



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/HRC/12/NGO/30  
8 September 2009

ENGLISH AND SPANISH  
ONLY

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HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL  
Twelfth session  
Agenda item 3

### **PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF ALL HUMAN RIGHTS, CIVIL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT**

**Joint written statement\* submitted by the International Alliance of Women (IAW), the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (CCIA/WCC), the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (BKWSU), the International Association of Soldiers for Peace, Zonta International, the International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres (IFS), the International Council Of Women (ICW-CIF), the International Women's Tribune Centre, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (BPWI), the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN), the International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF), the Women's Federation for World Peace International (WFWPI), Soroptimist International (SI), the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC), CIVICUS: the World Alliance for Citizen Participation, the Buddha's Light International Association, the International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW), the Congregation of St. Joseph, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, the Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers), la Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (España), Interfaith International, Pax Romana (International the Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and the International Movement of Catholic Students), the Temple of Understanding (TOU), the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), the Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF), the International Society for Human Rights (ISHR), the International Federation of University Women (IFUW), Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS), the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), the Worldwide Organization for Women (WOW),**

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\* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

**the Anglican Consultative Council (ACC), the Union of Arab Jurists, la Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHO), the Foundation for the Refugee Education Trust (RET), the International Bridges to Justice (IBJ), the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (IAC), the American Association of Jurists (AAJ), the Lassalle-Institut, the UNESCO Centre of Catalonia, the Anti-Racism Information Service (ARIS), the Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA), the Ius Primi Viri International Association (IPV), the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH), the International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples (UFER), the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (FIFCJ), the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW), the International Association for Women's Mental Health (IAWMH), the European Union of Women (EUW), the International Women's Year Liaison Group (IWYLG), the African Services Committee, Inc., the International Federation of Family Associations of Missing Persons from Armed Conflict (IFFAMPAC), the Institute of International Social Development, the African Action on AIDS, the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ISTSS), the Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation (LGWPF), Pax Christi International, the International Catholic Peace Movement, the Tandem Project, the Canadian Voice of Women for Peace (VOW), the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV), the Solar Cookers International (SCI), the World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH), the United States Federation for Middle East Peace, the Network Women in Development Europe (KULUK), North-South XXI, the United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, the World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace, the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), the Latin American Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights (CLADEM), the African Women's Association (AWA), the United Nations Association of Spain (ANUE), Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic, the International Forum for Child Welfare, the BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, the Arab Lawyers Union, the General Federation of Iraqi Women, the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW), the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities (IAPMC), the Committee for Hispanic Children and Families, the Peace Boat, the Peter Hesse Stiftung Foundation, l'Action Internationale pour la Paix et Développement dans la Région des Grands Lacs (AIPD-GL), the Federation for Peace and Conciliation (FPC), the National Council of Women of the United States of America, le Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), the World for the World Organisation (WFWO), Education International (Global Federation of Unions), the Universal Esperanto Association, the Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW), the International Grail, the Council of American Overseas Research Centres, the European Women's Lobby, Zenab for Women in Development, the Grail, UNANIMA International, la Fondation SURGIR, the Association for Democratic Initiatives (ADI), the Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, the Centre for Development Studies and Action, End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT International), the Academy for Mobilizing Rural-Urban Action through Education (AMRAE), the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, the Deniz Feneri Association (Light House Aid and Solidarity Association), the Arab Centre for the Independence of the**

**Judiciary and the Legal Profession (ACIJLP), the Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America (CODEHUCA), the Foundation for Culture of Peace, the Center for Practice-Oriented Feminist Science (PROFS), the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), the General Arab Women Federation (GAWF), the Union of Associations of Refugees, Displaced Persons and Returnees in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the National Alliance of Women's Organisation (NAWO), MADRE, Inc., le Comité d'Action pour les Droits de l'Enfant et de la Femme (CADEF), the International Association of Applied Psychology, the National Council of Women of Great Britain, non-governmental organizations with special consultative status, the Institute for Planetary Synthesis (IPS), the International Peace Bureau (IPB), the UNESCO Centre for the Basque Country (UNESCO ETXEA), the 3HO Foundation (Healthy, Happy, Holy Organization), the Dzeno Association, the Country Women Association of Nigeria (COWAN), l'Association Nigérienne des Scouts de l'Environnement (ANSEN), the International Peace Research Association (IPRA), the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), the International Progress Organization (IPO), Gray Panthers, the European Federation of Road Traffic Crash Victims (FEVR), the Fondation Idole, the Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND), non-governmental organizations on the Roster**

