



Welcome to IADL,
International Association of Democratic Lawyers

U.N. ACTIVITIES BULLETIN

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

In Consultative Status With ECOSOC, UNESCO, and UNICEF

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IADL's U.N. Activities in New York

*Message from the Permanent Representative,
Professor Lennox S. Hinds*

We acknowledge the tremendous contribution by Alternate Representative Claire Gilchrist in preparing and organizing the U.N. Activities Bulletin, with the able assistance of law students Sarah Matari and Chris Roberts, two new IADL interns. We thank the representatives in Vienna for their submissions and urge the representatives in Geneva to submit their contributions in future reports.

We encourage members of the Bureau to carefully review the upcoming U.N. events listed at page eleven of the Bulletin and request those events on which you would like reports or additional information. Our representatives in New York, Vienna, and Geneva will make every effort to facilitate obtaining such reports or covering such events if time and resources permit.

Unfortunately, because of the press of work and other commitments, I have not been able to attend the Manila and now Dakar bureau meetings, but wish to congratulate Edre and Augustin in making these two meetings a success.

IADL Assists Japanese Human Rights NGO with ECOSOC Accreditation December and January 2011

Permanent Representative Lennox S. Hinds met with and briefed Ms. Mari Maemoto in connection with the Human Rights Now (HRN) NGO to develop a strategy for their successful request for ECOSOC status. HRN is an NGO committed to human rights, founded in Tokyo in 2006 by Ms. Kazuko Ito, a former IADL Alternate Representative to the U.N. in New York. President Jeanne Mirer has issued a letter in support of the organization's application for accreditation, and HRN representatives will lobby ECOSOC committee members in January 2011. Alternate Representative Beth Lyons has also provided assistance in this matter.

ICTR / RWANDA NEWS

ICTR Defense Lawyer Peter Erlinder Lectures on Rwanda and the ICTR during U.S. speaking tour, January 2011

Defense Attorney Peter Erlinder, who was jailed in Rwanda last summer for his work as an ICTR lawyer and based on scholarly articles he has written concerning the Rwandan government, spoke in New York City on January 27th as part of a Northeast U.S. speaking tour. Professor Erlinder spoke about the U.N. and U.S. documents he uncovered in the discovery process at the ICTR, and their implications concerning the falsification of history and the responsibility of Rwandan President Paul Kagame and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) for crimes in the region. This event was attended by Claire Gilchrist.

Security Council Meeting, December 6, 2010, U.N. Headquarters in NY

Alternate Representative Beth Lyons attended the meeting of the Security Council on December 6, 2010. At this meeting, the Presidents of the ICTR and ICTY presented their biennial reports on the Completion Strategy. The ICTR projects the end of

trials in 2011, and the completion of appeals in 2013. The ICTY projects the end of trials in 2013, and the completion of appeals in 2014. Although the SC members were grudging in their acceptance of another delay, only the Russian Federation was vociferous in its criticism of the trials for repeated delays, and the effect on rights of defendants.

ICTR President Judge Byron requested that SC members accept referral cases as Rwanda is willing to do. To date, the ICTR Trial and Appellate Chambers have rejected all Prosecution requests for the transfer of cases of indicted persons from the ICTR to Rwanda. There are three pending requests for transfer. The cases of suspects have been transferred consistently in the last few years, including twenty-five cases transferred in June 2010.

There was a consensus at the meeting that a proposal for a Residual Mechanism would be adopted before the end of 2010. On 22 December 2010, a Resolution and Statute for the International Residual Mechanisms for Criminal Tribunals was adopted by the SC (S/RES/1966 [2010]). The Residual Mechanism for the ICTR will commence in July 2012; for the ICTY, in July 2013. The archives for each tribunal will be located at Arusha and The Hague respectively. The Residual Mechanisms will prosecute only cases of defendants who held the most senior positions; other cases will be referred to national jurisdictions.

The last speaker at the SC meeting was the representative from Rwanda. He reiterated Rwanda's request for transfer of pending cases and additional cases of suspects, and transfer of the ICTR's archives. The representative attacked the FDLR as a terrorist organization, linked terrorism to the ideology of genocide denial and compared Rwanda's laws on genocide denial to those of countries in which denial of the Holocaust is a crime. He also criticized the activism of ICTR defense lawyers outside the courtroom, in particular at public conferences and in the international media. A full transcript of the meeting is available at www.un.org under the Security Council section.

Meetings with ICTR Officials on Prisoner Issues, November 2010, Arusha

Beth Lyons, as a Defense attorney at the ICTR, met with ICTR officials, including ICTR President Byron, on issues related to the prisoners: their representation, conditions and sentencing procedures. The meetings did not elicit much new information, but were useful fora in which to express the concerns of defense attorneys.

Meeting with the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA), November 2010, U.N. Headquarters in NY

At Professor Peter Erlinder's request, Professor Lennox S. Hinds and Beth Lyons joined him in a meeting with the OLA to obtain clarification of the Appeals Chamber's Decision on Immunity for ICTR defense attorneys, issued in Professor Erlinder's case in October 2010. Professor Hinds led the meeting, and presented the chilling effect of Rwanda's actions in this case on defense attorneys generally. The representatives from the OLA indicated that the OLA could not take any positions on issues, on its own, without a request from the ICTR Registrar.

Meeting on Ending Impunity in the Great Lakes Region, September 2010, NY

Sponsored by Global Information Network, Nobel Peace Prize nominee Juan Carrero Sarlegui, Spanish Senator Pere Sampol and Professor Peter Erlinder addressed the role of the U.S, the leaked U.N. Mapping Report and the impunity of Rwandan President Paul Kagame and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) for crimes in the region. Messrs. Carrero and Sampol successfully advocated for a lawsuit in Spain against members of the Rwandan government, on behalf of Spanish victims who died in Rwanda in 1994. The event was attended by Beth Lyons.

ICC NEWS

Assembly of States Parties December 6 – 10, 2011

The ninth session of the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) took place in New York on December 6-10th 2011. IADL interns Jared Lerner, Chris Roberts, and Sarah Matari attended the session, and compiled day by day accounts of the major discussions and debates of this session. Their reports are below.

