2009 International Women’s Day Forum
国際女性の日2009公開フォーラム

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U Thant Hall, United Nations University

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UNHCR

- UNHCR is a field based, operational humanitarian agency
- Mandated to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of refugees, selected IDPs situations, and stateless persons (prevention), and the resolution of their problems
- 6,500 staff, working in 267 offices, in 116 countries, and with 640 NGOs.
Core of UNHCR’s mandate: Protection

- Safeguarding the rights and well-being of people of concern to the Office

- Priority is protecting people against violence, abuse, intimidation and exploitation.

- Specific protection tools: resettlement (women at risk), gender based violence as grounds for refugee status determination, etc..
Violence against Women

• **250,000 – 500,000** women raped during 1994 Rwandan genocide.

• **20,000 – 50,000** women raped during war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, early 1990s.

• **50,000 – 64,000** internally displaced women in Sierra Leone sexually attacked by combatants.

• An average of **40** women raped every day in South Kivu, DRC.
Age, Gender, Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM)

To promote gender equality and rights of all persons of concern of all ages (used in 83% of camp locations and 65% urban operations):

• implement a UNHCR system wide approach to strengthen the voice of persons of concern in operational planning

• strengthen the institutional capacity to ensure that all staff take responsibility for promoting gender equality, the rights of women and children

• support a rights and community based approach
UNHCR’s five Commitments to Refugee and IDP Women

• Meaningful participation
  有意義な参加

• Individual registration and documentation
  個人の登録・文書化

• Food and non-food items management and distribution
  食糧、非食糧物資の管理と配布

• Economic empowerment
  経済的エンパワーメント

• Prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence
  性とジェンダーに関わる暴力からの防止・対応措置
1. Meaningful participation
有意義な参加

Sexual and gender-based violence workshop in Malakal, South Sudan.
2. Individual registration and documentation

A newly arrived Somali family is registered by UNHCR staff at the Hagadera camp in Dadaab. © UNHCR/E.Hockstein
3. Food and non-food items management and distribution

UNHCR and WFP’s joint programmes in Afghanistan pay particular attention to vulnerable women, such as widows and females responsible for the family income.

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4. Economic empowerment
経済的エンパワーメント

Economic Reintegration of Returnee Women and Girls
South Kivu, DRC

Donor
Soroptimist International of Americas (SIA)
- Japan Kita Region
- Japan Higashi Region
- Japan Chuo Region
- Japan Nishi Region

Budget
US$ 63,585 (for first year)
5. Prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence

Photovoltaic energy
Bhutanese Refugee Camp in Nepal

Approx. 90 yen per person for many years

Photovoltaic lighting
Solar cooker
16 Days of Activism
Play seeks to broach taboo of domestic violence

This domestic drama in Losar Sharfu helps to drive home the anti-violence message through the use of a female impersonator. © UNHCR/A.Shahzad
16 Days of Activism Campaign
December 2008

Teach your son to respect women.
He’s waiting. He’s watching. He’ll listen.
“Film is an important medium to introduce the many aspects of the lives and circumstances of refugees across the world, and through this entertainment vehicle, create better awareness and understanding.”

Angelina Jolie
UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador
1. Explicitly links sexual violence as a tactic of war with the maintenance of international peace and security. It will no longer be possible to portray rape in war as an issue that does not warrant the Council’s attention.

2. To recognise sexual violence as a security issue is to justify a security response. The Council now has a clear mandate to intervene, including through sanctions and empowering field staff.

3. Demands parties to armed conflict to adopt concrete protection/prevention measures to end sexual violence, including training troops, enforcing military discipline, upholding command responsibility, vetting past perpetrators.

4. Asserts the importance of women’s participation in all processes related to ending sexual violence in conflict, including peace talks.
United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict

• Country Level Action: support to United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict at country level, including efforts to build capacity and train advisers in gender based violence programming and coordination, as well as targeted support for joint UN programming in selected countries,

• Advocating for Action: action to raise public awareness and generate political will to address sexual violence as part of a broader campaign to Stop Rape Now,

• Learning by Doing: creation of a knowledge hub on sexual violence in conflict and effective responses.

Goal: To amplify and better coordinate the work of the UN system in addressing sexual violence in conflict.

Approach: To harmonise efforts of 12 UN system entities: DPA, DPKO, OCHA, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP and WHO.

• Aligning behind national efforts;
• Deepening partnerships with NGOs;
• Building on existing efforts – especially the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), which coordinates humanitarian assistance.
Key features of successful programmes

- Evidence based—use formative research, ongoing monitoring and evaluation.
- Use range of social change strategies—community education, community mobilization, media, policy development and advocacy for implementation.
- Acknowledge and support men’s positive contributions
- Avoid simplistic gender stereotyping
- Affirm women’s rights
- Policies and programs must be sensitive to diversities among men.
- Address the social and structural determinants of health, education, livelihoods, etc.
Thank you
ありがとうございました。

UNHCR駐日事務所website
http://www.unhcr.or.jp/