

Anglais / discours 1

Réunion : Conseil des droits de l'Homme

Date : 07/02/2019

Durée : 8:53

Oratrice : Daniela Kravetz, Rapporteuse spéciale sur la situation des droits de l'homme en Erythrée

Difficulté : niveau 1

Introduction : Bonjour et bienvenue au concours de recrutement d'interprètes de langue française. Vous allez à présent entendre le premier discours : il s'agit d'une intervention d'une représentante des Nations Unies sur les droits de la personne en Erythrée.

Éléments à fournir (vocabulaire) :

Special Rapporteur	Rapporteuse spéciale
Gender-based violence	violences fondées sur le genre

Mr. Vice-President, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

It is an honor for me to address the Human Rights Council this morning and present my first annual report on the situation of human rights in Eritrea. Before turning to my report, I would like to make some brief remarks about the current situation in the country.

It has been a year since the signing of the Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship between Eritrea and Ethiopia. Since July 2018, the two countries have

continued to strengthen their efforts to promote regional peace and security. Eritrea has also worked towards improving its relations with its other neighbors. Additionally, Eritrea has begun normalizing its bilateral relations with various countries beyond the Horn of Africa region.

Despite these positive developments, there has been no tangible improvement in the situation of human rights in the country. The dividends of peace are not yet benefitting ordinary Eritreans. Nor are there any signs to suggest they will. As a result, hundreds continue to flee the country every month.

Since finalizing my report, I have received troubling news about developments in Eritrea. In May, I received reports of arrests of Christians at different locations in and around Asmara at prayer gatherings, and, in late June, there were reports of further arrests of Christians, including women and children. In mid-June, security forces reportedly arrested five Orthodox priests. Also in mid-June, the authorities seized all health facilities managed by the Catholic Church in the country, many of which had existed since the 1990s and provided health services to remote rural communities. Based on updated information, 21 health services and clinics and health centers were affected by this measure. Many were

located in religious houses, and in some instances, security forces arrived, intimidated the staff and ordered patients to vacate the facilities. The authorities have defended this measure by stating that a 1995 regulation banned religious institutions from carrying out development activities. However, the authorities' decision to enforce this 1995 regulation came only weeks after the Catholic Church in Eritrea called on the authorities to adopt a comprehensive plan of truth and reconciliation, promote dialogue and implement reforms to prevent further mass departures from the country.

These regrettable developments are examples of the restrictions imposed on religious communities in Eritrea, and they show that the Eritrean authorities remain unwilling to tolerate any expression of dissent.

Turning to my report, last year in its resolution 38/15, this Council invited the Special Rapporteur to develop benchmarks for progress in improving the human rights situation in Eritrea. After extensive consultations during the course of my mandate, I set out five benchmarks and related indicators in my report. These benchmarks represent minimum human rights standards required to address the human rights concerns identified in my report, and they are aimed at assisting the

Government in developing its human rights agenda. Since I continue to have no access to the country, I have been unable to discuss these benchmarks with the authorities in Asmara.

Benchmark 1 concerns the need to strengthen the rule of law and justice and law enforcement institutions. I remain deeply concerned about the continued use of the practices of indefinite and arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance in Eritrea and by the lack of basic due process rights for detainees. Several cases are summarized in my report. One example is that of an Eritrean-American national who was arrested when she was only 15 years old as she tried to flee the country without an exit visa in December 2012. This past April, she turned 22. A more recent case of arbitrary arrest is that of the former finance minister and his wife who are 74 and 60 years old respectively. Both have been in custody since last year and family visits are not allowed in either case. The Eritrean authorities have given no indication that they will release those arbitrarily and unlawfully detained.

Benchmark 2 concerns the need to reform the national and military service. As I have explained in detail in my report, the national service remains one of the main drivers of migration from Eritrea. As I have done so in my report, I urge the

Eritrean authorities to seek both technical and financial assistance from international donors to put in place a multi-year plan to reform the national service, to progressively demobilize conscripts and to create jobs with fair and dignified working conditions for conscripts.

Benchmark 3 deals with the need to guarantee basic freedoms - freedoms of religion, association and expression, and of the press. And I have already referred to this benchmark in my earlier remarks. By creating and maintaining a safe environment in which civil society, journalists, religious groups and other actors can operate freely, the Government of Eritrea will demonstrate that it's embarking on a new chapter of respect for human rights.

Benchmark 4 concerns the need to address all forms of gender-based violence and promote the rights of women and gender equality. While the authorities have made some progress in this area, much work remains to tackle gender-based discrimination and violence against women and to promote women's participation in all sectors of Eritrean society, including in leadership positions of government.