Day One

Chris Roberts and Jared Lerner attended the first day, which began with statements by several dignitaries. The Secretary General opened the Assembly with a call for state compliance with all outstanding arrest warrants, and noted the importance of the ICC proving its impartiality in the courtroom.

The President of Colombia, the first head of state to speak at such a meeting, then spoke. He noted the importance of accountability, as well as measures that move a country forward towards peace. In this context, he presented Colombia's Justice and Peace law, aimed at demobilization and land return to address internal displacement. He spoke as well of the importance of interstate cooperation, and a vision of complimentary in which the crucial responsibility lies with the State, with the international community stepping in if there is a lack of will or ability.

The President of the Court then spoke, observing the increasing workload of the court: ICC sessions are at an all time high, and there have been more applications for victims participation this year than in all previous years combined. He noted as well the coverage of new ground, with the first investigation initiated proprio motu by the prosecutor, the first arrest warrant for genocide, and the first time in which issues of state responsibility have been referred to the Security Council. He also noted the Court's attempts to be as efficient as possible in difficult financial times, and argued that the integrity of the court would be greatly harmed

should a trial be delayed for financial reasons. He also noted the court's pride in upholding the rights of the accused.

The Chief Prosecutor, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, provided an overview of the successes of the Review Conferences of the Rome Statute and welcomed four countries that recently adopted the Rome Statute: Bangladesh, Moldova, Saint Lucia, and Seychelles.

He then spoke to the success of European arrests relating to the crimes in the Kivus, and suggested further attention to the situation in the Congo. He expressed his gratitude for the respect and support shown to the ICC by Kenyan leaders at the highest level in relation to the investigations in Kenya. He noted Guinea and the Cote d'Ivoire as countries of interest, and noted that parties in Cote d'Ivoire had contacted his office to request intervention. He explained that the role of the Office of the Prosecutor is to strictly take into account the legal issues, and not to make political or geographical judgments. He noted the ongoing consideration of documents lodged by the Palestinian authorities, as well as considerations relative to Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Honduras, and Nigeria, and that the Office would shortly look into recently received complaints against North Korea by South Korea.

Relative to State oversight, the Prosecutor noted his Office was ready to present a full picture of its activities and their effects in the Hague and around the world; he expressed his concern however about reopening the discussion of internal governance, and while supporting an independent oversight mechanism to address misconduct, opposed taking away the Prosecutor's authority to start new investigations. He also noted that while it is proper the Prosecutor is directly under the States parties supervision, it is important that the Prosecutor's staff refer only to him, for any other arrangement would compromise the Office's independence.

The Victims' Trust Fund Chair spoke briefly, noting the increased role for victims.

The President of the Assembly then spoke, praising the work done in Kampala, calling for efficiency

while preserving a budget necessary to continue the ICC's core activities, and noting the importance of both accountability and independence within the ICC structure. He also noted that he does not believe the present time is the right one for expanding the jurisdiction.

Many States parties then spoke, reiterating praise for Kampala and its outcomes, noting the problem of lack of cooperation, the importance of complementarity, and the need for accountability, efficiency and effectiveness. A number of countries also made victims' trust fund, or family of detainee visit fund, pledges. Botswana called for maximum balance in the recruitment process. South Africa noted the importance of the court in Africa in the long term, and the importance of focusing on this and providing adequate funding. France noted concern over the ICC being involved in developing local legal capacity, arguing there are other better avenues for this. They also expressed concern that the crime of aggression component infringes on Security Council territory. Uganda expressed their appreciation for support to their judiciary. Bolivia called for crimes against mother earth to be included. Brazil too stressed the role of complimentary and the importance of supporting local judiciaries, with the ICC stepping in as a last resort. Zambia noted the importance of the selection of officers being conducted with transparency. Kenya highlighted their support for ICC activities in country, and called for a special fund to support witness protection. Norway called for special attention to victims of sexual violence, particularly in the DRC.

Comments by an ICC Judge

Sir Adrian Fulford, a current ICC Judge, spoke during a side event entitled "Reflections of an ICC Judge" in which he proposed changes to the functioning of the ICC. He explained that a major focus of the ICC in the future should be to eliminate certain processes and exclude the Court from some minor aspects of trials in order to speed up ICC trials. These proposals included putting the less central facts of the case into reports instead of requiring numerous witnesses, which would allow for more appropriate use of witness and expert witness testimony; adding time for depositions

instead of certain witness testimony, which has proven successful during the ICTY; increasing the use of video-conferencing for witness testimony instead of paying the cost of transporting each of the witnesses to the Court; amending the statute so that a single judge can make rulings during pretrial motions and hearings instead of delaying the process if a single judge is absent; and addressing the structure of the court especially regarding the use of funding in order to make it more efficient.

Day Three

Jared Lerner attended the third day of the ASP, which included discussions about ICC finances, an Independent Oversight Mechanism, and amendments to the Rome Statute.

The Committee on Budget and Finance presented a financial overview of the Court during the morning session. The Committee reported that the current estimated cost of the Court's activities for the upcoming budget is 11.46 million Euros, and that the recent financial crisis and the economic impact it has had on the worldwide community has continued to adversely affect the ICC.

Regarding an oversight mechanism, Italy was one of several countries that discussed the need for such a structure. Several States Parties expressed views in favor of an Independent Oversight Mechanism, because they believe that more dialogue between the Assembly of States Parties and the Court can only benefit the credibility of the ICC. Several member States expressed concern over the possibility of the upcoming elections changing the composition of the Court, which, in part, supports these States' desires to empower an Independent Oversight Mechanism.

Comments by the ICC Prosecutor

Chief Prosecutor Moreno-Ocampo spoke during a side event entitled "Reflections of an ICC Prosecutor" in which he reflected on his work with the ICC. The Chief Prosecutor focused on the preliminary examination period and ways in which to make the procedures and spending of the Court and the Office of the Prosecutor more efficient.

