



MISION PERMANENTE DEL PERU ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

(CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY)

Statement of the Delegation of Peru in the Open Debate
at the Security Council on the
Resolution 1325 “Women, Peace and Security”

by

Ambassador Oswaldo de Rivero
Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations

New York, 27 October 2005

820 Second Avenue, Suite 1600, New York, N. Y. 10017
Telephone: 212-687-3336 Fax: 212-972-6975 Email: onuper@aol.com

Mr. President,

My Delegation congratulates you for the celebration of this open debate regarding the 1325 Resolution "Woman and Peace and Security", 5 years after its adoption. This is a manner of underline the need of a change in our way of thinking on the Security Council, noticing specifically the armed conflict repercussion against women and girls and also women participation preventing conflicts, promoting peace and post-conflict rebuilding.

Mr. President,

The world in the XXI century is acquiring a paradoxical reality. It is globally integrated in the productive processes, in trade, in financial flows and the communication revolution; but at the same time, it is fragmented by the proliferation of conflict areas, internal wars, transnational terrorism and the ethnic and cultural violence. After the Cold War, more than 33 civil conflicts in the developing world have emerged or have been re-activated, which has caused more than 5 millions of deaths and almost 17 millions of refugees and displaced persons, where women and girls have been particularly affected because of their condition inside society and of their gender.

Mr. President,

It is important for Peru to underline that the protection and the promotion of the human rights represent an indispensable framework to approach important themes such as the gender equality, non discrimination and the eradication of all forms of violence against women, which are constituted as pillars of the objectives of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, and Security Council Resolution 1325.

Mr. President,

Five years after the adoption of the 1325 Resolution and all efforts for its implementation, we are still far away from the goals that we commitment on it. On this manner, we consider that the international community must continue using all existing international instruments to end human rights violations against women and girls, as well as the impunity of the responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, including all the forms of violence against women. We are aware that the international courts are having an important role regarding this matter, but we believe that is equally important that the States will be the ones to assume, in first term, with our responsibility of making justice and criminalize the perpetrators.

Mr. President,

Concerning my country, on June 2001, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was establish o lighten the responsibilities in the process of violence and terrorism occurred in Peru between the years 1980 and 2000, including gross violations of human rights. The Commission, after two years of investigation, presented on August 2003, its final report which contents an Integral Reparation Plan that the Peruvian Government has began to carry out. I bring this case here to recognize the work and leadership of the women organizations that with the support of the UNIFEM participated in the post conflict process and contributed to the recognition that persons who were sexually violated during the conflict and children born as a result of such violation should be entitle to compensation. With this recognition of their suffering and material support, they are better placed to resume their roles in our society.

Mr. President,

The momentum for eliminate the gap between paper and reality has come. We have a lot of information about gender-based violence of women and girls in the field, their strengths and weaknesses. We have worked in the search of inclusion a gender perspective in all the phases of any peace process and we have a juridical international framework that is strengths; nevertheless, in the practice, still we have not known or could not been able to implement all that is pointed out by 1325 Resolution.

In this context, we welcome the system-wide Action Plan that the Secretary-General annexes to his report, focused on strategies and activities that have as an objective to improve the contributions of the United Nations system to the empowerment of women in conflict areas, highlighting as a main goal the urgent necessity to fortify the coordination and the accountability.

We consider important that such Plan of Action could be updated, whenever is précised at the time that is necessary to search for and to develop effective mechanisms of monitoring that will allow to assure in a constantly way its implementation. The first review could be in October 2006.

Mr. President,

I reiterate that the States must give the unavoidable and firm steps to remove the obstacles that prevent that women can be involved in an effective manner in the decision making processes at all levels and to access in equal opportunity to participate in the political high level rankers. In this context, we reaffirm our commitment assumed in the Outcome Document of the World Summit 2005 (paragraph 116), in which we reaffirm our commitment to full and effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1325. The incorporation of a gender perspective in the conception and the activities of the Peace Building Commission is of crucial importance, considering that its main purpose is to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advised on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peace building and recovery.

Mr. President,

The task is still pending and has to be faced in a jointly manner, as much as by the Governments, by the United Nations system and the civil society, specially women's organizations and women's groups.

Thank you.

-
- 1325 Resolution adopted by unanimity October 31, 2000
 - Report of Secretary-General on Women, and Peace and Security (S/2005/636) October 2005.
 - UNIFEM: United Nations Development Fund for Women.
-