

МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ДОСВІД

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THE UNITED NATIONS WORLDWIDE GOAL: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER

Gender inequality is still deeply ingrained in every community. Women suffer from violence, manifestation professional discrimination, gender segregation, labor, etc. They are not enough involved in maintaining peace and security in the framework of national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. The article investigates the role of the United Nations, its agencies and international-legal acts in this field, the proposed conclusions and recommendations regarding their implementation in the national legislation.

Keywords: protection, gender equality, opportunity, global goals, the United Nations, women, men, international standards.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful and successful world. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

In modern science, the issue of gender identity questioned representatives of different sciences: philosophy, sociology, medicine, jurisprudence etc. For example, it includes the work of such authors as C. Bem, S. Breus, A. Gorina, O. Grednovska, K. Kirichenko, A. Kopev, I. Malkina, A. Šhaliganova. In recent years, gender problems have been associated with the issue opportunities, human rights and non- discrimination (G. Bekker, G. Christy, D. Harris, T. Loenen, J. Robertson, J. Rawls, M. de Salvia, M. Vitruk, B. Weiss, I. Zvaak).

However, the work of many authors devoted mainly to prohibition of discrimination or pertaining to individual foreign national legal systems. In our opinion, you need to analyze the activities of the United Nations, its legal acts in the field of gender equality, their proper implementation in practice in Ukraine. Specification determines the relevance and purpose of this research.

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member States. The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter. Due to the powers vested in its Charter and its unique international character, the United Nations can take action on the issues confronting humanity in the XXI Century, such as peace and security, climate change, sustainable development, human rights, disarmament, terrorism, humanitarian and health emergencies, gender equality, governance, food production, and more [1].

Also provides a forum for its members to express their views in the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and other bodies and committees. By enabling dialogue between its members, and by hosting negotiations, the Organization has become a mechanism for governments to find areas of agreement and solve problems together.

The United Nations advocates values that are the cornerstone of this emerging era: freedom, justice and the peaceful resolution of disputes; better standards of living; equality, tolerance and human rights. In fact, a world of complex and global challenges is exactly the environment in which the United Nations should thrive, because these are challenges that no country can resolve on its own. Terrorism and organized crime transcend state borders. Diseases such as AIDS are spreading globally, destroying human lives and disrupting economic activities. Climate change and environmental degradation pose major challenges and not only to future generations. Inequality and poverty can lead to instability and conflict that can quickly engulf entire regions.

Today, the United Nations is doing more to translate its ideals into real, measurable change than ever before. That is why, as the world looks to the United Nations for solutions, we must, in turn, find new and better ways of working. We must find ways to deliver more fully on our promises. We must be open to new approaches and ideas, and have the courage to question our traditional way of doing

things. And, above all, we must get ordinary people everywhere to trust our Organization, and to become more engaged in its work [2].

Promotion of equality between women and men and the empowerment of women is central to the work of the United Nations. Gender equality is not only a goal in its own right, but is also recognized as a critical means for achieving all other development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Eradicating poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education and health for all, combating HIV/AIDS and facilitating sustainable development all require systematic attention to the needs, priorities and contributions of women as well as men. The UN actively promotes women's human rights and works to eradicate the scourge of violence against women, including in armed conflict and through trafficking. The UN also adopts global norms and standards and supports follow-up and implementation at the national level, including through its development assistance activities.

The Commission on the Status of Women, under ECOSOC, monitors progress towards gender equality throughout the world by reviewing implementation of the platform for action that emerged from the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). The Commission makes recommendations for further action to promote women's rights, and to address discrimination and inequality in all fields. The major contributions of the 45-member Commission during more than 60 years of activity include the preparation and follow-up to four world conferences on women, including the Beijing Conference, and development of the treaty on women's human rights – the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) monitors adherence to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The 23-member Committee holds constructive dialogues with states parties on their implementation of the Convention, based on reports they submit. Its recommendations have contributed to a better understanding of women's rights, and of the means to ensure the enjoyment of those rights and the elimination of discrimination against women.

