



Statement of the National Institution for Human Rights on the occasion of the International Day of the Elimination of Violence against Women.

25 November 2014

The United Nations celebrates in November 25 of each year the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. The United Nations General Assembly, adopted at its 54th session in 1999, Resolution No. (54/134), which identified the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, Article I of the Declaration issued on the elimination of violence against women in the 1993 defined violence as "any violent act of sex that results in, or is likely to result in harm or suffering to women, both in terms of physical, sexual or psychological, including the threat of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."

Article III of the Declaration also made it clear that women have a number of rights in all fields, including: the right to life, the right to equality, the right to liberty and personal security of person, the right to enjoy equal protection of the law, the right not to be exposed to any form of discrimination, the right to have the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the right to fair working conditions and the right to be safe from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment.

The campaign "UNITE to End Violence against Women", which was launched early 2008 at the initiative and support of the Secretary-General of the United Nations represents one of the most important pillars of the reduction of the phenomenon of violence against women as the campaign aims to achieve five goals by 2015, namely: the issuance and enforcement of national laws to address



all forms of violence against women and girls and Punish violators, the adoption and implementation of multi-sectored national action plans, to promote the collection of data on the prevalence of violence against women and girls, to increase public awareness and social mobilization, and finally address sexual violence during conflicts.

Out of the National Institution for Human Rights belief that violence against women is a violation of human rights, the fact that women are classified as among the most vulnerable to abuse groups, It sees the importance for all public and private bodies entrusted with combating violence against women do their part, to enact laws criminalizing this violence, to develop national plans to strengthen the protection of women against all forms of violence, to develop long-term strategies aimed at community awareness and education on the issue of violence against women and the significance of combating all its forms and manifestations.

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