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[28 August 2009]

## Peace and Disarmament as solidarity rights<sup>1</sup>

### I

*The Spanish Society for International Human Rights Law* (SSIHRL) welcomed on 30 October 2006 the adoption of the *Luarca Declaration on the Human Right to Peace*, which was drafted by a Committee of independent experts. It was the culmination of a process of extensive consultations within the Spanish civil society, with the support of the Catalan Agency for Cooperation to Development.

Following the adoption of the Luarca Declaration, the SSIHRL has continued in all regions of the world the process of consultations with civil society through the organization of conferences and expert meetings on the human right to peace<sup>2</sup>. In December 2010 the SSIHRL

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<sup>1</sup>NGO without consultative status that also share the views expressed in this statement: Fundación Mi Sangre, New Mexico Department of Peace Initiative, European Centre of the International Council of Women, Confederation of Associations Working for World Peace, International Indigenous Women's Forum, WeCan, Associació per la Recuperació de la Memòria Històrica de Catalunya, Asian Human Rights Commission, International Network of Human Rights, Conservative Centre Environmental & Reserves in Iraq, Association of Iraqi Diplomats, Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq, Association of Arab Lawyers, Altermundo, Seminario Galego de Educación para la Paz, Fundació Cultura de Pau, Sol de Paz, Paz y Cooperación, International Jacques Maritain Institute, Federation of Associations on Defensa and Promotion on Human Rights (Asociación para la Defensa de la Libertad Religiosa (ADLR), Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de España (APDHE), Associació per a les Nacions Unides a Espanya (ANUE), Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado (CEAR), Comunidad Bahá'í de España, Federació Catalana d'Organitzacions no Governamentals pels Drets Humans, Fundación Paz y Cooperación, Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya (IDHC), Instituto de Estudios Políticos para América Latina y África (IEPALA), Justicia y Paz. España (JP. España), Liga Española Pro-Derechos Humanos (LEPDDHH), Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad (MPDL), Paz y Tercer Mundo - Mundubat (PTM)), Foro 2010 de Santiago de Compostela (AIPAZ, SOIPAZ, SIP de Zaragoza, Red de Escuelas de Paz de Andalucía, Fundación Cultura de Paz en Barcelona, Baketik, Instituto de Paz y Conflictos de la Universidad de Granada, Fundación per la Pau, Cátedra Unesco de la Universidad Jaume I de Castellón, Igadi, Centro de Estudios Sociais de la Universidad de Coimbra en Portugal, Fundación Galiza Sempre, Altermundo, IGESIP, Institut Català Internacional per la Pau, Coordinadora Gallega de ONGDs, Consejo Internacional del Foro Mundial de Educación, Confederación de STEs, Colegio de Psicólogos de Galicia, CIP Ecosocial de Madrid, Sociedad Iberoamericana de Pedagogía, Ospaaal Galicia, Seminario Galego de Educación para a Paz, Médicos del Mundo), Red Catalana de ONG para el Derecho Humano a la Paz, European Women's Lobby (Österreichischer Frauenring, Belgian Coordination for the EWL Nederlandstalige Vrouwenraad, Bulgarian Coordination of EWL, Croatian Women's Network, Cyprus Women's Lobby, Czech Women's Lobby, Women's Council in Denmark, Estonian Women's Association Roundtable, NYTKIS - Coalition of Finnish Women's Association, Coordination Française pour le Lobby Européen des Femmes, Deutscher Frauenrat, Coordination of Greek Women's NGOs for the EWL, Coordinamento Italiano della Lobby Europea delle Donne, Women's NGOs Cooperation Network of Latvia, UK Joint Committee on Women)

