realistic. The capabilities and contributions of most women and girls are limited to developing themselves, their family, their community, society and the world. Women's lifetime budget is lower than men's due to unpaid care work, unequal pay and the exacerbation of gender inequalities. This results in the pension gap, which plunges women into poverty after retirement at the latest. The improvements of the past in terms of better education and careers have been destroyed for many as a result of COVID-19, war-related inflation and, in many regions, decolonization that has been reversed.

Gender budgeting is a method of funding from a gender perspective and assessing all allocations and expenditures at all levels through a gender lens. It must be applied by finance and revenue ministries throughout the budget and budget cycle to assess all policies against a meaningful set of gender analyses, targets, indicators and benchmarks that are guided by women's human rights and laws to achieve gender equality. Objectives and indicators must be defined along UN human rights treaties, regional and national constitutional and legal gender equality standards.

This also applies to the United Nations budget, other institutional budgets and beyond to banking, the stock market and the private sector, including foundations. A process of gender analysis, assessment and governance is required in all decisions, definitions and settings of financial institutions.

2. War and armed conflicts cause extreme poverty. An immediate global cease fire and final lasting peace needs to be addressed by the Summit of the Future. War crimes are the main cause of poverty for women and girls and increasingly threaten them.

Especially older women, widows and women belonging to minorities are less protected and compensated by states and the international community. On a mass scale, perpetrators go unpunished. Survivors of gender based violence especially as a weapon of war are too often left without future protection. Especially in the rebuilding of nations after conflicts their financial and all other needs must be taken in consideration to allow them to restart a living without their and their children and family's risk to poverty.

The Summit of the Future shall unite member states to all finally ratify the Rome Statutes of the ICC and reform the UN Security Council to strengthen the ICC and enable the Security Council to fulfill its mandate to end wars and make the ICC focus on reparations for women including of all minorities and vulnerable groups.

3. Human rights violations, serious crimes against humanity and femicide against all women, especially women of all ethnic and religious minorities must be stopped. If this cannot be done through national jurisdiction, it must be remedied through international law.

Often intergenerational trauma is created as a result, the unlawful treatment of minority women and girls in particular limits their ability to develop all capacities in life. This and living under constant threat and discrimination especially against their economic rights leads to poverty.

The Summit of the Future should conclude with a bold legal, educational and financial commitment to end discrimination and violations against ethnic, religious and other minority women: empowering them and their communities by guaranteeing them all their human rights.

4. Minority, migrant and refugee women and girls are targeted by all forms of gender-based violence. For survivors, this often leads to poverty. Primary human rights violations lead to secondary violations of a range of human rights, as protection measures often fail and assistance and empowerment programs for survivors are ineffective.

United Nations member states should agree on more effective prevention, protection, prosecution and assistance programs for survivors by investing efficiently and selecting better measures to end all gender-based violence. This includes working with boys and men, early prevention, awareness raising and self-help education in all school curricula, as well as better human rights education in the judiciary and more effective legislation.

5. Better human rights protection for older women is urgently needed to protect women from poverty. Poverty in old age is a global system

Chapter II. International peace and security

IAW strongly supports the New Agenda for Peace and wishes to contribute constructively to Member States' and civil societies' deliberations in preparation for the *2024 Summit of the Future.*

At its 39th Triennial Congress 2022, IAW adopted a series of resolutions of relevance to the five priority areas, as they relate to a culture of peace, greenhouse gas emissions and the military as well as the necessary UN Security Council Reform.

Culture of Peace:

The 39th Congress affirming the commitment to secure and foster a global Culture of Peace by ensuring such a culture in the homes, communities, and between nations;

noting that global peace must be restored to ensure human security and sustainable development;

is of the opinion that gender equality and women's empowerment must be at the centre of the UN Secretary-General's New Agenda for Peace and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development so that future generations may thrive;

trusts in the spirit of respect, sharing, solidarity, non-violent conflict resolution, arbitration and reconciliation to be practiced in everyday life and promoted by peace education;

recalls the banner in front of the NGO peace tent in Huairou during the 4th UN World Conference on Women 1995 reading

"Change the Culture of War to a Culture of Peace

calls on the UN and all stakeholders to increase political and financial resources for social protection, prevention, and early intervention for girls and women of all ages and abilities affected by violence and conflict.