The Prosecutor also discussed current cases. Of the nine cases currently in the preliminary examination period, Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Honduras, and Nigeria are being examined for whether crimes under the Courts' jurisdiction have occurred. The investigations in Georgia, Colombia, and Guinea are currently following the national proceeding before considering any ICC intervention. The ICC prosecutor has also opened investigations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, the Darfur region of Sudan, the Central African Republic, and Kenya. Resulting from these investigations the ICC Office of the Prosecutor was able to issue 13 arrest warrants. The ICC prosecutor explained that he planned to begin a pretrial chamber hearing to confirm charges against 6 people involved in the Kenya investigation. The ICC prosecutor also explained that two people had just begun a hearing in the pretrial chamber to confirm charges against them for war crimes regarding attacks against African Union peacekeepers.

The ICC prosecutor briefly discussed the need for countries to quickly respond to ICC investigations and arrest warrants. If all States Parties immediately reacted to ICC arrest warrants and investigations it would save the Office of the Prosecutor and the Court time and resources.

Day Four & Day Five

IADL intern Sarah Matari attended days four and five of the ASP. On day four, Assembly members were briefed by committee facilitators regarding issues pertaining to the ICC budget, Independent Oversight Mechanism, Resolution on Strengthening the International Criminal Court and the Assembly of States Parties ("*Omnibus Resolution*"), permanent premises of the ICC, and Rome Statute amendments. Assembly members also continued their general debate and state representatives from Guatemala, Kuwait, Guinea, and the League of Arab States presented on various ICC issues, including the crime of aggression amendment, the universalization of the Rome Statute, and the alleged crimes committed by elected officials in the occupied Palestinian territories and Sudan. Non-governmental organization representatives contributed to the general debate and discussed various issues, including the ICC policy to fund

family visits to indigent detainees, judicial elections, the importance of Rome Statute ratification by domestic legislatures, the need to bring Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir to justice over crimes committed in Sudan, the obligation on member states to surrender President al-Bashir to the ICC, the importance of creating policies that are mindful of the physical and psychological health of victims, parties, and the ICC legal community, and the need to act on the comments made at the previous review session in Kampala, Uganda.

On the subjects relating to Sudan and the Palestinian territories, the views of some general debate participants were as follows: The League of Arab States argued that to arrest President al-Bashir, an acting elected official, would be a violation of international diplomatic relations law. Other states and NGOs that breached the subject advocated for al-Bashir's arrest. Among these advocates were the International Commission of Jurist Kenya, Human Rights Watch, and Amnesty International. The League of Arab States also noted the need to bring justice to the perpetrators of crimes in the Palestinian territories. Organizations, such as the International Federation of Human Rights, joined this call for justice.

On day five of the ASP, at the final plenary session, the Assembly adopted resolutions regarding the 2011 ICC budget, the ICC permanent premises, the Independent Oversight Mechanism, the Omnibus Resolution, and ICC governance. Specifically, the Assembly approved the 2011 budget for €103,607,900 and the ICC permanent premises project will remain within the budget of €190 million. The Assembly adopted an Operational Mandate for the Independent Oversight Mechanism. By way of elections, the Assembly elected Ambassador Simona Mirela Miculescu, Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations, as Assembly Vice-President and postponed the election of the Assembly President for the tenth session. In closing, the acting Assembly President commented on pressing ICC issues, including the importance of recommending and selecting only the most qualified persons to fill six new judicial positions and the position of Chief Prosecutor, as well as striking a balance between empowering the

ASP and maintaining the independence of the ICC.

Reflection on the ICC Review Conference December 16, 2010

At this New York City Bar Association event, a panel of 5 speakers presented their reflections on the first-ever Review Conference on the Rome Statute that took place in Kampala earlier in 2010.

First, Jennifer Trahan, from the Global Affairs Program at NYU, spoke of the unexpected success on definition of the crime of aggression. She noted that jurisdiction was a particularly contentious issue, but due to several states working together a compromise was reached, producing a text that allows for Security Council referral, or for the court to decide after State or Prosecutor action. She notes that the acts of non-State parties are excluded (which is broader than the current carve out), and that there is an opt out feature. She also noted the definition of aggression is conservative, particularly in that it refers to manifest violations.

Wanda Akin and Raymond Brown of the International Justice Project & List Council ICC then spoke on victims rights. Ms. Akin noted continuing funding problems, in particular in the application process, relative to victims' participation. She also argued against internalization of the victims' representation process. In addition, she called for more attention to developing a diverse body of lawyers, and in particular African lawyers, at the ICC. Mr. Brown noted continuing resistance to the empowerment of victims (evinced by the linkage of discussions of victims and the 'cost driver' terminology). He also noted the import of independent lawyers being involved in the ICC. He stressed the importance of adequately protecting intermediaries.

Richard Dicker from Human Rights Watch spoke on cooperation. He noted that this includes judicial as well as diplomatic cooperation – in other words, providing evidence and documents, executing searches, protecting witnesses, and freezing assets. He noted that this must be on the side of the defense

as well as the prosecution. He also noted that this should be seen as a positive by the countries involved as well in so far as they can obtain support from the better off States parties to carry on this work. He then reflected extensively on the issue of cooperation relative to the Bashir indictment in Africa – arguing that the AU critiques were largely engineered by North African states, but noting that despite the Chad and Kenya visits, it does seem that Bashir's ability to travel has been curtailed to an extent, and arguing that Kampala helped to strengthen the resolve against hosting Bashir.

John Washburn, the Convener of the American NGO Coalition for the ICC, spoke last on the peace-justice debate. He acknowledged that there are strong arguments that there is a conflict, while noting that it is largely a matter of faith for the Court, Prosecutor's Office, and NGO community that the two go together. He observed that justice in the ICC world is very different from in a normal domestic context – there can be no proportionate punishment; instead, punishment reflects a statement to victims and the world, an acknowledgement that what happened to them was wrong – and in this sense, he stressed the importance in general of supporting victims, and the post-conflict recovery. He observed in particular that both the Court and the Prosecutor have stated publicly they will not make a choice on this matter. On the other hand, while this suggests the Security Council is the body to do this, he observed that it appears unwilling or unable to do so. He pointed out that while some call for the Prosecutor to use discretion in these instances, under Article 53, that that article was not intended for this purpose (it was intended for cases when the potential defendant is too sick, too old, etc.). He also noted that the Pretrial Chamber's monitoring of the Prosecutor would mean that, while he might have some timing discretion, any Prosecutor would have to be extremely careful in this regard. IADL intern Chris Roberts attended this meeting.