The Division for the Advancement of Women, in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, supports the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social

Council and the General Assembly to advance the global policy agenda for gender equality and strengthen the mainstreaming of gender perspectives in all areas of the United Nations.

The Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women provides advice to the Secretary-General. She plays a leadership and coordinating role within the UN on gender equality issues, and provides advice and support on gender mainstreaming in all areas of its work, as well as on improving the status of women within the Organization – including the achievement of 50/50 gender balance. She provides support at the senior level to intergovernmental and expert bodies, including to the Security Council, on women, peace and security. The Special Adviser also chairs the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, which is comprised of the gender equality advisers and focal points from all parts of the UN system.

Beyond the Secretariat, all the organizations of the United Nations family address issues relating to women and gender in their policies and programmes. Women are central to UNICEF's work for children. Much of UNFPA's mandate revolves around women's health and reproductive rights. UNDP, UNESCO, WFP, ILO and others have programmes specifically focused on women and the promotion of gender equality, while also mainstreaming gender perspectives in their work generally. In addition, two other entities have an exclusive focus on women's issues: UNIFEM and UN-INSTRAW.

The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies to foster women's empowerment and gender equality. Placing the advancement of women at the centre of all of its efforts, UNIFEM focuses on four strategic areas: strengthening women's economic security and rights; ending violence against women; reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS among women and girls; and achieving gender equality in democratic governance in times of peace as well as war.

Working together with UN member states, international organizations, academia, civil society, the private sector and others, the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW) conducts action-oriented research with a gender perspective. Its research promotes the empowerment of women and the achievement of gender equality, by strengthening the capacities

of key stakeholders to integrate gender perspectives in their policies, programmes and projects.

The term «human rights» was mentioned seven times in the UN's founding Charter, making the promotion and protection of human rights a key purpose and guiding principle of the Organization. In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights brought human rights into the realm of international law. Since then, the Organization has diligently protected human rights through legal instruments and on-the-ground activities [3].

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is the principal global intergovernmental body dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the advancement of women. UN Women, established in 2010, serves as its Secretariat.

Women and girls represent half of the world's population and therefore also half of its potential. But, today gender inequality persists everywhere and stagnates social progress. As to 2014, 143 countries have guaranteed equality between men and women in their Constitutions but 52 have yet to take this step [4].

Inequalities faced by girls can begin right at birth and follow them all their lives. In some countries, girls are deprived of access to health care or proper nutrition, leading to a higher mortality rate. As girls move into adolescence, gender disparities widen. Child marriage affects girls far more than boys. Globally, nearly 15 million girls under age 18 are married every year – or 37 000 each day.

Marrying young also affects girls' education. About one third of developing countries have not achieved gender parity in primary education. In sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Western Asia, girls still face barriers to entering both primary and secondary school.

Disadvantages in education translate into lack of access to skills and limited opportunities in the labour market. Women's and girls' empowerment is essential to expand economic growth and promote social development. The full participation of women in labor forces would add percentage points to most national growth rates – double digits in many cases.

Worldwide, 35 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. An estimated 133 million girls and women have experienced some form of female genital mutilation/cutting in the 29 countries in Africa and the Middle East, where the harmful practice is most common

with a high risk of prolonged bleeding, infection (including HIV), childbirth complications, infertility and death.

Regardless of where you live in, gender equality is a fundamental human right. Advancing gender equality is critical to all areas of a healthy society, from reducing poverty to promoting the health, education, protection and the well-being of girls and boys.

Investing in education programmes for girls and increasing the age at which they marry can return 5 dollars for every dollar spent. Investing in programs improving income-generating activities for women can return 7 dollars for every dollar spent.

Recalling the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled «Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century» (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October, 2000 adopted Resolution 1325 (2000).

