Background Paper for Working Group 2: “Realising the Human Rights of Women Universally: Tackling the Implementation Gap”¹

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1. Introduction

The Working Group will analyse the impact of the Vienna World Conference and its outcome document, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (VDPA), on the advancement of the status of women worldwide.

At the outset there will be an assessment of achievements and deficits at the international level taking into account the positive and negative influences emanating from the regional, national and local levels. The Working Group will then identify successful strategies to strengthen women’s rights globally. The group will take into consideration the situation of women and girls worldwide and keep in mind the manifold challenges they are facing. It will also address the effects of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and unequal power relations. In conclusion, the Working Group will formulate guidelines and recommendations addressed to states and other stakeholders at all levels for further action. Due to the limited time for discussion a focus will be put on the issue of the full and effective participation of women and girls in political and public life.

In spite of the developments and achievements described in chapter 2 and 3 of this paper, 20 years after recognising women’s rights as full universal rights for the first time, 20 years after this historic encounter of the feminist and the human rights discourses, 20 years after having joined forces, the lack of effective implementation of women’s rights standards on the ground still remains one of the major challenges.

There is still an urgent need to identify successful and promising strategies how to reach gender equality and a need for practical recommendations for policy makers at all levels. In addition, better promotion and protection of women’s human rights depends on dedicated activists of all generations and from around the world. Finally, more than ever, there is a need for powerful strategic partnerships to advance the women’s rights discourse and the implementation process.

Working Group 2 aims at making a substantial contribution to defining necessary next steps in order to bridge the implementation gap and to improve the lives of women globally. The key challenges the international community and the human rights movement are facing can be summarized as follows: How to create the political will to invest in gender equality in times of economic crisis and how to improve the integration of gender-perspectives – globally and at the regional, national and local level into all policies. Growing awareness is not enough; it has to be followed by effective action on the ground.

¹ The drafting of this background paper has been made possible with funding from the Austrian Development Agency.
2. The Vienna World Conference and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action as crucial turning point in the recognition of women’s rights as human rights

The major achievement of the VDPA was to affirm women’s rights as full universal rights: “The human rights of women and of the girl-child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life, at the national, regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex are priority objectives of the international community.” (Part I, Para 18)

“Before Vienna, feminists who sought this recognition were often dismissed as annoying or ridiculed when we sought human rights support for abuses like domestic violence, gang rape, or forced pregnancy.” (Charlotte Bunch)

The women’s rights movement made a significant effort in preparing the Vienna World Conference systematically. The so-called Vienna Tribunal – “The Global Tribunal on Violations of Women’s Human Rights” – preceded the conference and was prepared by “The Global Campaign for Women’s Human Rights”, a process of several years: “Regional, national and global documents were written, exchanged and revised by women in this process, and several international gatherings were held to develop some common points of emphasis to present in Vienna.” The Tribunal was structured in five interconnected thematic sessions: Human Rights Abuse in the Family; War Crimes against Women in Situations of Conflict; Violations of Bodily Integrity; Violations of Women’s Socio-Economic Human Rights; and Political Persecution and Discrimination. 33 women from all regions of the world gave testimony about human rights violations they had suffered.

The Global Campaign, the Tribunal and a lot of side events, media work and lobbying led to an impressive visibility of women’s rights issues in the text of the VDPA. The Vienna World Conference thus functioned as eye-opener not only for government delegates but also for international organisations and the NGO community.

The VDPA made an important statement on gender-based violence, sexual harassment and exploitation: “Gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation, including those resulting from cultural prejudice and international trafficking, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person, and must be eliminated. This can be achieved by legal measures and through national action and international cooperation in such fields as economic and social development, education, safe maternity and health care, and social support.” (Part I, Para 18)

The VDPA proclaims women’s rights and gender-based exploitation as important issues for the international community: “The human rights of women should form an integral part of the United Nations human rights activities, including the promotion of all human rights instruments relating to women. The World Conference on Human Rights urges Governments, institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights of women and the girl-child.” (Part I, Para 18)

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Under the title "The equal status and human rights of women" nine paragraphs in Part II of the VDPA outline the most important challenges:

- "The importance of the integration and full participation of women as both agents and beneficiaries in the development process." (Part II, Para 36)
- "The equal status of women and the human rights of women should be integrated into the mainstream of United Nations system-wide activity." (Part II, Para 37)
- The VDPA calls upon the General Assembly to adopt the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and urges States to combat violence against women in accordance with its provisions. “Violations of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict are violations of the fundamental principles of international human rights and humanitarian law. All violations of this kind, including in particular murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery, and forced pregnancy, require a particular effective response." (Part II, Para 38)
- "The eradication of all forms of discrimination against women, both hidden and overt." (Part II, Para 39)
- "Treaty monitoring bodies should disseminate necessary information to enable women to make more effective use of existing implementation procedures in their pursuits of full and equal enjoyment of human rights and non-discrimination." (Part II, Para 40)
- "The importance of the enjoyment by women of the highest standard of physical and mental health throughout their life span.” (Part II, Para 41)
- "Treaty monitoring bodies should include the status of women and the human rights of women in their deliberations and findings, making use of gender-specific data.” (Part II, Para 42)
- "The World Conference on Human Rights urges Governments and regional and international organizations to facilitate the access of women to decision-making posts and their greater participation in the decision-making process." (Part II, Para 43)
- Para 44 refers to the upcoming World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in 1995. (Part II, Para 44)

The VDPA can be seen as the most important booster to integrate women's issues, including gender based violence, into human rights theory and practice. The very brief overview of key milestones in the next chapter shows that Vienna gave the impetus for many important developments since.

3. Key Milestones 1993 to 2013

1993: UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

The process of developing a Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women already started before Vienna but it received a strong impulse from the World Conference. The Declaration cites violence against women as "one of the crucial mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men".

1994: UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences

In March 1994, the 50th session of the Commission on Human Rights responded to the VDPA with the adoption of a resolution on Integrating the Rights of Women into the Human Rights Mechanisms of the United Nations: The Human Rights Commission appointed its first Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences, which has

led to the development of a plenitude of human rights standards regarding Violence against Women.

1994: International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)\(^4\)

The Cairo Conference on Population and Development took a new approach in calling for the empowerment of women and expanding their access to education, health care and employment. The Cairo Programme of Action stipulates that women must be guaranteed the exercise of their reproductive rights and must be able to manage their reproductive roles.

1995: Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action\(^5\)

The Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing comprehensively addressed the constraints and obstacles for the advancement and empowerment of women all over the world and made recommendations in these regards. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all aspects of society was first called for in Beijing. For the first time women’s rights abuses, such as rape, sexual violence, forced pregnancy, etc. during armed conflicts were condemned as serious human rights violations.

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was charged with reviewing progress in the implementation of the twelve critical areas of concern identified in the Beijing Platform for Action at its annual sessions. It has been adopting action-oriented recommendations, in the form of agreed conclusions, to facilitate increased implementation at all levels. The Commission also acted as the Ad-hoc Preparatory Committee for a special session of the General Assembly in June 2000 (“Beijing+5”) which identified persistent gaps and challenges and provided new recommendations for action to ensure full implementation of the commitments made in Beijing in 1995. The ten- and fifteen-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action took place during the 49th and 54th session of the CSW.

1995: World Summit on Social Development\(^6\)

The World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen conceptualized a new paradigm of social development that focuses on the needs of women.

1999: Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

The Optional Protocol forms an important mechanism to enforce women’s rights. It enables the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to focus on individual complaints. Furthermore, the Committee can initiate inquiries into situations of grave or systematic violations of women’s rights.

\(^4\) [http://www.un.org/popin/icpd2.htm](http://www.un.org/popin/icpd2.htm)


1999: Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the ICPD - ICPD+5

A special session of the UN General Assembly in June 1999 ("ICPD+5") identified key actions for the further implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, including new benchmark indicators of progress in four key areas, particularly relevant for women and girls: education and literacy, reproductive health care and unmet need for contraception, maternal mortality reduction, and HIV/AIDS.

2000: UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and following

In its resolution 1325, the UN Security Council highlights the plight of women in armed conflict, and for the first time urges States to integrate the gender dimension in questions of international peace and security. It calls for the effective participation of women as well as the incorporation of women's perspectives into conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peace-building and reconstruction. It demands to protect women's and girls' human rights during armed conflict, to prevent them from gender-based violence and to end impunity for perpetrators.

2000: Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Two optional protocols to the Convention on the Right of the Child provide detailed requirements for the criminalization of violations of the rights of children in the context of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and seek a better protection of children in armed conflict.

2000: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The United Nations Millennium Declaration was the starting point for a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty. It set out a series of time-bound targets – with a deadline of 2015 – that have become known as the Millennium Development Goals.

Goal 3 is dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women. Although gender equality is seen as important for achieving all of the Goals, it is not clearly reflected in the global targets and indicators. Goal 5 aims at improving maternal health.