<sup>2</sup> Conferences and expert meetings have already taken place in the following places: Bilbao and Geneva (November 2006); Mexico (December 2006); Bogotá, Barcelona and Addis Ababa (March 2007); Caracas and Santo Domingo (April 2007); Morelia, Mexico (12 May 2007), Bogotá (12 May 2007), Oviedo and Santa Fe (New Mexico, USA, 16-17 May 2007); Washington (14 June 2007), Nairobi (15 June 2007), Geneva (28 June 2007); Feldkirch (Austria, 31 August 2007); Geneva (11, 12 and 21 September 2007), Luarca (28 September 2007); Madrid (23 October 2007); Monterrey, Mexico (1st November 2007), Mexico DF, Geneva, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Zaragoza and Navía, Asturias (December 2007); on the occasion of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, New York (February 2008); Geneva (March 2008); Parliament of Catalonia, Barcelona, Geneva, Dakar, Madrid and Valencia (April 2008); Rome and Gwangju, Republic of Korea (May 2008); Geneva and Bilbao (June 2008); Cartagena, Spain, and Geneva (July 2008); Paris, Geneva and Montevideo (September 2008); Oviedo, Turin, New York and Basque Parliament, Vitoria (October 2008); La Plata and Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Bosco Marengo, Italy (November 2008); Luxembourg, Geneva and Barcelona (December 2008); Geneva and Barcelona (January 2009); Yaoundé, Cameroon (February 2009); Figaredo, Asturias, Geneva and New York (March 2009),

will call civil society for a World Peace Conference in Santiago de Compostela, Spain<sup>3</sup>, to discuss inputs received from regional consultations with a view to adopt a final text of the *Universal Declaration on the Human Right to Peace* which will be submitted to the HR Council, urging its Member States to initiate the official codification of the human right to peace.

On 15 March 2007 the *Luarca Declaration on the Human Right to Peace* was presented to the fourth session of the Human Rights Council in an oral statement delivered by UNESCO Etxea on behalf of SSIHRL. Since then several parallel meetings have taken place at the *Palais des Nations* in Geneva during the subsequent sessions of the Human Rights Council<sup>4</sup>.

## II

At the Peace Conferences held at the Hague (Netherlands, 1899-1907) the international community adopted the first formal treaties of the law of war and war crimes. These latter norms together with the law security system applied in the inter-war period<sup>5</sup> had as main purpose not only to limit the use of force, but also to promote the rights of soldiers, disarmament, preventing war through collective security, settling disputes among countries through negotiation, diplomacy and improving global quality of life.

In accordance with Articles 11 and 26 of the UN Charter, the Organization is pursued to enhance the disarmament and regulation of armaments. Nevertheless, Member States have always been more interested in controlling or restraining the use and development of certain arms<sup>6</sup>, rather than promoting an effective disarmament at the highest level<sup>7</sup>. As a consequence,

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Johannesburg, Seville, Madrid, Santiago de Compostela and Bangkok (April 2009), Trevi, Italy, Mexico and Seville (May 2009), Geneva (June 2009), City of Mexico and Morelia (July 2009), Donostia-San Sebastian (August 2009). For more information on these meetings, please see <http://www.aedidh.org>

<sup>3</sup> "Forum 2010" (World Social Forum on Education for Peace), Santiago de Compostela, Spain, on 9-13 December 2010, <http://www.foro2010.org>

