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Agenda item 3

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”

Equatorial Guinea:* draft resolution**

Ending female genital mutilation

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 56/128 of 19 December 2001, 58/156 of 22 December 2003 and 60/141 of 16 December 2005, Commission on the Status of Women resolution 51/2 of 9 March 2007 and 52/2 of 7 March 2008 and all other relevant resolutions, as well as all relevant agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Welcoming the launch of the Secretary-General’s campaign “UNiTE to End Violence against Women”, as well as the launch of the database of the Secretary-General on violence against women during the fifty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Reaffirming that the Convention on the Rights of the Child¹ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,² together with their Optional Protocols, constitute an important contribution to the legal framework for the protection and promotion of the human rights of women and girls,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

** In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

Reaffirming also the Beijing Declaration³ and Platform for Action,⁴ the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,⁵ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁶ and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development⁷ and their five- and ten-year reviews, as well as the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁸ and the commitments relevant to women and girls made at the 2005 World Summit,⁹ and the agreed conclusions on the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child adopted at the 51st session of the Commission on Status of Women,

Recalling the entry into force on 25 November 2005 of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights¹⁰ on the Rights of Women of Africa, adopted in Maputo on 11 July 2003, which contains, inter alia, undertakings and commitments on ending female genital mutilation and marks a significant milestone towards the abandonment and ending of female genital mutilation,

Recalling also general recommendation No. 14, concerning female circumcision, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its ninth session,¹¹ paragraphs 11, 20 and 24 (l) of general recommendation No. 19, concerning violence against women, adopted by the Committee at its eleventh session,¹² and paragraphs 15 (d) and 18 of general recommendation No. 24, concerning article 12 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on women and health, adopted by the Committee at its twentieth session,¹³ and taking note of paragraphs 21, 35 and 51 of general comment No. 14 concerning article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹⁴ adopted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its twenty-second session,¹⁵

Recognizing that female genital mutilation violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of the human rights of women and girls,

Recognizing also that female genital mutilation is an irreparable, irreversible abuse that affects one hundred to one hundred and forty million women and girls alive today, and that each year a further three million girls are at risk of undergoing the procedure,

³ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁴ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁵ General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

⁶ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁷ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁸ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁹ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1520, No. 26363.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/45/38)*, chap. IV.

¹² *Ibid.*, *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/47/38)*, chap. I.

¹³ *Ibid.*, *Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/54/38)*, chap. I.

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 2 (E/2001/22)*, annex IV.

Reaffirming that harmful traditional or customary practices, including female genital mutilation, constitute a serious threat to the health of women and girls, including their psychological, sexual and reproductive health, which can increase their vulnerability to HIV and may have adverse obstetric and prenatal outcomes as well as fatal consequences, and that the abandonment of this harmful practice can be achieved only as a result of a comprehensive movement that involves all public and private stakeholders in society, including men, women and girls,

Recognizing that negative discriminatory stereotypical attitudes and behaviours have direct implications for the status and treatment of women and girls and that such negative stereotypes impede the implementation of legislative and normative frameworks that guarantee gender equality and prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on ending female genital mutilation and the recommendations contained therein,¹⁶

Welcoming also the in-depth study of the Secretary-General on all forms of violence against women¹⁷ and the report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children,¹⁸ and taking note of the recommendations contained therein,

Further welcoming the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on violence against children,

Deeply concerned about discrimination against the girl child and the violation of the rights of the girl child, which often result in less access for girls to education, nutrition and physical and mental health care, in girls enjoying fewer of the rights, opportunities and benefits of childhood and adolescence than boys, and in their often being subjected to various forms of cultural, social, sexual and economic exploitation and to violence and harmful practices, such as female infanticide, rape, incest, early marriage, forced marriage, prenatal sex selection and female genital mutilation,

Also concerned about evidence on the increase of carrying out female genital mutilation by medical personnel in all regions where it is practiced,

Welcoming the call for Africa to be free of female genital mutilation, pledged at the African Union second Pan-African Forum on Children: midterm review, held in Cairo from 29 October to 2 November 2007, as well as the adoption of the call for accelerated action on the implementation of the Plan of Action towards Africa Fit for Children (2008-2012),¹⁹

Recognizing that strong leadership is required to make progress on the elimination of female genital mutilation and that a multidisciplinary, comprehensive, coordinated and coherent approach at all levels to achieving abandonment of female genital mutilation worldwide is required, and welcoming the fact that such an approach is at the core of the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint programme to accelerate abandonment of female genital mutilation,

¹⁶ E/CN.6/2010/6.

¹⁷ A/61/122 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

¹⁸ A/62/209.

¹⁹ A/62/653, annex.

1. *Stresses* that the empowerment of women and girls is key to breaking the cycle of discrimination and violence and for the promotion and protection of human rights, including the right to the highest attainable standard of mental and physical health, including sexual and reproductive health, and calls upon States parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child¹ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,² as well as their commitments to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,²⁰ the Beijing Platform for Action⁴ and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,⁵ of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children,²¹ and the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action;

2. *Emphasizes* that awareness-raising, community mobilization, education and training are needed to ensure that all key actors, Government officials, including law enforcement and judicial personnel, immigration officials, health-care providers, religious and community leaders, teachers, employers, media professionals and those directly working with girls, as well as parents, families and communities, work to eliminate attitudes and harmful practices that negatively affect girls;

3. *Calls upon* States to strengthen advocacy and awareness-raising programmes, to mobilize girls and boys to take an active part in developing preventive and elimination programmes to address harmful traditional practices, especially female genital mutilation, and to engage communities and religious leaders, educational institutions, the media and families and provide increased financial support to efforts at all levels to end those practices;