2002: International Criminal Court (ICC)

Crimes specific to women are included in the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. The Statute of the ICC defines rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity as crimes against humanity and war crimes. The Statute also stipulates a gender quota for judges.
2008: UN Security Council Resolution 1820 on Sexual Violence against Civilians in Conflict

The resolution condemns the use of rape and other forms of sexual violence in conflict situations, stating that “rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide”. The resolution calls for effective steps to prevent and respond to acts of sexual violence as a way of contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security – inter alia, by urging Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting the perpetrators of sexual violence, ensuring that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and ending impunity for sexual violence as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation.

2010: UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG)

In February 2010 the UN Secretary-General for the first time appointed a Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict. The Special Representative serves as the United Nation’s spokesperson and political advocate on conflict-related sexual violence and is chair of the network UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict. The five priorities for the SRSG’s mandate are to end impunity for conflict-related sexual violence, to empower women to seek redress, to mobilize political ownership, to increase recognition of rape and to harmonise the UN’s response.

2010: Every Woman Every Child

An initiative launched during the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Summit in September 2010 to mobilize and intensify global action to improve the health of women and children around the world.

2010: UN Women

In July 2010, the UN General Assembly created UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. It merges and builds on the work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system: the Division for the Advancement of Women, the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The main roles of UN Women are: to support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms; to help Member States to implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it; and to forge effective partnerships with civil society; to hold the UN accountable for the results of these efforts.

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10 UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict unites the work of 13 UN entities with the goal of ending sexual violence in conflict. It is a concerted effort by the UN system to improve coordination and accountability, amplify programming and advocacy, and support national efforts to prevent sexual violence and respond effectively to the needs of survivors. http://www.stoprapenow.org/

11 http://www.stoprapenow.org/page/specialrepresentativeonsexualviolenceinconflict

12 http://www.everywomaneverychild.org/
system accountable for its own commitments on gender equality, including regular monitoring of system-wide progress.

The above mentioned milestones show the significant progress made since 1993. In addition, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and its mechanisms as well as human rights organizations have made considerable efforts to integrate gender perspectives into many other human rights debates. Numerous initiatives at the regional, national and local levels were accompanying, reinforcing and sometimes initiating these efforts at the international level. All these advances reflect growing gender awareness in various areas.

The standards are set, but States fulfil their obligations only to a limited extent. Many of the standards are not put into practice due to a lack of adequate resources, actions and political will.

Vienna was an important step forward in recognizing women’s rights as human rights but the main challenge remains – to ensure that growing awareness leads to effective action on the ground.

4. Questions to be discussed

The following questions may give guidance to the Working Group when discussing the most important challenges women and the women’s human rights movement are facing today and should lead to specific recommendations on how to improve the status of women.

The questions focus on the situation of women’s human rights defenders, the efficiency of the human rights system, political participation and decision making, conflict and post-conflict situations, reinforcement and mainstreaming of gender perspectives in global processes and by giving importance to the inclusion of young women in the women’s rights discourse and highlighting the importance of strengthening the girl’s right to participation want to invigorate the discussion about the future of the women’s human rights discourse.

4.1. What are the main obstacles and challenges to eliminate discrimination against women in political and public life? How can we react to the fact that women still have limited access to decision making? How can we reach a higher visibility of women and gender equality throughout the world?

Effective participation of women in all spheres of political, economic and social life is crucial when we talk about the balance of power between women and men. The existing mechanisms encourage steps towards equality and justice but the reality is still far from that. Women are still underrepresented in decision-making, global agenda-setting and all sorts of political processes at all levels – internationally, regionally, nationally and locally. The political will for radical change still has to be created.

In the course of the “Global Consultation on Addressing Inequalities” Gaspar Bergmann proposed an international gender equality mechanism. The argument for such a mechanism: “Representation in national parliaments will not lead to women’s empowerment, unless such representation, both descriptive and substantive, is realized in other institutions and

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structures where power is exercised and in particular, on the international plane”. 14Lisa Horner and Rachael Stokes also wrote a background paper for that process and illustrated the interrelatedness of gender, poverty and inequality. They proposed that the post 2015-framework should include a cluster of targets on women's representation in a defined set of local, national and international decision making bodies. They also strongly recommended developing “quality indicators which provide insights into whether representation is translating into meaningful influence and positive outcomes for women most affected by poverty”. 15

The Working Group could identify and analyse the weaknesses of existing policies, mechanisms and standards and give advice on indispensable actions and measures to reach a well-balanced distribution of power and equal representation and involvement of women in politics and public life – within international organisations but also at the regional, national and local levels.

