

Fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women

Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men

Elimination of all forms of violence against women: follow up to the Secretary-General's in-depth study at national and international levels

Interactive expert panel

Thursday 1 March 2007, 3:00-6:00 pm

ISSUES PAPER

I. Introduction

In its resolution 2006/9, the Economic and Social Council requested the Bureau of the Commission on the Status of Women, prior to each session, to identify, in consultation

The study points out that while global attention to this challenge has resulted in a strong international legal and policy framework for addressing violence against women, States are failing in their responsibility to implement this framework fully at the national level. The study seeks to strengthen political commitment and accountability and aims to identify ways to ensure more sustained and effective responses to address all forms of violence against women, including through enhanced cooperation and coordination among governments and other stakeholders. While the study presents a range of promising practices developed by various stakeholders in the fields of legislation, services, and prevention of violence, it underscores the need to scale up these efforts and develop coordinated multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder strategies that will ensure a comprehensive, systematic, and sustained approach to eliminating violence against women.

The study puts forward a blueprint for action by all stakeholders—by States, at the national level, and by intergovernmental bodies and United Nations entities, at the regional and international levels. It proposes recommendations for six key areas for action at the *national level*, aimed at:

securing gender equality and protecting women’s human rights.

violence against women; strengthen prevention efforts; abolish all discriminatory laws; criminalize all forms of violence against women; end impunity; provide support to victims; ensure systematic collection and analysis of data on violence against women; provide training on gender equality to relevant actors; and empower women through social and economic policies. It also calls upon the United Nations system to support national efforts in these respects.

The resolution further urges the bodies of the United Nations system to enhance coordination and intensify their efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in a more systematic, comprehensive and sustained way. It calls on the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality supported by the newly established Task Force on Violence against Women to support such efforts. It invites the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations bodies, to discuss, by 2008, within their respective mandates, the question of violence against women in all its forms and manifestations, and set priorities for addressing this issue in their future efforts and work programmes. It also requests the Statistical Commission, in consultation with the Commission on the Status of Women, to develop and propose a set of possible indicators on violence against women in order to assist States to assess the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women.

III. Format of the interactive expert panel and dialogue

The interactive expert panel and dialogue will commence with five panelists who will make presentations of 15 minutes. Member States, entities of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations will participate in the ensuing dialogue, and will be encouraged to share new challenges as well as innovative approaches and experiences in addressing all forms of violence against women, and/or respond to the panelists' presentations. Interventions from the floor will be limited to 3 minutes. A Chairperson's summary of the interactive expert panel will be prepared.

IV. Issues for consideration

In light of the significant gaps that remain worldwide in the full implementation of international standards and commitments on violence against women, the Commission on the Status of Women has the opportunity to

addressing violence against women. In particular, the panel will discuss examples of *good or promising practices and new approaches* at the national, regional and international levels to bring national laws, policies and practices into compliance with international commitments, secure strong political will and institutional mechanisms, and address stereotypical attitudes and behaviours that contribute to male violence against women.

The following questions may serve as a non-exhaustive discussion guide:

Can concrete examples be provided of how Governments have asserted their leadership to prevent and eliminate violence against women?

What kinds of factors and processes (such as guidelines for effective collaboration, budgets, institutional mechanisms, etc.) contribute to the success of a multi-sectoral action plan to combat violence against women?

What types of comprehensive laws on violence against women have been enacted and effectively implemented, what are some key elements contributing to the effectiveness of such laws and how has the impact of such laws been evaluated?

What comprehensive models of service provision for victims of violence against women have been developed, what types of services are covered and how do the various stakeholders effectively coordinate their efforts?

What types of strategies aimed at prevention of violence against women – including efforts to change stereotypical attitudes and behaviour and work with men and boys – have been used and how is their impact evaluated?

What types of non-traditional stakeholders (such as private sector actors, corporations, religious and community groups, unions, political parties, etc.) have been successfully integrated into the effort to eliminate violence against women and what has been the impact of their contributions?

How have Governments built on the efforts of and provided support to non-governmental organizations in their work to address violence against women? Can examples be provided of successful Government-NGO partnerships on violence against women?