



Permanent Mission of Uganda To the United Nations New York Tel : (212) 949 - 0110 Fax : (212) 687 - 4517

STATEMENT BY

RT. HON. ERIYA KATEGAYA

FIRST DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

AT

SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON OCCASION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 1325 ON WOMEN AND PEACE AND SECURITY

1

New York,

October 26, 2010

Please Check Against Delivery

Excellencies,

Mr. Secretary-General,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the landmark Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. It was the first Security Council resolution to address women's issues in the international peace and security agenda. Member States, the United Nations system, civil society, and parties to conflict were called upon to, among others, acknowledge the role of and address the plight of women in situations of armed conflict. Resolution 1325 also sought to protect women and girls from violence, particularly sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Uganda recognizes the progress that has been made by the United Nations and the wider international community towards enhancing the participation of women in conflict resolution, peace processes and post-conflict reconstruction. However, there are still situations in which conflicts continue to have a devastating impact on women and girls.

As we commemorate the 10th Anniversary of resolution 1325, Uganda will move beyond the reaffirmation of our common commitment to the implementation of the resolution and make strong, time-bound and measurable commitments for action.

It is essential to empower women to enable them effectively participate in issues of peace, security and development. The Government of Uganda has taken a deliberate policy for empowerment of women through affirmative action initiatives. They include: providing for one Woman representative per district in Parliament, a third of local council executive positions to be occupied by women, and award of 1.5 points to female candidates for admission to public universities, as well as universal primary and secondary education for all children.. Through

2

these initiatives, women's participation in governance has been greatly enhanced.

Uganda launched its National Action Plan for Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820 as well as the Goma Declaration in December 2008. The Action Plan highlights specific commitments and duties of the Government and stakeholders, identifies priority interventions for the short and medium term. It also apportions institutional responsibilities and establishes a mechanism for coordination, monitoring and reporting.

In the next 5 years, Uganda will be developing a comprehensive national policy on gender-based violence to guide prevention and response efforts in all situations, including in the humanitarian and development contexts. We shall also establish sustainable and integrated systems of collecting data on gender-based violence and improve access to justice for victims and survivors.

We are also institutionalizing gender-based violence training in key institutions for training of security forces including those involved in peacekeeping missions.

Uganda is already carrying out legislative reforms to address the remaining gender inequalities and violence against women in both public and private sectors. We are also working on integrating the principles of the resolutions 1325 and 1820 in the National Development Plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.

At the regional level, through the African Union, East African Community, and the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region, Uganda is committed to strengthening collaboration on enhancing women's participation and empowerment in conflict prevention, mediation, and resolution. We are convinced that women have an important role to play in ensuring durable peace, security, and development.

I thank you.

3