4. *Urges* States to condemn all harmful traditional practices, in particular all types of female genital mutilation, whether committed within or outside a medical institution;

5. *Calls upon* States to strengthen the level of education for women and girls and the capacity of health-care systems to meet their needs in line with the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as this is critical for empowering them and their communities to end female genital mutilation;

6. *Urges* States to take all necessary measures, including enacting and enforcing legislation to prohibit female genital mutilation and to protect girls and women from this form of violence, and to end impunity;

7. *Also urges* States to complement punitive measures with awareness-raising and education activities designed to promote a process of consensus towards the eradication of harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and further urges States to protect and support women and girls who have been subjected to female genital mutilation and those at risk;

8. *Calls upon* States to ensure that national action plans and strategies on elimination of female genital mutilation are comprehensive and multidisciplinary in

²⁰ See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

²¹ General Assembly resolution S-27/2, annex.

scope, incorporate clear targets and indicators for effective national monitoring, impact assessment and coordination;

9. *Urges* States to take, within the general framework of integration policies and in consultation with affected communities, effective and specific targeted measures for refugee women and women migrants and their communities, in order to protect girl children from female genital mutilation, including when the practice occurs outside the country of residence;

10. *Also urges* States to promote gender-sensitive, empowering educational processes by, as appropriate, reviewing and revising school curricula, educational materials and teacher-training programmes and elaborating policies and programmes of zero tolerance for violence against girls, including female genital mutilation, and to further integrate a comprehensive understanding of the causes and consequences of gender-based violence and discrimination against women and girls into education and training curricula at all levels;

11. *Further urges* States to provide education and training on the rights of women and girls to families, community leaders and members of all professions relevant to the protection and empowerment of women and girls, such as all levels of health-care providers, social workers, police officers, legal and judicial personnel and prosecutors, in order to increase awareness and commitment to the promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls and appropriate responses to rights violations with regard to female genital mutilation;

12. *Urges* States to ensure the national implementation of international and regional commitments and obligations undertaken as States parties or as signatories to various international instruments protecting the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of girls and women, as well as their translation and wide distribution to the population and the judiciary;

13. *Also urges* States to review and, where appropriate, revise, amend or abolish all laws, regulations, policies, practices and customs, in particular female genital mutilation, that discriminate against women and girls or have a discriminatory impact on women and girls and to ensure that provisions of multiple legal systems, where they exist, comply with international human rights obligations, commitments and principles, including the principle of non-discrimination;

14. *Further urges* States to develop social and psychological support services and care and to take measures to improve health, including sexual and reproductive health, in order to assist women and girls who are subjected to female genital mutilation;

15. *Calls upon* States to develop policies, protocols and rules to ensure the effective implementation of national legislative frameworks on eliminating discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular female genital mutilation, and to put in place adequate accountability mechanisms at the national and local levels to monitor adherence to and implementation of these legislative frameworks;

16. *Also calls upon* States to develop unified methods and standards for the collection of age-disaggregated data on all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including on female genital mutilation, and to develop additional indicators to effectively measure progress in its elimination;

17. *Urges* States to allocate sufficient resources to the implementation of legislation and action plans aimed at abandoning female genital mutilation;

18. *Calls upon* States to develop, support and implement comprehensive and integrated strategies for the prevention of female genital mutilation, including the training of social workers, medical personnel, religious and community leaders and other relevant professionals and ensure that they provide competent, supportive services and care to girls and women who are at risk and to girls and women who have undergone female genital mutilation and compel them to report cases to the appropriate authorities where they believe girls or women are at risk;

19. *Also calls upon* States to support, as part of a comprehensive approach to eliminate female genital mutilation, programmes related to alternative livelihoods for traditional practitioners of female genital mutilation;

20. *Calls upon* the international community, the relevant United Nations entities and civil society and international financial institutions to continue to actively support, through the allocation of increased financial resources, targeted, innovative programmes and to disseminate best practices that address the needs and priorities of girls in vulnerable situations, such as that of female genital mutilation, who have difficulty accessing services and programmes, and in this regard welcomes the commitment of ten United Nations agencies in their joint statement of 27 February 2008 to continue working towards the elimination of female genital mutilation by, inter alia, providing technical and financial assistance to achieve this goal and further welcomes the establishment of the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint programme to accelerate abandonment of female genital mutilation;

21. *Stresses* that some progress has been made in combating female genital mutilation in a number of countries and that a common coordinated approach that promotes positive social change at the community, national, regional and international levels could lead to female genital mutilation being abandoned within a generation, with some of the main achievements being obtained by 2015 in line with the Millennium Development Goals;

22. *Encourages* all decision makers, at all levels, with responsibilities for policies, legislation, programmes and allocation of public resources to play leadership roles in eliminating female genital mutilation;

23. *Encourages* men and boys to continue to take positive initiatives and to work in partnership with women and girls to combat violence and discriminatory practices against women and girls, in particular female genital mutilation, through networks, peer programmes, information campaigns and training programmes;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, individually and collectively, take into account the protection and promotion of the rights of women and girls against female genital mutilation in their country programmes, as appropriate, and in accordance with national priorities, in order to further strengthen their efforts in this regard;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution using information provided by Member States and verifiable information provided by organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and by non-governmental organizations, with a view to assessing the impact of the present resolution on the well-being of women and girls.