NGO NEWS

CoNGO 24th General Assembly January 17-19, 2011

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CoNGO), which facilitates the participation of NGOs in United Nations debates and decision-making, and of which the IADL is a member, recently held its 24th General Assembly in New York. IADL intern Jared Lerner was in attendance.

The theme of this year's conference was, "Defining the Present, Shaping the Future." Presiding over the 24th General Assembly, President Bautista discussed progress made since the 23rd General Assembly and key objectives for shaping the future of CoNGO. Among these objectives, President Bautista emphasized the need (1) for NGOs to continue to play an instrumental role in international relations by maintaining communication with governments and the UN, (2) for the Civil Society Development Forums to maintain a focus on human rights issues, (3) to empower persons living in developing countries and improve their quality of life by successfully resolving human rights issues, and (4) for the forty CoNGO Committees to make the Millennium Development Goals a priority in their work.

President Bautista also described the establishment of the Governance Committee and the launch of the CoNGO Regional Committee in Africa (RCA), noting that RCA efforts in the region will continue to facilitate more African NGO participation and will encourage younger people to get involved with the work of the organization. For more information on the 24th General Assembly, please see Jared's full report attached as an Annex to the Bulletin.

Additional New York Activities

International Law Careers Panel

In October 2010, Alternate Representative Beth Lyons spoke on international criminal defense work on a Career Panel at the International Law Student

Weekend, at the Leitner Center for International Law and Justice, Fordham University School of Law, New York City in October 2010.

Dilemmas of Human Rights Fact Finding Lecture

On November 10, Alternate Representative Claire Gilchrist attended a lecture by the Honorable Richard Goldstone, who most recently headed the U.N. Human Rights Council's fact finding mission to Gaza, and Radhika Coomaraswamy, the United Nations Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, on "The Dilemmas of Human Rights Fact Finding," presented by the International Center for Transitional Justice and New York University Law School. Mr. Goldstone emphasized the need for public hearings near the sites of violence to ensure transparency and credibility in the fact-finding process, and highlighted the crucial role of civil society in gathering evidence at the scene of an event. Ms. Coomaraswamy commented on the role of U.N. special rapporteurs in human rights fact-finding, and discussed her views on the current debate surrounding the legitimacy of the ICC, warning that concerns that the court is engaged in racial and political profiling should not obscure the achievement that the creation of the ICC represents in the struggle to end impunity for human rights violations world-wide.

Recruitment of new IADL interns

In November, Alternate Representative Claire Gilchrist, in consultation with Alternate Representative Beth Lyons and Permanent Representative Lennox Hinds, recruited two new IADL interns, Sarah Matari and Chris Roberts, as additional observers for U.N. activities in New York. Sarah is a third year law student at Fordham University and Chris is a second year law student at New York University, in New York. Claire continues to coordinate the activities of IADL interns Jared, Sarah and Chris.

IADL's U.N. Activities in Vienna

The following section discusses the activities of Permanent Representative to the U.N. in Vienna Evelyn Dürmayer and Alternate Representative Lilian Hofmeister since the summer of 2010.

IADL Signs Statement for the 55th CSW

On behalf of the IADL, Evelyn signed a statement on the "Access and participation of women and girls to education, training, science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work", for the 55th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. The statement is attached in the annex as CSW Draft Statement.

Vienna NGO Committee on the Status of Women Meeting

On January 20, 2010, Evelyn attended a meeting of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Status of Women, where members discussed the upcoming 55th session of the CSW and a parallel event to the CSW hosted by the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations. The event is entitled "Sharing Knowledge- Joining Forces - Gaining Power: Mentoring as a Tool to Empower NGO Women at the UN CSW" and was organized by young women. It takes place on Thursday February 24th, from 1:15 till 2:45 pm at the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations, 600 Third Avenue at 40th Street, 31st floor in New York.

Members at the meeting also discussed amendments to the Statutes, the dates of the next meetings, and the possibility of nominating guests and experts to attend future meetings. The current meeting was attended by guest Gabriele Matzner- Holzer, a former Austrian Ambassador to Tunisia. Elisabeth Holzleithner, a professor of Legal Gender Studies has been asked to attend a future meeting as an expert.

The invitation letter for this meeting is attached in the annex.

Meeting with Spouses of Cuban Five

On October 28, 2010, Evelyn and another lawyer met with Adriana Perez (wife of Gerardo Hernandez) and Olga Salanueva (wife of Rene Gonzales) in a separate room at Café Landtmann. The second secretary of the Cuban Embassy, Iveta Lopez Rodriguez, two Board members of the Austro-Cuban Society, a translator and Ana Mayra Rodriguez Falero (Asesora of the National Assembly) were present. The wives and Ana Mayra Rodriguez Falero were informed about the work of IADL and the side event in Manila, and Evelyn gave them a copy of the report made by Len Weinglass. They asked for solidarity and pressure on President Barack Obama to set the Cuban Five free, as the decision of the Court is still pending and probably will not be in favor of the Cuban Five.

Additional Vienna Activities

Legal Salons with Norman Paech and Manfred Nowak

Together with Lilian Hofmeister, Evelyn Dürmayer started a legal salon. The first discussion, on 8 July 2010, featured Norman Paech, former speaker of Die Linke in the Deutschen Bundestag and Professor Emeritus at Hamburg University, and focused on the Free Gaza Movement.

The next discussion, on 18 January 2011, featured Manfred Nowak, former U.N. special rapporteur on torture, who focused on Austria, child education and interdisciplinary cooperation. Manfred Nowak made a very personal and precise report on his work, the legal definition of torture and the missing points he emphasized. The discussion was very lively and focused on the disastrous situation of prisons in Greece, the impossibility for him to visit Guantanamo in 2008 and speak freely with the prisoners. Nowak was the first in a press conference in London to call for the closing of Guantanamo. The discussion focused on Austria as well, in

particular the use of torture by Austrian policemen against Black residents of Austria, including the cases of torture against a resident originally from Gambia married to a White resident, and against a Black American teaching in Vienna.