<sup>4</sup>On 15 March 2007 both the SSIHRL and the International Society of Human Rights (Frankfurt) convened an open *Information Meeting on the Luarca Declaration*; on 16 March 2007, the SSIHRL organized a *Technical Meeting* with NGO and human rights experts with a view to building a common strategy for a world-wide campaign on the human right to peace; on 11 June 2007, both UNESCO Etxea and SSIHR organized an additional parallel meeting on the relationship between peace and solidarity rights; on 12 September 2007, the SSIHRL in collaboration with the UNESCO Liaison Office in Geneva organised a Roundtable on the legal content of the human right to peace; on 21 September 2007, the SSIHRL organised the commemoration of the International Day of Peace in the Council Chamber of the Palais de Nations; on 7 March 2008, the SSIHRL, the International Society of Human Rights (Frankfurt) and UNESCO Etxea organised a Roundtable on the relationship between extreme poverty and the human right to peace; on 4 June 2008, the SSIHRL and UNESCO Etxea organised a Roundtable on the right to education on peace and human rights; on 12 September 2008, the SSIHRL and UNESCO Etxea organised a Roundtable on the human right to peace and indigenous peoples; on 19 September 2008, the SSIHRL, UNESCO Etxea and the NGO Liaison Office of UNOG organised the commemoration of the International Day of Peace in the Council Chamber of the Palais de Nations; on 17 March 2009 the SSIHRL and UNESCO Etxea organized a roundtable on the human right to peace and racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; on 3 June 2009 the SSIHRL, Women's United Nations Report Network and UNESCO Etxea organized a roundtable on migration and peace

<sup>5</sup> Washington Treaty (8 February 1922), London Treaty (22 April 1930 and 25 March 1936); Conference of disarmament (1932-1933); Versailles Treaty (1919)

<sup>6</sup> Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963), Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968), Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty I (SALT I, 1972), Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM, 1972), Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT, 1974), Underground Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNE, 1976), SALT II (1979), Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF, 1987), Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START, 1991-92), START II (1993), Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTCBT, 1996), START III (1997)

the number of victims of the countless international and, in particular, internal armed conflicts has dramatically increased since the end of the Cold War. As stated by the 2009 SIPRI Yearbook<sup>8</sup>, the **global military expenditure** in 2008 is estimated to have reached \$1464 billion, which represents an increase of 4 per cent in real terms compared to 2007, and of 45 per cent since 1999.

The continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a permanent threat to the world peace as their use would have catastrophic consequences for all life on Earth and humankind in general<sup>9</sup>. The Human Rights Committee recognized that the “designing, testing, manufacture, possession and deployment of nuclear weapons are among the greatest threats to the **right to life** which confront humankind today”<sup>10</sup>. As stated by **the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on its advisory opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons** based on Article 6 of the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty*,<sup>11</sup> Member States are obligated to conduct negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

In addition, the **First Committee of the General Assembly on Disarmament and International Security** highlighted that the use of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW)<sup>12</sup> constitutes a clear threat to peace consolidation. Besides, Mrs Barbara Frey - *Special Rapporteur on the issue of prevention of human rights violations committed with SALW*-indicated<sup>13</sup> that “this type of weapons has a devastating impact on human rights standards, such as the right to life, liberty and security of persons”, **but in special for women**<sup>14</sup>. As added by the **meeting of experts on the traditional and new forms of mercenarism**<sup>15</sup>, mercenary activities may also pose a threat to a broad range of human rights as a consequence of the close relationship prevailing between the new forms of mercenary activities and arms trafficking. The launching of strong public information campaigns on education and culture of peace are, inter alia, necessary to combat violence in all regions and globally<sup>16</sup>.

Since arms in general and nuclear weapons in particular, are mainly used as symbols for power, wealth and sovereignty, States might more easily dismantle them when there could exist

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<sup>7</sup> Antarctic Treaty (1959), Outer Space Treaty (1967), Treaty of Tlatelolco (1967), Seabed Treaty (1971), South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone (Treaty of Rarotonga, 1985), Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (Treaty of Bangkok, 1995), African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (Treaty of Pelendaba, 1996)

<sup>8</sup> SIPRI Yearbook 2009 : armaments, disarmament and international security, Solna, Sweden

<sup>9</sup> The Russell-Einstein Manifesto, London, 9 July 1955, Resolution

<sup>10</sup> General Comment No. 14 of the Human Rights Committee: Nuclear weapons and the right to life (Art. 6), 9 November of 1984, par. 4

<sup>11</sup> General Assembly, *General and complete disarmament: follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, A/54/54 Q 1 of December 1999

<sup>12</sup> General Assembly, First Committee, *General and complete disarmament: consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures*, A/RES/51/45(N), 1996

<sup>13</sup> The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 26, 2001, 172-176 (UN publications sales No. E.02.IX.1)

