



PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN,
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

NEW YORK, 10 October 2011

HECK AGAINST DISMAY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THIRD COMMITTEE

ITEM 28 (A) AND (C) ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

STATEMENT BY ALESSANDRA GREGG, ADVISOR

Chairperson,

From the outset, let me express our satisfaction with the new focus on the role of women in political processes. The creation of UN Women has brought about a UN women's body to a strong start spearheading important initiatives and we look forward to monitoring its contribution to the UN Women's commitment to providing concrete and measurable results and its strengthened regional and country presence has the potential to improve the lives of millions of women.

Chairperson,

We are concerned over the race, discrimination and exclusion that we have seen in the recent events of the Arab Spring that we women are a driving force for change. Yet as some countries are transitioning to democracy, we must ensure that the processes that their actions initiated. Actions at grassroots level, the promotion of equality, practices that exclude the underprivileged and marginalized must be taken to do more to protect the rights of women to participate on equal terms. In the political transition, to guarantee their right to speak their minds; and to assemble freely. The UN must support efforts to fully include poor and otherwise marginalized women in democratic processes. This General Assembly should continue to reaffirm its relevance by addressing the events occurring today. This year's Third Committee resolution on Women and Political Participation is an opportunity for it to do so.

Almost 17 years after the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325 women continue to be under-represented as strategic actors in peace processes. Women's issues receive too little or too late attention in conflict resolution processes. Women's rights and needs are therefore often not fully taken into account. Women must be fully involved from the earliest opportunity. Women's training programmes for women mediators will be a crucial step towards empowering women to participate at the decision-making level at all stages of conflict prevention and resolution. In addition, the UN must also lead by example and appoint women to key posts in mediation and other transitional processes. With regard to conflict related sexual violence, Switzerland places high hopes in the new monitoring and reporting arrangements on sexual violence in armed conflicts, as these will "provide information on the number of victims, as well as information on perpetrators."

Chairperson,

Violence against women in all its forms continues to be a priority for Switzerland. This, far from being only marriage, domestic, general institutional, domestic and other forms of violence should be addressed as a matter of urgency. Not only are these violations of the rights of women, but they cause significant harm to the physical and mental health of women and constitute a major challenge for development. We fully support the Elder's initiative "Gains not losses" to foster the political will to end these violations and to remind States of their obligation to protect women from all forms of violence.

Chairperson,

Impunity not only intensifies the subordination and powerlessness of the targets of violence, but deteriorates revictimization and future acts of violence. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) significantly advanced international law, though its recognition of sexual violence as a war crime or crime against humanity. The principle of complementarity, i.e. the joint jurisdiction of the ICC and national jurisdictions, enshrines the primacy of national jurisdictions. Efforts by the Team of Experts on Rule of Law to help strengthen domestic accountability mechanisms are a vivid example of this so-called "jurisdictional complementarity."

In investigating, prosecuting, protecting and redress measures offered to women victims of

violence will have a direct effect on the prevalence rates of such violence. In formal justice systems often lack the required resources to prosecute perpetrators. A case in 2010 mobile courts in the Democratic Republic of Congo adjudicated 186 cases, 130 of which were rape cases that resulted in 95 convictions; however, numerous human rights organizations who suggest that pervasive violations of the human rights of women and girls are often perpetrated with impunity. Efforts to address this challenge through justice institutions must be scaled up dramatically. In addition, victims' protection and support must be ensured so they can testify freely and without fear or retaliation.

While accountability is of paramount importance, efforts of impunity will ultimately depend on addressing structural discrimination including access to justice and ensuring the protection and legal empowerment of women. Promoting legal skills and an understanding of government, especially for poor women and those living in rural areas, will increase their confidence and the full participation of women in society and political processes.

particular, it is important to note that a significant number of women in DRC have been exposed to HIV through their husbands or partners, and that many more women have been exposed through rape or other forms of violence. Women who are infected with HIV are at increased risk of developing certain types of cancer, such as cervical cancer, breast cancer, and ovarian cancer. Women who are infected with HIV are also more likely to develop other diseases, such as tuberculosis and malaria, which can further compromise their health and well-being.

Women in DRC are also at increased risk of developing non-communicable diseases, such as heart disease, stroke, and diabetes. These diseases are often associated with poverty, lack of access to healthcare, and poor living conditions. Women who are infected with HIV are particularly vulnerable to these diseases, as they are often unable to access the same level of medical care as men. In addition, women who are infected with HIV are more likely to experience complications during pregnancy and delivery, such as preterm birth and low birth weight, which can lead to long-term health problems for both the mother and the child.