Finally, **benchmark 5** addresses the need to strengthen cooperation with international and regional agencies. Various international organizations and international donors are currently seeking to enhance their technical cooperation with the Government of Eritrea. However, for such cooperation to take place in an effective manner, the Eritrean authorities must lift the access and movement restrictions that are currently in place for international partners and must create an environment conducive for these organizations to carry out their mandate.

Some of the benchmarks set out in my report can be implemented immediately, as the one I've just mentioned, the lifting of access and movement restrictions for international partners and the release of those currently unlawfully and arbitrarily detained.

Anglais / discours 2

Réunion : 125^{ème} anniversaire de l'université Barnard.

Date : Janvier 2015

Durée : 9:49

Oratrice : Samantha Power, ambassadrice des Etats-Unis près les Nations Unies

Difficulté : niveau 2

Introduction : Deuxième discours : Intervention d'une représentante des Etats-Unis sur l'égalité.

Eléments à fournir :

Columbia grad	Diplômée de l'université de Columbia
Adlai Stevenson, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Madeleine Albright	Anciens ambassadeurs des Etats-Unis près les Nations Unies.

Good afternoon,

I'm truly honored to be here, and to be among the amazing women, and men, on this stage.

Columbia grad Madeleine Albright has said, "It used to be that the only way a woman could truly make her foreign policy views felt was by marrying a diplomat, and then pouring tea on an offending ambassador's lap." I'm here to tell you that we have other options!

What I want to talk to you about today is how some of the remaining barriers to true equality can, and must, be overcome.

First, true equality will mean not letting our doubts silence our voices.

We live in a time where women have made tremendous strides, particularly here in the United States. And you all know the statistics. Women earn 60 percent of all undergraduate and graduate degrees; hold more than half of all professional-level jobs; and study after study shows that companies employing greater numbers of women outperform their competitors. So why do you still feel that

persistent self-doubt? That fear of making mistakes? And why do those doubts sometimes get in the way of your voices being heard?

I wish I had the answer. Instead, all I can tell you is that we all experience that feeling - even if it's not obvious on the outside. I have even adopted a name for it - the Bat Cave; it's that dark place in your head where all the voices tell you every reason you can't do something.

Let me give you an example. Rewind to August 2008. I am working as a senior advisor on the campaign for then-Senator Barack Obama. And I find out that I'm pregnant with my first child. Now, I have an amazing husband, and this news - it's seismic. I am over the moon.

And I tell no one at work.

I have never gone through this before, and I am worried that if I advertise my blissful state, it will affect how seriously I will be taken by the campaign, and potentially even shut me out of the kind of job that could make an impact.

Everything I know of then-Senator Obama and the people around him tells me at the time that this makes zero sense. After all, this is a man who was raised by a

single, working mother. A man whose brilliant wife worked while raising two daughters. A man who would go on to demonstrate daily as President his commitment to supporting working moms and dads. But at the time, I am way too deep in the Bat Cave to see any of that.

Eventually, it is my body that tells people the news - not me.

I ended up having two babies while spending four years at the White House, and thereafter still managed to get to serve in my dream job, representing the United States at the United Nations. If I felt the way I did, I can only imagine how other women feel - the ecstasy of a pregnancy clouded by the fear it could cause severe professional damage.

Last year, when the Ukraine crisis began, I momentarily experienced another version of this anxiety. Russia, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, is trying to lop off part of its neighbor, Ukraine - a clear violation of the rules that the United Nations was created to defend. An urgent UN Security Council session is called on Russia's attempted takeover of Crimea. I take my seat, and my mind recalls Prague 1968, Budapest 1956, and some epic occasions in the twentieth century when Ambassadors Adlai Stevenson, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Madeleine

Albright, and other legends made memorable, forceful interventions at the United Nations on behalf of the United States.

Then it dawns on me: that's me now! I'm the United States!

Deep in the Bat Cave, I think of the consequences if my response - the United States' response - is too forceful, or not forceful enough. I think of the overwhelming responsibility that comes with speaking on behalf of America and the ideals we stand for. And I think of the people of Ukraine who are counting on me. And I speak.

The fact is that doubt - and his more lovable big sister, self-awareness – are more pronounced, both are more pronounced among women.

True equality will not mean shedding our doubts or our self-awareness - but rather not letting them quiet us when we should be speaking up. There are more than enough forces out there doing that without needing our help. And it will mean that, while everyone will have moments of uncertainty - and humility is an especially prized quality - women should not have to worry that, if we stumble, it will be more noticed than when men do the same.

