

NEWS & ARTICLES

GENDER ACTIVISM

Syria & Bosnia women confer on importance of women-driven peace

ECWR submits proposed bill on sexual harassment

Lebanon: Commission launches campaign against underage marriage

Morocco divided over equality

Jordan: Princess Sumaya calls on female ICT majors to come up with innovative project ideas

Women dialogue – Denmark & Arab States info sharing & cooperation

Code of ethics for supporting women's participation

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Nigeria – militant group abducts 100+ school girls – search continues

Underage girls are Egypt's summer rentals

Women in Morocco defined by their virtue

Aceh rape victim to be caned, Shariah official insists

Saudi Arabia, OIC chief: Boko Haram kidnappings barbaric, inhumane

Egypt: Draft law combating sexual harassment is a positive yet insufficient step: Women's rights advocates

GENDER & HUMAN RIGHTS

Tunisia: Landmark action on women's rights

Nadine Mussa announces her presidential program and dreams of a Lebanon which promotes women's position

Iran considers ban on vasectomies in drive to boost birthrate

Yemen law on child brides and FGM offers hope of wider progress

10 points manifesto on women's rights and security

RESOURCES & CALLS

BOOKS & REPORTS

Extremism as mainstream: Implications for women, development & security in the MENA/Asia region

Re-thinking gender in peace building – understanding conflict: building peace

The business of women's human rights

Laws and practices on gender-related killings of women and girls: the Islamic Republic of Iran

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Syria & Bosnia women confer on importance of women-driven peace



Nawal Yazeji of the Syrian Women's League (centre), with Oula Ramadan (left) and Reem Aleppo (right).

The war now raging in Syria differs in many ways from the frenzy of ethnic aggression that afflicted Bosnia-Herzegovina twenty years ago. Nonetheless, when twenty Syrian women sat down in Sarajevo on February 10 for a five-day exchange of experience with Bosnian counterparts they found plenty of common ground. Both groups described hyper-masculinized societies featuring the sexual abuse of women as men's weapon of choice for humiliating enemy males. And Bosnian women recognized themselves in Syrian women's stories of misogynistic religious conservatism encroaching on their secular and civil space. Even in areas where you are safe from bullets or barrel bombs, 'It's ever harder to go out of doors without head cover and a man,' said one young Syrian participant.

This conference in Sarajevo, organized by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) brought Syrian women directly from the conflict, and yet others from refugee camps in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan.

Read more:

<http://www.wluml.org/news/syria-bosnia-women-confer-importance-women-driven-peace>

ECWR submits proposed bill on sexual harassment

With the problem of sexual harassment worsening in Egypt, ECWR, with the help of a group of legal experts, has proposed a draft law with an explanatory memorandum on sexual harassment in order to stamp out this problem. This proposed bill from ECWR to Egypt's President, Chief Justice Adly Mansour, comes to assist Egypt pass legislation to address this problem.

The bill draws on an ideology of punishment according to which penalties act as a deterrent when applied effectively and not necessarily when they are severe. ECWR therefore suggests using the ancillary penalties found in Egypt's Penal Code (at Article 25), in addition to measures expressed in Article 19-bis. Article 17, which refers to the discretionary powers of the presiding judge in determining the means and tools of sanction, can also be employed. The proposed revised text can be incorporated into Article 278 on the penalties for acts of public indecency and Article 279 on the penalties for indecent acts in general, whether in public or private, so that all instances of sexual harassment are covered and punishment can be scaled accordingly.

ECWR believes Egyptian society needs its lawmakers to update existing legal provisions to include the crime of sexual harassment whilst a review of the other provisions is carried out with definitions narrowed and penalties scaled according to the severity of the crime. The language used to define individual crimes needs to be more precise and specific provisions warranted by the circumstances surrounding the crime, whether extenuating or aggravating, need to be drafted. The options available to the presiding judge need to be extended by employing the principal, supplementary and ancillary penalties such as community service and other civil penalties with the addition of a number of preventative measures prescribed by law.