Greenhouse Effects and the Military:

The 39th Congress alarmed by global warming and the neglect of the greenhouse effect caused by the military

is of the opinion that the dangerous pollution caused by the military activities worldwide has to be formally recognized and made public. It is grotesque to scandalize the citizens' footprints and to close one's eyes in the face of the monstrous pollution caused by the military worldwide;

is deeply concerned about the fact that since the Kyoto protocol, 1997 (in force since 2005) through the Paris Climate Agreement, 2015 (in force since 2016) until today, the CO² and other climate relevant emissions caused by the military either in times of combat or in times of preparations for military activities is not included in the statistics of worldwide emissions;

believes that there will be no reduction and mitigation on the impact of climate change by the military without holistic and gender differentiated data and that it is particularly important to work on the basis of these data on the scientifically proven immense amount of emissions produced by the military;

is convinced that in order to save the planet and people's survival and well-being, these statistics are needed to advocate for a profound change of people's mindset and the military system.

Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

Technological advances, going back to the use of fire, but advancing rapidly in the "industrial age" with increased use of fossil fuels and chemicals derived therefrom, have changed the earth in such a way as to make future human life less and less sustainable. Climate change is a global crisis that has significant social, economic and environmental impacts. Women, particularly those in developing countries are disproportionately affected by climate change. They often have limited access to resources including water, land and food. They bear the burden of caring for families and communities affected by climate change, but mostly unaided by technology.

Ecofeminism promotes a holistic approach to sustainability: Ecofeminism asserts that sustainable development requires a holistic approach that considers social, economic and environmental factors. By prioritizing the well being of people and the planet, ecofeminism promotes a more sustainable and just future for all, while emphasizing that women holds many of the critical keys to unlocking a sustainable path for future generations.

Ecocide should be declared a crime. Ecocide is a crime because it not only harms the environment but also has a disproportionate impact on marginalized communities, including women. The destruction of ecosystem and loss of biodiversity have far reaching consequences that affect everyone, but they often disproportionately

affect the most vulnerable members of society including indigenous people and women in developing countries. Furthermore, ecocide is often the result of practices that prioritize profit over people and the environment. These practices are often driven by a patriarchal and imperial system that values dominance and control over the natural world rather than cooperation and mutual respect.

The UN Pact for the Future should ensure equal gender participation in all development programs so as to minimize financial risks of climate change. Women's participation is essential for sustainable development: IAW recognizes that women's participation is critical for achieving sustainable development. Ecofeminism highlights the need to prioritize the participation of women in decision making processes related to environmental sustainability and sustainable technologies and crops. Women's perspectives and experiences are essential for developing effective technologies, equitable policies, and practices.

Chapter V. Transforming global governance

UNSC Reform:

The 39th Congress considering that the UN Security Council structure should be reformed as soon as possible on the basis of equal responsibilities and shared power;

is of the opinion that the UN General Assembly should urgently setup a task force mandated for creating structural changes of the UNSC in order to become operational and serving the UN Charter. This process should urgently come into force and produce a first draft in a timely manner;

calls on the UNGA, UNSG and this upcoming task force to change the structure in such a way that all UN member states will be in charge to keep, shape and sustain peace by shared and equal power of member states of all regions by alternating terms and in a balanced relation of regions. The veto powers' rights must be eliminated;

further calls on the UNGA and the UNSG and all members states that this task force should discuss their proposals system wide within the UN and ensure that it shall be composed by 50 percent of women delegates and the stakeholders involved as experts shall be consisting of 50 percent of women, also young women, youth in general, indigenous women and men, vulnerable groups and minorities and citizens from regions under war shall be invited for contributions and listened to;

finally calls on the UNGA, the UNSG, the permanent and former and current non-permanent UNSC members and all member states, civil society and all stakeholders to support these efforts and donate resources and capacities for any support to this reforms end.