<sup>14</sup> Please see the conclusions of the report issued by the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) on the Global Week of Action Against Gun Violence, 2008 (<http://www.iansa.org>): women are paying an increasingly heavy price for the worldwide unregulated multi-billion dollar trade in small arms

<sup>15</sup> Par. 69, *The right of people to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation*, report of the HCHR, E/CN.4/2001/18, 14 February 2001

<sup>16</sup> Par. 59 and conclusions, *The right of people to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation*, report of the HCHR, E/CN.4/2005/23, 18 January 2005

a fundamental **re-consideration of the security strategies**<sup>17</sup>. The decision to move decisively towards an effective disarmament would ignite a revolutionary change in international relations, as this symbolism would be progressively substituted by the concept of human security<sup>18</sup>. Besides, taking into account that the mutual distrust is the greatest cause of militarism in the world, the emerging recognition of the human rights to peace and disarmament as solidarity rights could contribute not only to reduce reciprocal suspicion among nations, but also to strengthen trust between them.

The right to general and complete disarmament is part of the legal contents of the right to peace as understood as the right of every human being to live in peace<sup>19</sup>. The possession, deployment and threat of use of weapons affect the life of individuals by impeding them the full realization of their personality and dignity<sup>20</sup>. Thus, the right to disarmament should be a component of the right to peace, as well as an autonomous right to be included in the list of the solidarity rights<sup>21</sup>.

As stated by Mr. Rudi Muhammad Rizki, Independent expert on **human rights and international solidarity**, international cooperation is needed to fulfil not only partial, but also international interests such as the preservation of the order and very survival of international society<sup>22</sup>. Since the purpose of the United Nations is to become the centre for harmonizing actions of all nations to achieve their common end of maintaining international peace and security<sup>23</sup>, the international community should foster a general and complete disarmament as a means to achieve a just, lasting and constructive peace in the world.

The final outcome document of the **International Conference on the Relationship between disarmament and development**<sup>24</sup> concluded that true and lasting peace and security in this interdependent world demand rapid progress in both disarmament and development, since they are the most urgent challenges facing the world today and the pillars on which should be built enduring international peace and security. As consequence of the growing interdependence and interrelationship among nations and global issues, multilateralism provide the international framework within which the relationship between disarmament, development and security should be shaped<sup>25</sup>. It follows that the human rights to peace, disarmament and development as

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<sup>17</sup> BOUTHERIN, G., *Europe facing nuclear weapons challenges*. Bruylant, Bruxelles, 2008, p. 106

<sup>18</sup> See written statement presented to the 6th session of the Human Rights Council by a cluster of NGO led by SSIHRL on *The right to human security as a component of the human right to peace: An approach to terrorism*, A/HRC/6/NGO/62, 6 December 2007

<sup>19</sup> Article 1 of the GA Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace (res. 39/11 of 11 November 1985)

<sup>20</sup> Article 28 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights: "Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights can be fully realized"

<sup>21</sup> UNESCO, Colloquium on the New Human Rights, Matias Romero Institute of Diplomatic Studies of the Secretariat for the External Affairs of Mexico, SS-80/CONF.806/4, 1980

<sup>22</sup> Report by Mr. Rudi Muhammad Rizki, Independent Expert on human rights and solidarity rights, presented to the fourth session of the Human Rights Council, A/HRC/4/8, 7 February 2007, par. 11

<sup>23</sup> Article 1.4 of the Charter of the United Nations

<sup>24</sup> Report of the International Conference on the Relationship between disarmament and development, New York, 24 August-11 September 1987, A/CONF.130/39, of 22 September 1987

<sup>25</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 19

solidarity rights require the union of interests or purposes among all countries of the world, social cohesion and international cooperation to give them effect<sup>26</sup>.

As the General Assembly underlined, **excessive armament and military spending** may have negative effects on development, because their spread and availability endanger stability and welfare and diminish social and economic confidence. Although disarmament does not necessarily lead to development, there is no doubt that disarmament may help to create more stable international, national and local situations favourable to development<sup>27</sup>. Thus, international community should devote part of resources liberated from disarmament and arms limitation agreements, to economic and social development with a view to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)<sup>28</sup>, and in particular, a public education of quality that promotes peace education and peaceful co-existence.