The flyers for the salons are attached in the annex.

Meeting with the South African Ambassador
On 26 August 2010, Evelyn and Lilian met the South African Ambassador Xolisa Mabhongo, and discussed the possibility of future collaboration.

Meeting with Young Lawyer for Increased Participation
Evelyn and Lilian also met with a young lawyer, Anja Oberkofler, to discuss plans to strengthen presence at NGO and U.N. meetings, and to carry on with the salon.

Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime
Evelyn participated in the Fifth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC/COP 5), which was held in Vienna from 18 to 22 October. For more information on NGO participation in the session, please see <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/ngos/news.html>.

Geneva Event

IADL organizes panel during the 15th HRC

The IADL held a side event during the 15th session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva last September entitled “Promotion of the Right of Peoples to Peace.” JALISA member Mr. Yorio Shiokawa organized the event and served on the panel where he discussed the Barcelona Declaration in relation to experiences of the right to live in peace in Japan. The panel discussion was chaired by

Dr. Charles Graves of Interfaith International and also included panelist David Fernandetz Puyana of the Spanish Society for International Human Rights. The event was held on September 29th. For more information, please see the annexed flyer.

Additional IADL News

First Electronic Issue of the International Review of Contemporary Law Published

In June 2010, there was a meeting in Paris to plan the steps necessary to publish the first electronic issue of the International Review of Contemporary Law. Pursuant to that plan, a board of editors was appointed on 15 July 2010, consisting of Dinorah de la Luz, Kathy Johnson, Osamu Niikura, Dr. Gavril Iosif Chiuzbaian, Roland Weyl, Jan Fermon, Sabah al Mukthar, and Evelyn Dürmayer as Editor-in-Chief. The plan was to focus the first issue to the Conference of Paris on the Stockholm Appeal, to be presented at COLAP V in Manila; and to dedicate the second issue to COLAP V. The first issue is will be forthcoming.

IADL organizes successful COLAP V

The Fifth Conference of Lawyers in the Asia Pacific (COLAP V), organized by IADL members, was held in Manila, Philippines on September 18-19, 2010. The theme of COLAP V was “Human Rights and Peace Amidst Global Economic Crisis and Conflict.” For more information, please see the conference website at <http://www.colapv2010.net/index.html>

UPCOMING UN EVENTS & CONFERENCES
February – June 2011

<u>Date(s)</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
23-25 February	Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, fifty-fifth session	New York
9-18 February	Commission for Social Development, forty-ninth session	New York
22 February-4 March	Commission on the Status of Women, fifty-fifth session	New York
21-25 February	Committee against Torture, Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, thirteenth session	Geneva
15 February	Committee for the United Nations Population Award	New York
3 February	Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP, extraordinary meeting	Nairobi
7-11 February	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, pre-sessional working group, fiftieth session	Geneva
7-10 February	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Working Group on Communications under the Optional Protocol to the Convention, nineteenth session	Geneva
14 February-11 March	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, seventy-eighth session	Geneva
7-18 February	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, forty-eighth session	Vienna
7-11 February	Committee on the Rights of the Child, pre-sessional working group, fifty-seventh session	Geneva
15-18 February	Economic and Social Council, organizational session	New York
21-25 February	Group of governmental experts of the States parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, first session	Geneva
7-11 February	Group of governmental experts to review the operation and further development of the Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures, second session	New York
14 February	Human Rights Council, Organizational meeting	Geneva
28 February-25 March	Human Rights Council, sixteenth session	Geneva
21 February-18 March	ICAO, Council, one hundred and ninety-second session	Montreal

19-20 February	IFAD, Governing Council, thirty-fourth session	Rome
15-17 February	Independent Audit Advisory Committee, thirteenth session	New York
28 February-4 March	Intergovernmental preparatory meeting for the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development	New York
7 February	Investments Committee (1 day)	New York
4 February	Joint Meeting of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP	New York
7 February	Joint Meeting of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP	New York
7-11 February	Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Human Rights Council	Geneva
14-18 February	Open-ended Working Group on an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Geneva
15- 18 February	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Executive Council, sixty-Third session	The Hague
14 February-4 March	Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, Working Group B and informal/expert meetings, thirty-sixth session	Vienna
28 February-4 March	Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty, second session	New York
22 February-18 March	Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group, substantive session	New York
28 February-4 March	Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	New York
22-25 February	Statistical Commission, forty-second session	New York
14-25 February	UNCCD, Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, ninth session	Bonn, Germany
14-16 February	UNCITRAL Colloquium on Electronic Commerce*	New York
7-11 February	UNCITRAL: Working Group II (Arbitration and Conciliation), fifty-fourth session	New York
28 February-1 March	UNCTAD, Working Party on the Strategic Framework and the Programme Budget, fifty-eighth session	Geneva
21-24 February	UNEP, Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, twenty-sixth session	Nairobi
8-11 February	UNICEF, Executive Board, first regular session	New York
7-8 February	United Nations Seminar on Assistance to the Palestinian People	Cairo
7-11 February	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, Board of Trustees, twenty-fourth session	Geneva

February/March	Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	New York
February	UPU, Council of Administration	Berne
21-25 March	Commission on Narcotic Drugs, fifty-fourth session	Vienna
7 March-28 April	Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, twenty-seventh session**	New York
21-25 March	Committee for Development Policy, thirteenth session	New York
1 March	Committee for the United Nations Population Award	New York
31 March	Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-Habitat, extraordinary meeting	Nairobi
2 March	Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-Habitat, fortieth meeting	Nairobi
28 March-8 April	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Legal Subcommittee, fiftieth session	Vienna
21-25 March	ECA, Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development,	Addis Ababa
29 March-1 April	ECE, sixty-fourth session	Geneva
28 March-1 April	Group of governmental experts of the States parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, second session	Geneva
14 March-1 April	Human Rights Committee, one hundred and first session	New York
7-11 March	Human Rights Committee, pre-sessional Working Group on Communications, one hundred and first	New York
28 March-1 April	Human Rights Council, Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, eleventh session	Geneva
14-18 March	Human Rights Council, Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances, ninety-third session	Geneva
7-11 March	IAEA, Board of Governors	Vienna
21 March-1 April	ICSC, seventy-second session	New York
3-25 March	ILO, Governing Body and its committees, three hundred and tenth session	Geneva
21-25 March	International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, twenty-fourth session	New York
21 March-1 April	Investments Committee	New York
7-8 March	Second meeting of the open-ended Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development	New York