4.2. What measures are necessary to strengthen and protect women’s human rights defenders and female journalists more effectively and to give more visibility to their important contribution to the enhancement of the status of women worldwide?

Women’s human rights defenders and women’s rights organizations are of utmost importance for the advancement of women's human rights. Female activists nowadays are recognized as important agents of social change and their contribution is taken seriously. This is an important achievement, which, however, leads also to increasing risks of being attacked and hindered in their work. Female journalists also face particular risks of being attacked and are often disproportionately harassed, sexually assaulted or raped while pursuing their profession. At the same time, reporting these crimes can be more difficult in some countries due to stigmas rooted for instance in religion, tradition or culture. They therefore need protection and support adjusted to their specific needs. States and the international community have the primary responsibility to strengthen and protect persons who are advocating for human rights. They have to react to the increasing risk that women’s human rights defenders and journalists face.

The Working Group might undertake an analysis of the most important claims and concerns of women’s human rights activists and female journalists and make suggestions on how to strengthen and protect them. It might also discuss the importance of giving more visibility to the important contribution of women’s human rights defenders to the enhancement of the status of women worldwide. Beyond this, the Working Group could identify effective instruments and strategies at the international, regional and national levels to address these concerns.

14 Bergman, Gaspar: Addressing inequalities through increased political representation of women in international relations. UN Department of Political Affairs/UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, October, 2012
4.3. How can we assure the substantial participation of young women in the women's human rights discourse? What steps and measures have been taken to empower girls to participate as active partners in decision-making processes?

Today’s achievements rely on the hard work of many generations of women worldwide. As it is clear that there is still a long way to go before the fulfilment of all human rights for all women will be realized, the women’s human rights movement has to put an emphasis on the intergenerational dialogue and should invite young women to join the movement. The voices of young women must be heard, the women’s rights movement needs them in order to carry on the fight against discrimination and violence but also in order to learn from their specific perceptions of the world. Those of them engaged in the new protest movements (e.g. FEMEN, slut-walks, Arab spring) operate with new methods (e.g. social media) and face new challenges. The women’s rights movement can substantially learn from their experiences and women of all generations working together at eye sight will be more powerful in claiming and realizing their rights.

There is also an increasing awareness about the necessity to strengthen and empower the girl child’s opportunities for participation and to give girls their say in decision-making processes. Equal access to education is of utmost importance in order to ensure and prepare future democratic and economic participation. Reducing the gender gap in education enforces girl’s empowerment and gives girls the ability to stand up for their rights. In its Agreed Conclusions on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination and Violence against the Girl Child (51st session) the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) states that “it is most threatening and harmful to the girl child, leaving her unable to enjoy her rights, to reach her full potential and to participate as a full member of society”. The fifteen-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action also identified remaining gaps and challenges, and recommended further actions on the right to participation of the girl child.

The Working Group could use the chance of gathering women from all generations to develop recommendations on a systematic approach to installing and fostering an intergenerational dialogue: What are effective networking strategies in order to ensure that young women have their place and say in the women’s human rights movement and can actively participate in the development of the international human rights system, and how can examples of good practice be identified, transferred and mainstreamed? It could also identify major obstacles in the implementation of the girl’s right to participation and decision-making, assess existing measures and reinforce the necessity to take all necessary actions to foster the empowerment of girls.

17 http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing15/
4.4. How can we improve the efficiency of the human rights system with regard to women’s human rights? How can we strengthen the existing standards and mechanisms and achieve progress in mainstreaming women’s human rights at all international, regional, national and local levels? How can we improve and ensure the reinforcement and mainstreaming of gender perspectives in global processes (e.g. ICPD+20 and Post-2015 development framework)?

The international and regional human rights systems can already rely on a number of specialised instruments and mechanisms in order to strengthen and promote women’s rights. The creation of UN Women was an important additional step in this regard. Nonetheless, gender-blindness of human rights instruments and gender-neutral processes are not eradicated and work towards amendments and improvements is needed.

A lot of research, monitoring and implementation work on women’s rights has been done and constant progress is made. However, a lot more could be done, e.g. in terms of spreading the message: The mainstreaming of knowledge and consolidated findings of women’s rights activists, women’s rights organizations, divisions of women’s rights within international organizations could still be improved. Stronger implementation of standards by enhanced monitoring and evaluation based on for instance gender-sensitive indicators is necessary. There is a gap between the findings and the will to take effective action to implement recommendations. States are obliged by CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action to gender-sensitive governance. All women and men across societies shall benefit equally from policies, plans, programmes, legislation or reforms and must be equally involved in planning and implementing these processes.\textsuperscript{18}

The Working Group could analyse the existing strategies, procedures and measures and work on specific recommendations how to systematically reinforce the mainstreaming of women’s rights within the UN human rights system and beyond. In addition, the Working Group might underline the importance of integrating gender issues and women’s rights in ongoing global processes, e.g. ICPD+20 and the Post-2015 development framework.