But it is not enough to find our own voices. True equality also requires that we learn to hear, and lift up the voices of those whom others choose not to hear. This is my second point: you have to teach yourself to see the people and communities who live in society's blind spots. Of course, everyone should strive to do this. But as women who, even to this day, know what it feels like to be unheard or unseen, we have an additional responsibility. I think the burden of being treated differently is also our strength - because it gives us the capacity to notice when others are treated differently. To see the blind spots.

That includes the discussion of gender identity. We must see that seemingly simple actions that most of us don't have to think twice about - the bathroom we walk into; the gender listed on our driver's licenses; the name people use to address us; the boxes "male" and "female" on a college application - can be a source of profound anguish for others. We must recognize the cruel and hostile treatment that transgender people experience in so many communities, which, according to one study, has contributed to 40 percent of transgender people in the United States attempting suicide during the course of their lives.

You often hear people say that past generations struggled so that you would not have to. But I say, past generations struggled so you would be free to fight on behalf of someone else.

The idea of seeing the struggles of others around you, whether the other is a gender or an ethnic or religious group, or even an entire nation that usually does not have a voice, is one of the principles that has defined President Obama's foreign policy. We know that America is stronger, that our policies are more effective, and that the world is better off when America is listening. And that includes listening to countries and communities that often feel invisible to the world's superpowers.

True equality will mean not just seeing the unseen, but also finding a way to make invisible problems visible - and this is my third point. I think the contemporary conversation about the challenge that women face in balancing a demanding job with raising a family is important. Women are opening up about how overwhelmed they feel trying to "have it all." Back in 2013, when I arrived in my job, I was still nursing my one-year-old daughter as I tried to move my family to New York and find schools for my two kids. I had to do all this at the same time, roughly, that the Syrian regime decided to stage massive chemical weapons

attacks against its people, horrific atrocities were being committed in the Central African Republic, and a new government was cracking down on the opposition in Egypt.

The juggling act that I am attempting pales compared to that faced by moms who are raising kids alone; or who struggle to provide for families on a minimum wage that is not a livable wage; or who risk losing their jobs if they have to stay home to care for a sick child. But I share these stories because - even with all of the support that I am lucky enough to have - the balancing is hard and making that visible might be useful to somebody somewhere.

This challenge of rendering the invisible visible is one I face every day at the United Nations, where the people most directly affected by the policies discussed are often far removed from sight and mind. We talk so often in terms of thousands or even millions of people that it's easy to lose a sense of what one person is - and why even a single human being's dignity is so important. So, wherever possible, the United States tries to bring those voices into the debate as a way of sharpening understanding of the human consequences of what can otherwise seem like abstract challenges.

Thank you.

Anglais / discours 3

Réunion : EAT Stockholm Food Forum

Date : 13/06/2016

Durée : 9:45

Oratrice : Mary Robinson, présidente de la Fondation pour la justice climatique

Difficulté : niveau 3

Introduction : Troisième et dernier discours en anglais : il s'agit d'une intervention de la représentante de la Fondation 'Justice climatique'.

Éléments à fournir (vocabulaire) :

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	Convention cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques
COP	Conférence des parties

Good morning everyone,

When the question is posed: why is there a need for change? I tend to begin by thinking about my five grandchildren who will be in their forties in 2050. And what kind of world will they have? And what kind of opportunity? And then I recognize that I have to step back a little because they are likely to be among the lucky ones.

I listened with a lot of concern to the Prime Minister of Samoa. I was in Samoa in 2014 and I saw the anxiety and concern. More recently, I spoke with a young activist from the Marshall Islands. She told the story about her homeland.

At the height of the Cold War, the Marshall Islands were used as a test site for nuclear weapons by the United States. In order to contain the radioactive damage that this caused, an enormous dome was built in 1979. Outside the dome, a sign was placed which read “Do not come back for 25,000 years”. A glib reference to the half-life of the plutonium radiation that’s sealed away under this dome. That sign was recently washed away by the rising ocean tides. And I think this is a remarkable visualization of the change that we are now experiencing, a change in the threats we face as a global community.

As you’ve heard, the world population is projected to grow to around 9 billion by 2050. Without substantial change in the way we do business, both economically and politically, we are condemning a substantial number of these people to poverty, to increased risks of disaster, of slow onset struggles like drought, deforestation, and an ecosystem vastly different to our own.

And this isn't new information. In 1992, governments recognized the need for change when they created the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Last December, countries came together to create the Paris Agreement, which as its chief aim looks to keep world temperatures well below 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. It pledges to do this in the context of sustainable development.

This was a fair agreement. It's not a strong agreement, unfortunately, but it's a fair agreement and that matters a great deal.