Read more:

<http://ecwronline.org/blog/2014/04/07/ecwr-submits-proposed-bill-on-sexual-harassment/>

Commission launches campaign against underage marriage



From left, Chrisitan Oussi, Samira Aghacy, Fadi Karam, Zoya Ruhana and Judge Fawzi Khamis attend the launching of a campaign to protect minors from early marriage at LAU in Beirut, Tuesday, March 4, 2014

The National Commission for Lebanese Women Tuesday launched a campaign to fight underage marriage, an initiative that legal experts anticipate will engender backlash from religious authorities. The two-year campaign organized by the commission and the Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World and the nonprofit KAFA seeks to pressure leaders in the country to adopt laws to curb early-age marriage, a phenomenon that experts say has been on the rise since the surge of Syrian refugees to Lebanon after 2011.

"The Lebanese legislation has adopted several laws that protect minors after the marriage has taken place, but laws to prevent such marriages are lacking," said Fadi Karam, the secretary-general of the commission, during the event at the Lebanese American University's Irwin Hall. "Legislators should adopt laws to ensure that minors are fully prepared for marriage, from a health and psychological standpoint, and that they have given consent."

Read more:

<http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2014/Mar-05/249263-commission-launches-campaign-against-underage-marriage.ashx#axzz30IWvNKS1>

Morocco divided over equality



Women protest on the streets of Rabat to demand equal rights.

Morocco stands divided over a proposal for equal inheritance rights for men and women: modernists see this as application of equality arising from the new constitution, and Islamists see in this a violation of Sharia law.

There have been calls from extremists to kill those who seek equality rights.

The trial is over, but the debate on equal sharing of inheritance between women and men is only beginning.

The penal court of Casablanca sentenced Islamist Sheikh Abou Naim to a month of deferred imprisonment and a 500-dirham fine (50 euros) in February for issuing a fatwa to kill Driss Lachgar, general secretary of the Socialist Union of the Popular Forces (USFP), and other leftist activists.

Lachgar had chaired a meeting of party women on Dec. 20 where he called for a revision of inheritance laws so as to establish equality between men and women.

Sheikh Abou Naim accused Lachgar in a video posted on YouTube of "godlessness" and "apostasy", and made a public call to kill him. The Sheikh called women from the USFP "whores".

Read more:

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2014/04/morocco-divided-equality/>

Princess Sumaya calls on female ICT majors to come up with innovative project ideas

HRH Princess Sumaya, president of the Royal Scientific Society, on Thursday called for unified efforts to create an environment that encourages more girls to join the ICT sector, which contributes about 14 per cent to the country's gross domestic product.

Addressing scores of female students majoring in a variety of ICT specialties at a ceremony marking Girls in ICT Day 2014, the princess said talented girls in the field have great opportunities for employment, especially since there is ongoing positive growth in the sector.

"There is a need for more efforts by the public and private sectors as well as academia to encourage innovation among students in this regard," she added.

The ICT sector employs more than 80,000 individuals directly and indirectly, around 26 per cent of whom are women, according to the Ministry of Information and Communications Technology.

The princess called on female ICT majors to come up with innovative ideas for projects.

"The ICT sector needs skills and talents and little investments and resources and this is an opportunity for all in the field."

In a speech at the event, Mohammad Taani, chief commissioner of the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, said women play a key role in the ICT sector, and their role and participation should be increased.

Taani said the government is going ahead with implementing a project to secure employment for ICT graduates in the private sector, calling on female ICT majors to apply for the Graduates Internship Program.

Read more:

<http://jordantimes.com/princess-sumaya-calls-on-female-ict-majors-to-come-up-with-innovative-project-ideas>

Women dialogue – Denmark & Arab States info sharing & cooperation

WoMen Dialogue is a platform provided by KVINFO – the Danish Centre for Research and Information on Gender, Equality and Diversity. WoMen Dialogue supports cooperation and encourages debate and the exchange of knowledge between Danish and Arab civil society on issues relating to gender and women's rights. WoMen Dialogue offers information to a Danish and an Arabic public.

