

Criteria for the Selection of UN CEDAW Expert

“... 23 members of CEDAW, acknowledged as experts “of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention”, are elected by the States parties. The experts shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as the principal legal systems.” CEDAW Article 17, para1.

TECHNICAL COMPETENCE (60%)

1. Expertise and competence in human rights, particularly of women's empowerment, gender and development.
2. Extensive experience in the promotion and implementation of the CEDAW at the national, regional and international levels
3. Understanding and commitment to the principles and processes of CEDAW, including its Optional Protocol
4. Depth of knowledge on the national, regional and international issues facing women
5. National, regional, and international perspectives on how CEDAW is being effectively implemented
6. Familiarity with the UN human rights system (and UN entities on women such as the UNCSW)
7. Demonstrated commitment to human rights particularly through engagements at the national, regional and international levels on the promotion and protection of human rights of women

SKILLS (25%)

1. Good oral and written communication skills
2. Diplomatic and has good negotiation and listening skills
3. Analytical, critical, and can give constructive feedback
4. Has strong leadership and facilitation skills

PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES (15%)

1. Has energy and persistence to review voluminous documents
2. Balanced and independent
3. Has integrity and probity
4. Must commit time and availability to travel and attend all meetings and related activities
5. Has no pending case or has not been convicted for the commission of any human rights violation
6. Must commit to present annual reports in multi-sectoral forums convened for the purpose
7. Proposed candidate must be endorsed by a network of NGOs and by the government