The UN - a Debating Club?

What the UN brings to a BPW member





International Theme 2014-2017:

" Empowering Women 70 Realise 7he SDGs "

Founding of the UN

- UN Charter was signed in June 1945 in San Francisco by 50 States
- Succeeded the ineffective League of Nations
- Organization came into existence on the 24th of October 1945
- UN has today 193 Member States
- Switzerland has been a member since 2002



Tasks

- Maintaining worldwide peace and security
- Developing friendly relations among nations
- Achieving international co-operation between nations in order to solve economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian international problems
- being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations
- Today also connecting the private sector with the UN and receive funding by the private sector for specific tasks





 General Assembly (all members of the UN, each Member State max. 5 representatives, only 1 vote – Legislative, chaired by a president who is elected for one year)





 Security Council (15 Member States, China, FR, RU, UK with Northern Ireland and USA permanent members - Executive)





Economic and Social Council
 (54 Member States, elected by the GA)





• Trusteeship Council (suspended operation 1994 – Palau, the last remaining UN Trust Territory became independent)





International Court of Justice

Dr. Catherine Bosshart-Pfluger, VP UN of IFBPW, catherine.bosshart@bpw-international.org

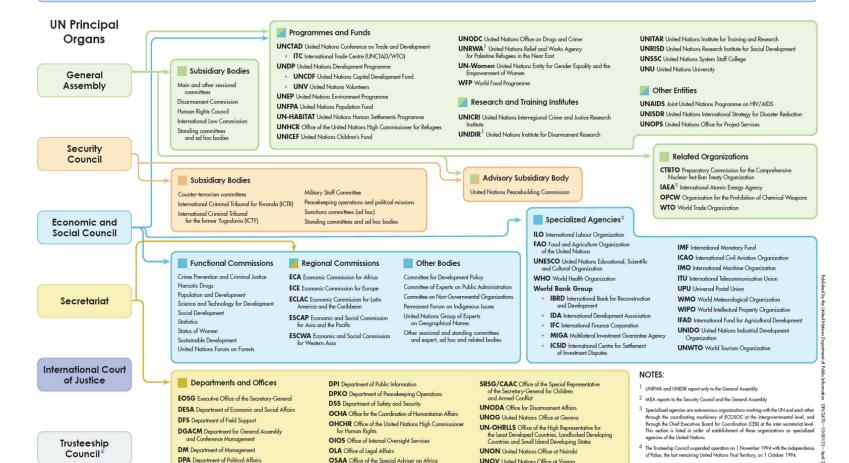


 Secretariat (Secretary General with Departments and Offices)





The United Nations System



BPW International

UNOV United Nations Office at Vienna

OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa



This is not an official document of the United Nations, nor is it intended to be all-inclusive

UNO Headquarters and Main Offices in New York, Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna











Specialised Agencies: FAO, UNESCO



UNESCO, Paris



FAO, Rome



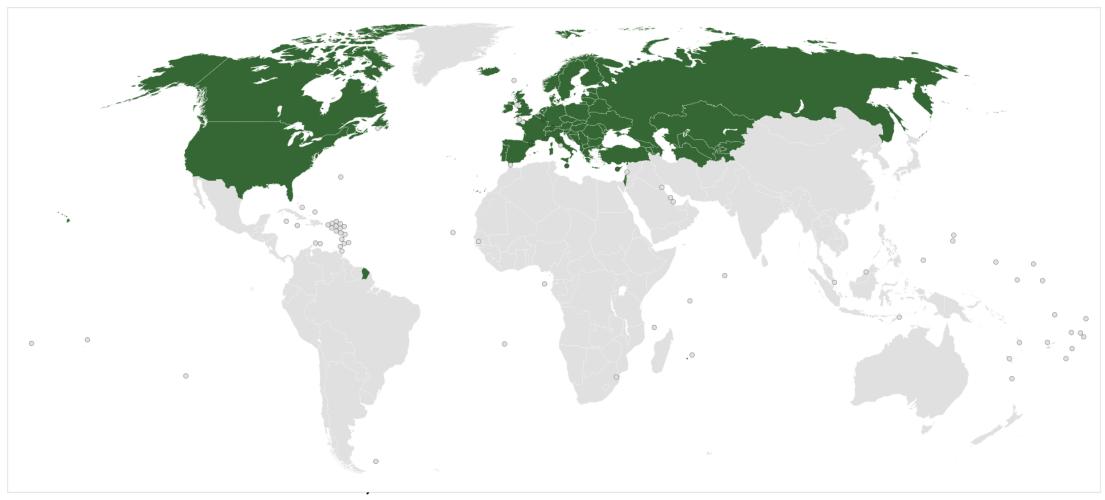


Regional OfficesEconomic Comission for Africa – Addis Abeba





Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva





Economic Commission for Latin America and the Carribean (ECLAC) Santiago de Chile