The site primarily informs about joint partnership activities, but also presents relevant news from Denmark and the Middle East on legal reform processes and community development related to gender, equality and women's rights.

WoMen Dialogue, for the most part, is open and accessible to all but also hosts closed, virtual working groups for individuals and organizations involved in joint partnership projects with KVINFO or in projects financed under the regional program 'Gender and Women's Rights – Dialogue and Cooperation'

WoMen Dialogue focuses four thematic areas, corresponding to the areas of engagement in KVINFO's MENA programs:

- Access to Justice
- Gender Based Violence
- Gender Research and Documentation
- Women's Political and Economic Empowerment

Thus, at WoMen Dialogue, you can read about the diverse work of KVINFO such as support for lobby work for legal reform, for development and establishment of shelters and counselling centres for women victims of violence, for building and strengthening of network between blogging women, establishing of a research library and documentation centre and national databases promoting women experts.

Read more:

<http://www.womendialogue.org/node/481>

Code of ethics for supporting women's participation

ECWR organized a seminar for the political parties entitled "Code of Ethics for Supporting Women's Participation... A Step for A real Participation of Women in the Upcoming Parliamentary and Local Elections." The Seminar was attended by 37 heads of political parties and representatives of women's committees of many parties including the Party of Egypt's Revolution, El-Tagammo'a Party, The Egyptian Social Democratic party, the Justice Party, the Free Egyptian Party, the Socialist Labor Party, the Human Rights & Citizenship Party, the Ongoing Revolution Party, the Egyptian Social Democratic Party, Revolutionary Guard Party, El-Wafed Party, the Democratic Union Party, the Egypt National Party, the Egypt Arab Socialist Party.

The seminar aimed at presenting a draft of the Code of Ethics among political parties in order to support women's participation. This draft has been developed by ECWR to recognize the political parties' points of views and their proposals on it in order to prepare the final draft of the code.

The last monitoring report of the 2011/2012 parliamentary election and its various indicators was presented in the seminar as well. One of most important indicator was the increase of the number of female candidates and voters which have been skipped all the number of women's participation since 1956. Also the number of women candidates in the Southern governorates was very high, and the political parties dealt with women as a complement for the electoral lists.

Then, the current political map was presented and concluded that most of political parties deal with the women's issue as a secondary consideration. They also deal with women "logic of calling at Election Time" however, they don't thing to put them on the top of the electoral lists and their nomination is an idea has others dimensions don't include women's issue.

Read more:

<http://ecwronline.org/blog/2014/05/04/code-of-ethics-for-supporting-womens-participation/>

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Nigeria – militant group abducts 100+ school girls – search continues

The Nigerian military is joining the search for at least 100 teenage girls abducted from a school in the remote northeast.

It is thought that Islamist militant group Boko Haram took them to a forest near the Cameroonian border. The air force, army, police and local volunteers are all involved in the search, officials say.

For years, Boko Haram has been waging a bloody armed campaign for an Islamic state in northern Nigeria.

The militant group's name means "Western education is forbidden" in the local Hausa language. The BBC's Hausa Service says the group has kidnapped civilians in the past - usually women to work as sex slaves.

Gunmen reportedly arrived at the school in Chibok, a remote area of Borno state, late on Tuesday, and ordered its teenage residents on to lorries.

A local politician said about 50 army soldiers had been stationed near the school ahead of annual exams, but were apparently overpowered.

Local residents reported hearing explosions followed by gunfire.

"Many girls were abducted by the rampaging gunmen who stormed the school in a convoy of vehicles," local education official Emmanuel Sam told the AFP news agency.

A girl, who managed to escape and did not want to be named, told the BBC that she and fellow students were sleeping when armed men burst into their hostel.

The girl said she and her schoolmates were taken away in a convoy, which had to slow down after some of the vehicles developed a fault, at which point 10 to 15 girls escaped.