7 March	Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	New York
9 March	Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	New York
17-18 March	Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	New York
14-18 March	UNCITRAL: Working Group I (Procurement), twentieth session	New York
15 March	UNEP, Committee of Permanent Representatives, one hundred and fourteenth meeting	Nairobi
March	United Nations Latin American and Caribbean Meetings in support of Israeli-Palestinian Peace (3 days)	Montevideo
March/April	ECA, Committee of Experts of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, thirtieth meeting	Addis Ababa
March	General Assembly, Fifth Committee, resumed session (4 weeks)	New York
4-8 April	Committee of Experts on Public Administration, tenth session	New York
4-8 April	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, fourteenth session	Geneva
4-21 April	Disarmament Commission	New York
4-8 April	Group of experts of the States Parties to Amended Protocol II and Meeting of experts of the States Parties to Protocol V to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects	Geneva
4-8 April	Human Rights Council, Working Group on Communications, eighth session	Geneva
4-8 April	Human Rights Council, Working Group on Communications, eighth session	Geneva
4-8 April	Human Rights Council, Working Group on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, twelfth session	New York
5-7 April	Security Council, Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to Security Council resolution 692 (1991), seventy-third session	Geneva
11-15 April	Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996	New York
11-15 April	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, twentieth session	Vienna
11-15 April	Commission on Population and Development, forty-fourth session	New York
11-15 April	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, fifth session	Geneva

11-15 April	FAO, Council, one hundred and forty-second session	Rome
11-15 April	Governing Council of UN-Habitat, twenty-third session	Nairobi
11-15 April	Preparatory Committee for the Seventh Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	Geneva
11-15 April	UNCITRAL: Working Group VI (Security Interests), nineteenth session	New York
12-14 April	Independent Audit Advisory Committee, fourteenth session	New York
20 April	General Assembly Interactive dialogue during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day	New York
25 April-6 May	Committee on Information, thirty-third session	New York
26 April-3 June	International Law Commission, sixty-third session, first part	Geneva
26 April	Special commemorative meeting of the General Assembly in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl catastrophe	New York
26 April-13 May	UPU, Postal Operations Council	Berne
26-29 April	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, Board of Trustees, thirty-fourth session	Geneva
27-28 April	Economic and Social Council, resumed organizational session	New York
April	UNESCO, Executive Board	Paris
April/May	United Nations Staff Pension Committee (1 meeting)	New York
April/May	United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, first regular session	Place to be determined
2-13 May	Commission on Sustainable Development, nineteenth session	New York
2-20 May	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, forty-sixth session	Geneva
2-6 May	Human Rights Council, open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development, twelfth session	Geneva
2-6 May	Human Rights Council, Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, sixtieth session	Geneva
2-13 May	Human Rights Council, Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, eleventh session	Geneva
2-6 May	IAEA, Board of Governors, Programme and Budget Committee	Vienna
2-20 May	ICAO, Committee, one hundred and ninety-third session	Montreal

2-6 May	IFAD, Executive Board, one hundred and second session	Rome
2-13 May	International Narcotics Control Board, one hundred and first session	Vienna
2-6 May	UNCTAD, Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission, third session	Geneva
2-6 May	United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, twenty-sixth session	Vienna
3-6 May	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Executive Council, sixty-fourth session	The Hague
6 May-8 June	WMO, Executive Council, sixty-third session	Geneva
9-27 May	Committee against Torture, forty-sixth session	Geneva
9-13 May	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	Turkey
9-13 May	Group of governmental experts to review the operation and further development of the Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures, third session	New York
9-13 May	Open-ended meeting of governmental experts to address key implementation issues and themes, including international cooperation and assistance	New York
9-13 May	UNCTAD, Trade and Development Commission, third session	Geneva
10-12 May	UNIDO, Programme and Budget Committee, twenty-seventh session	Vienna
16-24 May	Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, resumed session	New York
16 May-1 July	Conference on Disarmament, second part	Geneva
16-27 May	Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, tenth session	New York
16-20 May	UNCITRAL: Working Group V (Insolvency Law), fortieth session	New York
16-25 May	WHO, Sixty-fourth World Health Assembly	Geneva
17 May-22 July	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	New York
19-25 May	ESCAP, sixty-seventh session	Place to be determined
23-27 May	Commission on Science and Technology for Development, fourteenth session	Geneva
23-27 May	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, pre-sessional working group, forty-seventh session	Geneva
23-25 May	Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, Working Group A and informal/expert meetings, thirty-	Vienna

	ninth session	
23-27 May	UNCITRAL: Working Group III (Online Dispute Resolution), twenty-third session	New York
23-27 May	United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, fifty-eighth session	Vienna
30 May-17 June	Committee on the Rights of the Child, fifty-seventh session	Geneva
30 May-3 June	Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Implementation Review Group of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, second meeting	Vienna
30 May-17 June	Human Rights Council, seventeenth session	Geneva
31 May-3 June	Ad Hoc Open-Ended Informal Working Group on Marine Biodiversity	New York
31 May	First Meeting of States Parties to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	New York
31 May-3 June	High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, seventeenth session	New York
May	Regional seminar to review the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Second Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism	Place to be determined
May	United Nations International Meeting in Support of Israeli-Palestinian Peace (2 days)	Place to be determined
May	WHO, Executive Board, one hundred and twenty-ninth session	Geneva
May	Committee for Programme and Coordination, organizational session (1 day)	New York
May	General Assembly, Fifth Committee, resumed session (4 weeks)	New York
May	Investments Committee (1 day)	New York
1-10 June	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, fifty-fourth session	Vienna
1-17 June	ILO, General Conference, one hundredth session	Geneva
6 June-1 July	Committee for Programme and Coordination, fifty-first session	New York
6-24 June	Committee on Contributions, seventy-first session	New York
6-10 June	IAEA, Board of Governors	Vienna
6-30 June	ICAO, Council, one hundred and ninety-third session	Montreal
6-17 June	UNDP and UNFPA, Executive Board, annual session	New York
6-17 June	UNFCCC, meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention	Bonn, Germany