Protecting the climate system is often seen as being in conflict with the goals of development and we live at a time when over 800 million people live on less than \$1.90 a day. Extraordinary efforts are going to be required over the coming decades to lift these people out of poverty. The Sustainable Development Goals agreed last year give us a roadmap to achieve this goal, including under goal 13 to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

So, we do need to change. We need a change that shifts us from the efforts of concluding these treaties and agreements into concrete action that implements and achieves the goals set out within them. Some of the answers can be found in the Paris Agreement itself. Paris includes important commitments on human rights and gender equality; a specific acknowledgement of the importance of climate justice; a framework for monitoring national progress; and a commitment from rich countries to provide financing for climate action in poor countries. The trouble is, none of it is being done sufficiently actively and fast enough. But these commitments do send a signal to citizens and businesses, that the world must shift away from the five main sources of greenhouse gas emissions: dirty energy, dirty transportation, unsustainable agriculture, deforestation, and bad waste management.

Recent research makes the case that well-designed policies can reduce emissions, increase resilience and eradicate poverty simultaneously. However, to be effective, these policies need to be adequately resourced, with international support critical for poorer countries.

In addition, climate policies need to be people-centered and respect human rights in order to avoid unintended consequences. We've already had unintended consequences, for example using corn for biofuel that drove up food prices, and there are many other examples. And there are examples now of human rights violations by clean energy companies in a rush to do big projects, not consulting at grassroots level, not respecting land rights, not respecting indigenous peoples' rights. So, we have unintended consequences if we don't respect human rights.

Climate justice is something that obviously I feel very strongly about, my Foundation is called the Foundation on Climate Justice, and it links human rights and development to achieve a human-centered approach, safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable people and sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change and its impacts equitably and fairly. Climate justice is informed by science, responds to science and acknowledges the need for equitable stewardship of the world's resources. Climate justice isn't just about supporting those who are suffering most and who are least responsible. It's also about delivering a wave of empowerment, in one of the most profound attacks on global poverty and inequality, to have ever taken place, by opening up opportunities for billions of people.

Paris gives us a foundation from which we can build a movement for climate justice and we need to grasp this opportunity. It is a fragile foundation at the moment, and success for climate justice is not automatic or predetermined so we have a lot of work ahead of us.

This work involves finding solutions for development that don't rely on the same dirty energy that built businesses in Europe and North America for over a century and ensuring that these solutions are equitable. If that happens, people are not just addressing the climate change challenges but are working to lower poverty and inequality and to promote development for people. They are creating a world that is zero carbon and zero poverty.

A core part of climate justice is gender equality and equity. As we know, and as we've heard throughout this morning, women are frequently marginalized in society and their traditional roles in many societies suffer from the effects of climate change.

An example of how climate change is impacting women can be seen in the reduction in secure clean water supplies caused by climate change impacts. The burden of water collection is in many regions placed on women and girls. In countries such as Zambia, Malawi and Ethiopia, collecting water takes longer than 30 minutes for more than a quarter of the population. A recent study in Tanzania showed that a 12% increase in school attendance when water was available within 15 minutes compared to more than half an hour away. So, it makes a huge difference to the increase in school attendance.

An increase in education opportunities ensures greater economic activity, a pathway to development, and can create a virtuous cycle. It also has a significant impact on future generations. Educated women are less likely to die in childbirth, mothers' education improves childhood nutrition, educated women have children later in life, less of them are likely to get married at a young age and they have better employment opportunities.

So, we can see how relatively simple changes can ensure gender-responsive development that create significant changes to the sustainability and long-term prospects of sustainable development.

It's these sorts of insights that come best from the people on the ground whom they affect most. My Foundation is putting a lot of emphasis on involving grassroots women in the processes now leading to the conference, the ongoing COPs, the next one being in Morocco.

We believe that the voices and experience and knowledge and wisdom of grassroots women and communities has to be encouraged. And encouraging greater grassroots participation should go hand in hand with efforts to ensure the development is not just targeted on the needs of the here and now, but also ensure that the planetary boundaries are respected and that future generations inherit a planet on which they can pursue their own development and have the same human rights as we enjoy now.

So the change we need is not only in the goals we set ourselves, but also in ensuring that those goals are inclusive, inclusive of the needs of women and the vulnerable, inclusive in relation to the value they put on participation and grassroots knowledge, and inclusive of planetary boundaries and of generations that are not yet born.

I am going to conclude with a phrase, an expression, from a good friend and indeed mentor of mine, Wangari Maathai, who unfortunately died too young. I learned a great deal from her, and I believe that she has captured the essence of where we are at the moment. She said “In the course of history, there comes a time when humanity is called upon to shift to a new level of consciousness, to reach a higher moral ground”. I believe that time is now.

Thank you very much.

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