Read more:

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-27049803>

Underage girls are Egypt's summer rentals



Teenage girls in low-income areas of Egypt are vulnerable to trafficking.

Each summer, wealthy male tourists from Gulf Arab states flock to Egypt to escape the oppressive heat of the Arabian Peninsula, taking residence at upscale hotels and rented flats in Cairo and Alexandria. Many come with their families and housekeeping staff, spending their days by the pool, shopping, and frequenting cafes and nightclubs. Others come for a more sinister purpose.

In El Hawamdia, a poor agricultural town 20 kilometres south of Cairo, they are easy to spot. Arab men in crisp white thawbs troll the town's pot-holed, garbage-strewn streets in their luxury cars and SUVs. As they arrive, Egyptian fixers in flip flops run alongside their vehicles, offering short-term flats and what to them is the town's most sought-after commodity – underage girls.

Each year, in El Hawamdia and other impoverished rural communities across Egypt, thousands of girls between the ages of 11 and 18 are sold by their parents to wealthy, much older Gulf Arab men under the pretext of marriage. The sham nuptials may last from a couple of hours to years, depending on the negotiated arrangement.

Read more:

<http://www.wluml.org/news/underage-girls-are-egypt%E2%80%99s-summer-rentals>

Women in Morocco defined by their virtue



In the documentary film *457: Break the Silence*, debut instructor Hind Bensari depicts how ordinary Moroccans view the issue of rape. Her film uncovers the fact that the commonly held point of view among Moroccans is that if a woman is raped then it is probably her own fault.

The young woman is in no doubt at all: “A man cannot do anything wrong. I can’t see how we can lay any of the blame on him.”

This woman represents one of the many Moroccans who voice their opinions about rape in the documentary film *475: Break the Silence*. Hind Bensari, the creative force behind the film, spent two months interviewing ordinary citizens on the streets of Casablanca to gauge public opinion about the issue of rape and about how Moroccans view the law that until January allowed a rapist to avoid punishment if he married his victim.

Hind Bensari, who was born in Morocco but who moved to London with her family at the age of thirteen, was shocked by the responses:

“People’s attitudes really stunned me. And what was most shocking of all was the fact that it was the young people who were most conservative. You’d think that young, well-educated people would have a more progressive approach, but this wasn’t my experience at all. If so many young people are leaving school with these attitudes what picture does it paint of the type of society we’re heading towards?”

Read more:

<http://www.womendialogue.org/magazine/women-morocco-defined-their-virtue>

Aceh rape victim to be caned, Shariah official insists

A woman in Aceh who was gang raped last week after being accused of having extramarital sex now faces the indignity of a public caning for the original offense.

“We want the couple to be caned because they violated the religious bylaw on sexual relations,” Ibrahim Latif, the head of the Shariah office in the eastern town of Langsa, said of the woman and her companion, a 40-year-old married man, who were raided by a group of men last Wednesday night at the woman’s home.

The woman was raped by the eight vigilantes, three of whom have since been arrested. Her companion was tied up and beaten. The pair were also doused with sewage by the vigilantes, who later took them to the Shariah police, or Wilayatul Hisbah.

Ibrahim said the fact that the woman had been raped would not be taken into consideration in determining the punishment for the religious crime that she was accused of committing.

“They have to be [caned] as a form of justice because the rapists will also be processed, but in a criminal court,” he said. “Besides, they’ve confessed to having sex on several previous occasions, even though the man is married and has five children.”

The Langsa Police chief, Adj. Sr. Comr. Hariadi, and the chief of detectives, Adj. Comr. M. Firdaus, were not immediately available for comment.

Under the partial Shariah exercised in Aceh, the woman and her companion face up to nine strokes of the cane each. The rapists would have faced the same number of lashes had they been dragged through the Shariah process.