4.5. How can we assure that women and girls can fully enjoy their right to access to justice? What are effective measures to eliminate gender discrimination in law? What are examples of good practice that ensure fair and equal treatment?

Every woman and every girl has to be able to use the law to enforce her rights and to have access to remedies and redress when these rights are violated. Justice is the foundation for gender equality and women’s empowerment. Women still face numerous obstacles and barriers in accessing justice. There are mainly barriers pertaining to the substance of law, institutional obstacles, religious and cultural challenges. In order to increase women’s access to justice from the local to the national level, greater participation of women in the justice system, gender-sensitive training, including human rights education and training, as well as an engagement with the informal justice sector are necessary. Governments are called upon to support one-stop shops to reduce attrition in the justice chain, increase the number of women in law enforcement, train judges and monitor decisions, increase women’s access to

\textsuperscript{18} Brody, Alyson: Gender and Governance, Overview Report, Institute of Development Studies, 2009, p. 23
courts and truth commissions during and after conflict and ensure access to all forms of reparations by implementing gender-responsive reparation programmes. On the occasion of its 54th session, also the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held a half-day general discussion on access to justice on 18 February 2013, which shall lead to a general recommendation on this issue.

The Working Group could elaborate on this and give advice on how to take effective action in order to ensure that all women and girls have efficient and effective access to justice and that those women can effectively participate in setting priorities for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating laws, programmes and policies related to their rights and improve access to justice. Guiding ideas could be: Governments have to take all necessary measures to address gender discrimination in law, policy and practice, civil law has to reflect the principles of human rights of women. States have the obligation to put in place effective measures to promote the empowerment of women and girls through the implementation of clear programmes and policies aimed at addressing gender inequalities and removing stereotypes.

4.6. How can we address the challenge of strengthening women in conflict and post conflict situations and most effectively meet their needs? How can we enhance prospects for women's participation in all aspects of peace processes? Which strategies will increase women's representation in leadership and decision-making positions in conflict and post conflict societies?

The adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and successive resolutions concerning Women and Peace and Security, gave increased international attention to the gender dimensions of conflict and peace-building processes. UNIFEM in its ten-year review of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) stated that despite the progress made, there are still limitations to women's participation in conflict and post conflict situations. One of the recommendations which shall lead to a systematic approach to mainstreaming gender in planning frameworks puts an emphasis on the fact that “gender should be both a cross-cutting issue and a major outcome or sub-outcome in logical frameworks”.

Transitional justice mechanisms offer women opportunities to participate in and influence peace-building processes. Yet, many transitional justice initiatives do not yet reflect gender perspectives in a systematic way. The fifteen-year review of the implementation of the Beijing

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Declaration and Platform for Action stressed the necessity for a “continued focus on increasing women’s participation in decision-making processes related to peace and security”. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women is currently elaborating a General Recommendation on Women in Conflict and Post-conflict Situations: “The purpose … is to provide appropriate and authoritative guidance to States Parties on the measures to be adopted to ensure full compliance with their obligations to protect, respect and fulfil women’s human rights during times of armed conflict and in all peace-building processes, which includes the immediate aftermath of conflict and long-term post-conflict reconstruction.”

Kavitha Suthanthiraraj and Cristina Ayo elaborated a detailed set of recommendations to strengthen women’s political participation in conflict and post conflict societies, amongst others: establish clear mandates within peace negotiations to include consultations with women’s rights organizations and women leaders; mandate increased women’s representation in leadership and decision-making positions; improve educational opportunities for women and provide training in capacity building to increase the pool of women available to participate in the political sphere.

The Working Group could assess existing initiatives, identify the most important areas of action in protection, prevention and participation and give recommendations in respect of priority areas, e.g. reparations as transitional justice measure, economic and political recovery programmes with gender focus, gender-sensitive elections and equal political representation in post conflict societies.

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24 See footnote 23 supra.
25 Suthanthiraraj, Kavitha; Ayo, Cristina: Promoting Women’s Participation in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies, How Women Worldwide are Making and Building Peace, Global Action to Prevent War; NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security; and Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, 2010, p. 4f
5. Literature

Bergman, Gaspar: Addressing inequalities through increased political representation of women in international relations. UN Department of Political Affairs/UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, October, 2012: http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/283340