In this Resolution the Security Council urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict; encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decisionmaking levels in conflict resolution and peace processes; urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster et cetera [5].

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005) and 1674 (2006) and recalling the Statements of its president of 31 October, 2001 (Security Council/PRST/2001/31), 31 October, 2002 (Security Council/PRST/2002/32), 28 October, 2004 (Security Council/PRST/2004/40), 27 October, 2005 (Security Council/PRST/2005/52), 8 November, 2006 (Security Council/PRST/2006/42), 7 March, 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/5), and 24 October, 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/40) the Security Council accepted such resolution: Resolution 1820 (2008), adopted by the Security Council

at its 5916th meeting, on 19 June, 2008, Resolution 1888 (2009), adopted by the Security Council at its 6195th meeting, on 30 September, 2009, Resolution 1889 (2009), adopted by the Security Council at its 6196th meeting, on 5 October, 2009, Resolution 1960 (2010), adopted by the Security Council at its 6453rd meeting, on 16 December, 2010, Resolution 2106 (2013), adopted by the Security Council at its 6984th meeting, on 24 June, 2013, Resolution 2122 (2013), adopted by the Security Council at its 7044th meeting, on 18 October, 2013, Resolution 2242 (2015), adopted by the Security Council at its 7533rd meeting, on 13 October, 2015.

On 1 January, 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit – officially came into force. Over the next fifteen years, with these new Goals that universally apply to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind [6].

The SDGs, also known as Global Goals, build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty. The new Goals are unique in that they call for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 Goals. Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review of the progress made in implementing the Goals, which will require quality, accessible and timely data collection. Regional follow-up and review will be based on national-level analyses and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level.

The European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) are embarking on a new, global, multi-year initiative focused on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG) – the Spotlight Initiative. The Initiative is so named as it brings focused attention to this issue, moving it into the spotlight and placing it at the centre of efforts to achieve gender equality and women's

empowerment, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [7].

An initial investment in the order of EUR 500 million will be made, with the EU as the main contributor. Other donors and partners will be invited to join the Initiative to broaden its reach and scope. The modality for the delivery will be a UN multi-stakeholder trust fund, administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, with the support of core agencies UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women, and overseen by the Executive Office of the UN Secretary-General.

Facts and figures: 1) about two thirds of countries in the developing regions have achieved gender parity in primary education; 2) in Southern Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990. By 2012, the enrolment ratios were the same for girls as for boys; 3) in sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Western Asia, girls still face barriers to entering both primary and secondary school; 4) women in Northern Africa hold less than one in five paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector. The proportion of women in paid employment outside the agriculture sector has increased from 35 % in 1990 to 41 % in 2015; 5) in 46 countries, women now hold more than 30 % of seats in national parliament in at least one chamber.

Goal 5 targets: 1) end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; 2) eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation; 3) eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation; 4) recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate; 5) ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decisionmaking in political, economic and public life; 6) ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences; 7) undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services,

inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws; 8) enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women; 9) adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

In conclusion, obvious is that for the United Nations gender equality and empower all women and girls is one of the priorities goals. This is an international organization urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict for peace and security. Cooperating with the European Union, the United Nations are embarking multi-year initiative focused on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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Романова Н. – магістр права, м. Київ

Глобальні завдання ООН у сфері гендерної рівності

Обґрунтовано думку, що гендерна нерівність глибоко вкоренилася в сучасному суспільстві. Констатовано важливість заходів щодо підтримки миру та безпеки в межах національних, регіональних і міжнародних інститутів, механізмів запобігання, регулювання та вирішення конфліктів. Досліджено роль ООН, її органів і міжнародно-правових актів у цій сфері. Запропоновано висновки та рекомендації стосовно їх імплементації в національне законодавство.

Ключові слова: захист, гендерна рівність, можливості, глобальні цілі, ООН, жінки, чоловіки, міжнародні стандарти.