Read more:

<http://www.wluml.org/news/aceh-rape-victim-be-caned-shariah-official-insists>

OIC chief: Boko Haram kidnappings barbaric, inhumane



JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia: The secretary-general of the world’s largest bloc of Islamic countries says the kidnapping of more than 270 Nigerian schoolgirls is a “barbaric” and “inhumane” act.

The secretary-general of the world’s largest bloc of Islamic countries says the kidnapping of more than 270 Nigerian schoolgirls is a “barbaric” and “inhumane” act.

The kidnapping by the extremist group Boko Haram in Nigeria has prompted worldwide condemnation. The group claims to use Islamic teachings as justification for threatening to sell the kidnapped girls into slavery.

“This is inhumane and barbaric,” Iyad Madani told The Associated Press on Saturday from the Organization of Islamic Cooperation’s headquarters in Saudi Arabia in his first interview with the media since officially taking office in January. He said such extremist groups “not only disavow their Islam, but also their humanity.”

Madani says sectarian violence is among the most important challenges facing the Muslim world. The OIC is comprised of 57 Muslim-majority member states.

Read more:

<http://www.arabnews.com/news/568676>

Draft law combating sexual harassment is a positive yet insufficient step: Women's rights advocates



An Egyptian protester hold up his hand with a slogan reading in Arabic: "Egyptian girls are a red line" during a demonstration in Cairo against sexual harassment on February 2013

The new amendments to the Penal Code regarding sexual harassment are an "important yet insufficient step in fighting harassment", said Fatma Khafagy, Director Ombudswoman for Gender Equality at the National Council for Women (NCW).

Interim Prime Minister Ibrahim Mehleb's cabinet passed on Wednesday a draft law amending articles in the Penal Code in a manner which creates harsher punishment for sexual harassment.

The legislation was initially drafted in April before being sent to the Ministry of Justice for revision, reported state-run Al-Ahram.

Khafagy applauded the draft legislation for tackling sexual harassment of both genders. She said the NCW was consulted regarding the draft, adding that the cabinet took some of the council's comments into consideration, including the aforementioned point.

"Maximising the punishments might cause the judge to sympathise with the harasser," Khafagy said. "It could therefore lead to impunity."

Read more:

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2014/05/10/draft-law-combating-sexual-harassment-positive-yet-insufficient-step-womens-rights-advocates/>

GENDER & HUMAN RIGHTS

Tunisia: Landmark action on women's rights



Tunisia has officially lifted key reservations to the international women's treaty, an important step toward realizing gender equality, Human Rights Watch said today. The Tunisian government should next ensure that all domestic laws conform to international standards and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.

The United Nations (UN) on April 23, 2014, confirmed receipt of Tunisia's notification to officially withdraw all of its specific reservations to the treaty known as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). These reservations had enabled Tunisia to opt out of certain provisions, including on women's rights within the family, even though the country had ratified the treaty. Tunisia started this process in 2011, but only in recent days formally notified the UN. Tunisia is the first country in the region to remove all specific reservations to the treaty.

"Tunisia's action recognizes that women are equal partners in marriage and in making decisions about their children," said [Rothna Begum](#), Middle East women's rights researcher at Human Rights Watch. "The Tunisian government, by lifting major reservations to CEDAW, is proclaiming its commitment to advance women's rights."

Read more:

<http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/04/30/tunisia-landmark-action-women-s-rights>

Nadine Mussa announces her presidential program and dreams of a Lebanon which promotes women's position

Lawyer and presidential candidate Nadine Mussa held a press conference yesterday to announce her presidential programme entitled "A radical change is due". The event was held at the Press Syndicate yesterday and was attended by an overwhelmingly women audience. Mussa considered that it is high time for a radical change and for challenging the obstacles to citizens aspirations for a free and modern state and for building a new Lebanon that is desired by all. Mussa highlighted that her primary concern is to serve citizens and nation and not to align herself to outdated sectarian lines which are clients to external forces. She added that Lebanon needs a quantum leap based on a revision of the social contract and a strengthening of laws and Constitution.