Article 11.c of the **Luarca Declaration on the Human Right to Peace** states that “*To the allocation of the resources freed by disarmament to the economic, social and cultural development of peoples and the fair redistribution of such resources, responding especially to the needs of the poorest countries and to vulnerable groups, in such a way as to put an end to inequality, social exclusion and poverty*”

Paragraph 9 of the 2005 **World Summit Outcome Document**<sup>29</sup> recognized the linkage between peace, development and human rights.

Although relationship between gender and disarmament is not immediately apparent, gender mainstreaming represents a different approach to the traditionally complex and politically sensitive fields of security, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control<sup>30</sup>. The **Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action** stated that full participation of women in decision-making, conflict prevention and resolution and any other peace initiative are essential to the realization of lasting peace<sup>31</sup>. Besides, **Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)** on women, peace and security, recognized gender mainstreaming as a major global strategy to promote gender equality by indicating that “all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration should consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants”.

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<sup>26</sup> Report by Mr. Rudi Muhammad Rizki, Independent Expert on human rights and solidarity rights, presented to the Sixty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/2006/96, 1 February 2006, par. 16

<sup>27</sup> Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, *The relationship between disarmament and development in the current international context*, A/59/119, 23 June 2004, p. 18

<sup>28</sup> Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, *The relationship between disarmament and development in the current international context*, A/Res/61/64, 3 January 2007, p. 4

<sup>29</sup> “We acknowledge that peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being. We recognize that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing”, .Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, World Summit Outcome, A/Res/60/1, 24 October 2005

<sup>30</sup> Briefing note issued by the Office for Disarmament Affairs in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs, <http://disarmament.un.org/gender.htm>, 2008

<sup>31</sup> The United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women: *Action for equality, development and peace*, Beijing, China, September 1995, par. 22



## RECOMMENDATIONS

We therefore urge the **Human Rights Council** to further promote human rights to peace and disarmament as a means to foster the right to self determination, life, liberty and security of those person victims of uncontrolled use of weapons, violence and armed conflict; to enhance the social justice, equity and gender equality; and to encourage solidarity, **peace** and friendly relations among all nations, races, ethnicities or religions.

The **Human Rights Committee** should update its **General Comment 14** (1984) on **Article 6** of ICCPR, in order to address current challenges of nuclear weapons affecting right to life.

The **Human Rights Council** should remind Member States the **universality** and **inalienability of human rights**, the close relationship between efforts **to promote solidarity rights and peace education**, and the construction of democratic, interactive and egalitarian **multiculturalism**, as well as the promotion of **dialogue among cultures**, civilizations and religions, as a means to achieve **the human right to peace** and to discourage the armament career.

**Member States** should take necessary measures aiming at the realization of the **solidarity rights** as contained in the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the 2000 United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, the Programme of Action of the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development, the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements, the Copenhagen Declaration of the World Summit for Social Development, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Universal Convention on Cultural Diversity.

The **Human Rights Council** should further request its **Working Group on the Right to Development** to analyse the issue of **development, peace and disarmament**, and to adopt general recommendations on the methodology for developing poverty-reduction strategies.

**Member States** should further recognize the need to **enhance gender mainstreaming** in the field of peace-building as requested by the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, as adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women of 1995; to halt all acts of sexual violence; and to take measures to protect women and girls from **rape and sexual attacks in armed conflicts**, as recognized the **Security Council resolution 1820** (2008); and to promote **women's participation** at all levels of decision-making on **peace, disarmament and security** issues, as provided for in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)

Finally, we invite all international actors to fully participate at *the Workshop on the right of peoples to peace*, to be organized by the High Commissioner before February 2010 pursuant to HR Council resolution 11/4, adopted on 17 June 2009, and the Advisory Committee recommendation 3/5, adopted on 7 August 2009.

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Last Printed On: 9/8/2009 11:27:00 AM  
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Number of Pages: 9  
Number of Words: 5'006 (approx.)  
Number of Characters: 28'936 (approx.)