UN ESCWA in Beirut Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia





UN ESCAP in Bangkok Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific





The UN in Geneva





The UNO in Geneva

- 2/3 of all UN Conferences take place in Geneva
- 9'400 employees die highest density of employees at the UN



United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

- In 1947 founded by the Economic and Social Council, one of the five regional commissions of the UN.
- The goal of UNECE is to further the pan-european economic integration. UNECE consists of 56 Member States in Europe, North-America and Asia.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Developement (UNCTAD)

- Subsidiary body of the General Assembly of the UN.
- UNCTAD is governed by its 195 member states and is the UN body responsible for dealing with development issues, particularly international trade. It produces analyses that form the bases for recommendations to economic policy makers. It is also a forum where all country representatives can discuss ways to establish a better balance in the global economy.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) concluded in 1979

- The committee consists of 23 independent experts
- Its aim is to superwise the implementation of the convention of 1979.
- The member states have to submit every 4 years a report about the progress of the increase of women's rights. (Cities for CEDAW initiative)
- NGOs shadow report
- 3 sessions of 3 weeks per year



The Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

- The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system made up of 47 States responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe.
- The HRC is responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner.
- It is mandated to consider violations of human rights, including gross und systemic violations, and to make recommendations.
- The HRC also promotes the effective coordination and mainstreaming of human rights within the UN system.
- 3 Sessions at three weeks year in Geneva. Evaluation of the situation in the member states including the reports of civil society.



International Labour Organisation (ILO)

- The only tripartite UN agency, since 1919 the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States to set
- labour standards
- develop policies
- devise programs promoting decent work for all women and men.
- The main aims of the ILO are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues.
- General Assembly: 2 weeks at the end of May/beginning of June



World Health Organization (WHO)

- WHO works worldwide to promote health, keep the world safe, and serve the vulnerable.
- Its goal is to ensure that a billion more people have universal health coverage, to protect a billion more people from health emergencies, and provide a further billion people with better health and well-being.
- The Executive meets in January, the General Assembly takes place in May



BPW International



Lena Madesin Phillips (1881-1955)

Aim:

- Equality of Women, especially economic equality
- President of IFBPW until 1947



The Role of IFBPW at the United Nations

Since 1947 IFBPW has consultative status at the UN through the Economic and Social Council – ECOSOC.

- IFBPW can make oral and written statements before and during the Commission on Status of Women (CSW)
- IFBPW can make oral and written statements at any conference where civil society gets time to talk



- UNO NGO representatives are usually invited by their countries to share opinions and priorites before important conferences (e.g. Commission on Status of Women – CSW) and to meet the government delegation – influence on national level
- As an organization which is present in over 110 countries,
 IFBPW can help the affiliates to write so called shadow reports
- IFBPW can voice its concerns alone or together with other NGOs in specific statements



 In a case of mobbing, abuse at the workplace etc. IFBPW can help its members through its activities at the Human Rights Council in making complaints against e.g. a multinational company.



• Through partnerships e.g. with the International Trade Center (ITC) IFBPW can help its members to position them better in the business world.









Project Fistula Women in Burkina Faso – UNFBA donates car



• Specific projects in developping countries can get support through the UN (e.g. Fistula women)





• IFBPW is member of several NGO groups (NGO CSW, NGO HR and the umbrella organization CONGO) with which it organizes conferences on gender issues.



Conferences open to BPW Members



Registration: www.bpw-un.org/unforumbhr

Until September 30, 2019



Conferences for IFBPW members



CSW64 (2018) in New York: 9 to 20 March 2020.

Topic: Review at the occasion of the 25th anniversary the implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action





The UN – a debating Club?

- Up to a certain extent, b u t
- Member States exposed to a large variety also very progressive – cultures.
- In reporting they are critically questioned and have to explain behaviour that is not acceptable --- change of mentality over time
- A plattform where Member States can peacefully exchange ideas
- A plattform where also civil society can have an influence



Thank you for your attention!