Moussa added that she has lost hope in the political elite which has not been able to build a state and has never tried to improve the livelihoods of the Lebanese without practicing any discrimination. She noted that she aspires for political stability and social justice and dreams of a Lebanon which strengthens and respects women's positions. She also called for the independence of the judiciary, and for an end to corruption, free medical care, a pension plan for the elderly, compulsory public education system and contemporary public transportation. Mussa said that she will seek to strengthen the army and provide it with modern equipment and will also work towards an equitable distribution of resources as well as building a decentralized and secular state.

Read more:

<http://www.weeportal-lb.org/content/nadine-mussa-announces-her-presidential-programme-and-dreams-lebanon-which-promotes-women%E2%80%99s>

Iran considers ban on vasectomies in drive to boost birthrate



Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

Iran's parliament is seeking a ban on vasectomies and a tightening of abortion rules as the country moves away from its progressive laws on family planning in an attempt to increase the birthrate.

Two decades after Iran initiated an effective birth control programme, including subsidised male sterilisation surgeries and free condom distribution, the country is to make a U-turn.

Last year the supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, criticised existing policy on contraception, describing it as an imitation of western lifestyle.

The 74-year-old has urged the government to tackle what he believes to be an ageing population and to double the number of people in Iran from 77 million to at least 150 million.

This week Tehran's conservative-dominated parliament, the Majlis, voted to discuss banning vasectomies and introducing punishments for those involved in encouraging contraceptive services and abortions, local agencies reported.

The semi-official Fars news agency reported that an overwhelming majority of Iranian MPs had consented to consider the bill. Given the influence of Khamenei among MPs, the proposals are likely to pass.

Read more:

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/apr/15/iran-ban-vasectomies-birthrate>

Yemen law on child brides and FGM offers hope of wider progress



Schoolgirls in Sana'a, Yemen. A new law promises to protect under-18s from marriage.

Yemen is poised to vote on a comprehensive Child Rights Act over the coming months, which would ban child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM).

The new law would establish the minimum age for marriage as 18, in line with the international human rights standard. Fines would be imposed on guardians, signatories, marriage officials and any other witnesses aware of any contravention.

The push for official legislation on such issues has been endorsed by Hooria Mashhour, the Yemeni human rights minister, and supported by others in government.

If approved by the prime minister and cabinet, the legislation would go to a parliamentary vote.

However, successful passage of the law is far from certain. In 2009, an attempt to make 17 the minimum age of marriage for girls was blocked by traditional and religious leaders and the parliament's sharia committee.

The president, Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi, now has the power to overrule such decisions. It is far from certain whether he would intervene, but evidence of growing support for protecting girls from early marriage may influence his outlook.

Read more:

<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/poverty-matters/2014/may/06/yemen-child-brides-fgm-rights-act-law>

10 points manifesto on women's rights and security

The Arab Regional Network on Women, Peace and Security issues a 10-point manifesto on conflict and post-conflict

The Arab Regional Network on Women, Peace, and Security, which was launched in October 2013 and is composed of women from 14 countries from the Arab region, met in Amman, Jordan, during 1-3 April 2014 to deepen understanding of causes and consequences of issues related to women, peace, and security, and establish strategies and indicators for protection, prevention, participation, and promotion of women's safety, inclusion, and security in peace and transition processes and conflict situations within the region.

In light of ongoing situations within the region (e.g. violence and discrimination against refugee women, violence against women committed as tools of war, women's exclusion from peace talks and transition processes, women's political exclusion from constitution-drafting committees and government bodies, and women's lack of protection under national laws), the Arab Regional Network on Women, Peace, and Security strongly urges governments of the Arab League, the European Union, and the United Nations Development Programme and other UN bodies to consider and implement our 10-Point Manifesto:

1. To develop national plans to implement requirements of UN SCRs 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, and 2122 on women, peace, and security and create the necessary mechanisms and measures to enforce them, by virtue of a participatory approach with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Crisis Management Unit at the League of Arab States, provided that women are main and active participants in this approach.