6-10 June	WFP, Executive Board, annual session	Rome
8-10 June	High-level meeting of the General Assembly to undertake a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS	New York
13-17 June	States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, twenty-first meeting	New York
14-17 June	Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, European region, ninth session	Vienna
14-15 June	Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, thirty-sixth session	Vienna
14 June	UNEP, Committee of Permanent Representatives, one hundred and fifteenth meeting	Nairobi
17 June	ILO, Governing Body and its committees, three hundred and eleventh session	Geneva
20-24 June	Committee against Torture, Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, fourteenth session	Geneva
20-24 June	Committee on the Rights of the Child, pre-sessional working group, fifty-eighth session	Geneva
20-24 June	Human Rights Council, Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances, ninety-fourth session	Geneva
20-24 June	Human Rights Council, Working Group on Situations, eighth session	Geneva
20-24 June	Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, twelfth meeting	New York
20-24 June	Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, thirty-ninth session	Geneva
20-23 June	UNICEF, Executive Board, annual session	New York
20-24 June	UNIDO, Industrial Development Board, thirty-ninth session	Vienna
21-24 June	UNCTAD, Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, twenty-seventh session	Geneva
22 June	Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-Habitat, forty-first meeting	Nairobi
25 June-2 July	FAO, Conference, thirty-seventh session	Rome
27 June-1 July	IMO, Council, one hundred and sixth session	London
27 June-1 July	Meeting of Chairpersons of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies, twenty-third session	Geneva
27 June-1 July	Meetings of Special Rapporteurs/Representatives/Independent Experts and Chairpersons of the working groups of the Human Rights Council, eighteenth session	Geneva
27-29 June	Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, twenty-first session	Geneva

27 June-1 July	UN Women, Executive Board, annual session	New York
27 June-8 July	United Nations Appeals Tribunal	Geneva
27 June-15 July	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, forty-fourth session	Vienna
29 June-1 July	Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, fifty-sixth session	Geneva
June	UNWTO, Executive Council, ninetieth session	Place to be determined
June/July	Open-ended working group for the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, organizational session	New York
June/July	Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (up to 20 meetings)	New York

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CoNGO 24th General Assembly FULL REPORT

The 24th General Assembly of CoNGO took place from 17-19 January 2011 in New York. IADL intern Jared Lerner attended the event. The Assembly opened with speeches from, among others, UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon and President Liberato Bautista. Presiding over the 24th General Assembly, President Bautista discussed progress made since the 23rd General Assembly and key objectives for shaping the future of CoNGO. Among these objectives, President Bautista emphasized the need (1) for NGOs to continue to play an instrumental role in international relations by maintaining communication with governments and the UN, (2) for the Civil Society Development Forums to maintain a focus on human rights issues, (3) to empower persons living in developing countries and improve their quality of life by successfully resolving human rights issues, (4) for the forty CoNGO Committees to make the Millennium Development Goals a priority in their work. After discussing key objectives, President Bautista described the establishment of the Governance Committee and the launch of the CoNGO Regional Committee in Africa (RCA), noting that RCA efforts in the region will continue to facilitate more African NGO participation and will encourage younger people to get involved.

During the Assembly, nominations and confirmations were made to fill positions on the Credentials Committee, the Resolutions Committee and the Tellers Committee. Following the confirmations were reports of leadership, which included reports from the First Vice-President, the Vice-President of Vienna and the President's State of the Conference report.

Proposed changes to rules and proposed resolutions were also a major aspect of the 24th General Assembly. There were several proposed changes to the CoNGO rules submitted by Board member IFUW and several others. A majority of the proposals were focused on changing the language of specific rules and were unanimously adopted. Several other proposals focused on the newly established Governance Committee and the functioning and potential of the Committee. A resolution was adopted by the General Assembly which grants the Governance Committee the power to create a Working Group to draft guidelines and act as a mechanism that will strengthen the accountability for Substantive Committees. Emergency resolutions were submitted regarding NGO access to the UN and the adoption of human rights principles.



Economic and Social Council

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Original:

Commission on the Status of Women

Fifty-fifth session

22 February -4 March 2011

Item 3 (a) (i) of the provisional agenda*

Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”: implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives: access and participation of women and girls to education, training, science and technology, including for the promotion of women’s equal access to full employment and decent work

Statement submitted by African Action on AIDS, Associated Country Women of the World, Centre for Women the Earth the Divine, The, European Union of Women, Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc, International Alliance of Women, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Council of Jewish Women, International Council of Women / Conseil International des Femmes, International Federation for Home Economics, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Federation of Social Workers, National Council of German Women's Organizations, Salvation Army, The, Servas International, Socialist International Women, Soka Gakkai International, Soroptimist International, Women's Federation for World Peace International, Women's International Zionist Organization, World Association of Girl Guides & Girl Scouts, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

* E/CN.6/2011/1

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

We, the undersigned international and national non-governmental organisations in consultative status with ECOSOC, members of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Status of Women, present to the participants of the 55th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women the following statement on

Access and participation of women and girls to education, training, science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work

for information and consideration:

Numerous UN documents and outcome documents of UN and other conferences highlight the importance of education, training and access to the full range of available academic and non academic training, in particular science and technology, including life-long learning for the development of women and society as a whole. To name a few:

- Paras 82 and 83 of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) call for increasing women's access to, and retention in science and technology.
- Paras 74 and 82 of the outcome document of the Special Session of the General Assembly (SSGA) in 2000 reinforced the BPfA requests with regard to science and technology.
- The World Summit on the Information Society urged for the inclusion of women in new technologies at decision-making levels.
- More recently, the Commission on Science and Technology asked for the expansion of opportunities for science, technology and engineering education and research, and to provide broadband connectivity, especially for women.
- CEDAW and also ILO speak out against the discrimination of women regarding education, employment, fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value.
- Goals No. 2 and 3 of the MDGs address gender equality and education.