Read more:

<http://www.el-karama.org/content/arab-regional-network-on-women-peace-security-issues-10-point-manifesto-on-conflict-post-conflict>

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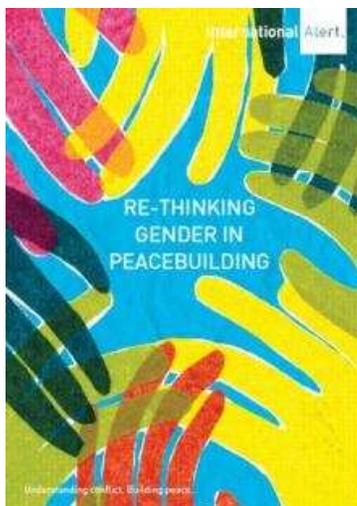
Extremism as mainstream: Implications for women, development & security in the MENA/Asia region



For a direct link to report:

http://www.icanpeacework.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Women-Religious-Extremism.pdf?utm_source=Extremism+brief&utm_campaign=Extremism+Brief+Email&utm_medium=email

Re-thinking gender in peace building – understanding conflict: building peace



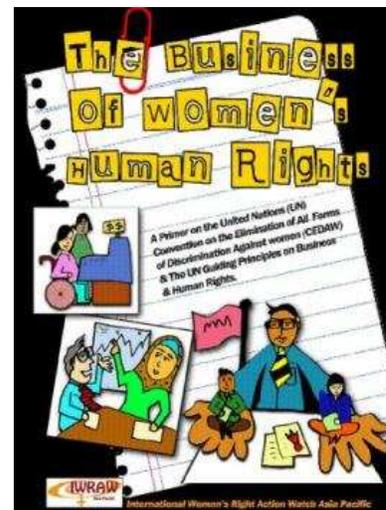
MENA GAD EBRIEF / Issue 144 - May 2014

The research for this Report confirmed International Alert's starting hypothesis that peacebuilding can be more effective if built on an understanding of how gendered identities are constructed through the societal power relations between and among women, men, girls, boys and members of sexual and gender minorities. This 'gender-relational' approach is, on the one hand, broader in the sense that it moves away from equating gender with women (and girls) and, on the other hand, deeper in that it examines the interplay between gender and other identity markers, such as age, social class, sexuality, disability, ethnic or religious background, marital status or urban/rural setting. While such an approach requires more nuanced and better-researched interventions, it can also allow for more effective and sustainable targeting of programming.

For a direct link to document:

http://www.international-alert.org/sites/default/files/Gender_RethinkingGenderPeacebuilding_EN_2014.pdf

The business of women's human rights



For a direct link to document:

<http://www.awid.org/Library/The-Business-of-Women-s-Human-Rights>

Laws and practices on gender-related killings of women and girls: the Islamic Republic of Iran

Iran's Islamic Penal Code defines murder as a crime punishable by death in accordance with the laws of qisas [retaliation]. This means survivors of a victim of murder have the right to seek capital punishment for the murderer. **However, qisas laws embody gender-discrimination as they hold that the life of a woman is worth half of that of a man.** Accordingly, in cases where men have murdered women, qisas-based laws work to reduce sentences to a minimum. This is most clearly seen in Article 367 of the new Penal Code, approved as recently as 2012, and Article 209 of the previous Code, both of which condition a male murderer's execution on payment of 50% of blood money by the family of the slain woman to his family. This is due to the fact that qisas laws place the value of blood money for a woman as half of that for a man. As determined by the Islamic Republic authorities in

2013, the value of blood money for a man is equivalent to 75 million tumans, which proves impossible for many Iranian families and in reality causes the death sentence to be turned into a few years of imprisonment in cases where men murder women. The same does not apply to women who murder men and victims' families can demand execution without having to make a single payment.

For a direct link to document:

<http://justice4iran.org/english/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/IFI-Submission-to-the-UNODC-Gender-related-Killings1.pdf>

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