The need for legal provisions regarding the inclusion of women and girls in education and training for science and technology has not been sufficiently met, and their empowerment has – in spite of all attempts and progress made so far – not been achieved. Women are carrying a heavier burden due to the current financial crisis because of the fact that reduction of government debt usually is associated with a tangible reduction of social services and benefits. Economic growth, economic recovery and development are driven by scientific and technological innovations; countries and societies cannot afford to neglect the value of

women's and girls' talents in these fields. Advocating decent work for women is a "win-win" strategy for the economy and societies.

Therefore the undersigned NGOs

emphasize the importance of implementing measures to facilitate women's and girls' access to high quality education and training at all levels;

stress the need for support structures and policies to retain women as well as girls in education and training;

call for safe transport to teaching institutions, availability of separate sanitary facilities for both sexes as well as affordable and safe child and dependent care provisions;

underline the importance of guaranteeing women's access to the labour market;

call for legal measures ensuring the reconciliation of private and working life for women and men;

stress the importance of counteracting still prevailing gender stereotypes through revising curricula and textbooks and adopting non-discriminatory teaching methods and practices, as well as through carrying out media and educational campaigns in formal and non-formal settings;

recommend equality impact analyses based on sex-disaggregated data to change the existing gender dynamics in education and employment;

underline that decent work concerns not only decent working conditions, but also decent pay. It also covers the whole range of so-called social occupations, poorly paid, without the glamour of success stories, yet indispensable for societies;

strongly recommend promoting and supporting partnerships between governments, educational institutions, business and industry in order to end educational segregation, avoid over-representation of women in precarious employment, and encourage women and girls to enter career fields in science and engineering, traditionally viewed as male domains;

stress the importance of women's participation in shaping innovative policies concerning science and technology.

Signatures:

African Action on AIDS
Associated Country Women of the World
Centre for Women the Earth the Divine, The
European Union of Women
Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc
International Alliance of Women

E/CN.6/2010/NGO/1

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
International Council of Jewish Women
International Council of Women / Conseil International des Femmes
International Federation for Home Economics
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Social Workers
National Council of German Women's Organizations
Salvation Army, The
Servas International
Socialist International Women
Soka Gakkai International
Soroptimist International
Women's Federation for World Peace International
Women's International Zionist Organization
World Association of Girl Guides & Girl Scouts

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Invitation

To the meeting of the Vienna NGO Committee On the Status of Women

Thursday, 20 January 2011 15.00h
Room M019 (M-Building)

1. Welcome and apologies
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Adoption of the minutes of November 25, 2010 and Matters arising from minutes
4. CoNGO General Assembly NY
5. 55th meeting of the CSW in NY
6. Progress report preparations for March 10, 2011 meeting
7. Amendment of the Statutes
8. Finance
9. Reports from Organisations
10. Any other business
11. Date and place of next meeting

Vienna, 12 January 2011



NORMAN PAECH GAZA UND DAS FREE GAZA MOVEMENT

Norman Paech, emeritierter Professor für Völkerrecht
der Universität Hamburg, 2005-2009 aussenpolitischer Sprecher
der Fraktion Die Linke im Deutschen Bundestag,
Mitglied des Wissenschaftlichen Beirats von IPPNW und ATTAC

war an Bord der Mavi Marmara im Rahmen des internationalen Konvois zur Durchbrechung
der Blockade von Gaza am 31. Mai 2010 und zieht ein vorläufiges Resumé.

ORT: ARTLOUNGE DES CAFE KORB
Brandstätte 9
1010 Wien

öffentlich erreichbar mit U1,U3 (Stephansplatz)

ZEIT: 8.7. 2010 19:00

Internationale Vereinigung Demokratischer Juristinnen und Juristen
Evelyn Dürmayer Lilian Hofmeister



universität
wien

Forschungsplattform
Human Rights in the European Context



Ludwig Boltzmann Institut
Menschenrechte

MANFRED NOWAK

WAS IST FOLTER?

**2004-2010 UN Sonderberichterstatter über Folter
Leiter des Ludwig Boltzmann Institutes für Menschenrechte**

**Resumé und Fokus auf Österreich
Folterverbot und Gewalt gegen Kinder
Human Rights Education**

**ORT: ARTLOUNGE CAFÉ KORB
1010 Wien, Brandstätte 9**

**öffentlich erreichbar: U1, U3 (Stephansplatz)
1A, 2A und 3A (Brandstätte)**

ZEIT: 18. Jänner 2011, 18:00

JURISTISCHER SALON

Freuen uns auf Ihr Kommen und Ihren Diskussionsbeitrag

**Forschungsplattform Human Rights
in the European Context
BIM Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Menschenrechte
IVDJ Internationale Vereinigung
Demokratischer Juristinnen und Juristen
Verein Frauenrechtsschutz
Verein österreichischer Juristinnen**

NGO side event
At the 15^h session of Human rights Council
Organized by
International association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)

Promotion of the right of peoples to Peace

(Res.14/3)

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

15:00~17:00

Palais des Nations, Geneva

Room X XVII

Chair Person Dr. Charles Graves (Interfaith International)

Panelist include

1. A consideration to the Barcelona Declaration related to experiences of the right to live in peace in Japan

Mr. Yorio Shiokawa (International Association of Democratic Lawyers)

2. Invitation to The International Congress on the Human Right to Peace in Santiago de Compostela on 9~10 December 2010

Mr. David Fernandez Puyana (Spanish society for International Human Rights Law, SSIHRL and UNESCO ETXEA)

Discussion +Q and A

Language : The event will be held in English

Time schedule : first speech within 10 min. , second speech within 5 min.

For further information : Yorio Shiokawa (IADL) / e-mail : xqtnh031@ybb.ne.jp / tel:022-747-0087 / fax:022-747-0099 / address : John Knox Centre 27.ch.des Crets-de-Pregny, CH-1218 Grand-Saconnex, Geneve