

UN Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and practice	
<p>Report of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice</p> <p><u>A/HRC/23/50</u></p> <p><u>23rd HRC session – June 2013</u></p>	<p>28. The Working Group is concerned that the knowledge gap remains on the whole spectrum of women’s participation in political and public life. This undermines the capacity to move to gender - responsive inclusive democracy, development and peace. Most available data is not sufficiently disaggregated to allow the understanding of the intersectionality of gender with other grounds of discrimination, in the light of Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women general recommendation No. 28 (2010) according to which “discrimination against women based on sex and gender is inextricably linked with other factors that affect women, such as race, ethnicity, religion or belief, health, status, age, class, caste and sexual orientation and gender identity” (para. 18). Evidence - based knowledge is weak on the extent of violence against women in political and public life and its impact on women’s capacity to exercise their right to political participation.</p> <p>“70. Women who belong to vulnerable groups, based on race, class, ethnicity, religion or belief, health, status, age, class, caste and sexual orientation and gender identity, are effectively barred from political and public life based on multiple stereotyping. In its concluding observations, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has expressed concern about stereotyped media portrayals of women’s roles within the family and society“.</p>
<p>Report of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice</p> <p><u>A/HRC/20/28</u></p> <p>(20th HRC session – June 2012)</p>	<p>In this first report to the Human Rights Council, the Working Group develops a conceptual framework that will guide its analyses of issues relating to equality and non-discrimination (sect. III) and highlights its thematic priorities for 2012-2013, which are discrimination against women in law and in practice in political and public life, and in economic and social life (sect. IV).</p> <p>13. For legal guarantees of gender equality to benefit all women, implementation frameworks and strategies must be responsive to the intersections of sex-based discrimination with other grounds of discrimination, such as race, ethnicity, religion or belief, language, political affiliation, health, status, age, class, caste, national or social origin, property, birth, and sexual orientation and gender identity. Legal guarantees and implementation frameworks and strategies must also integrate special measures to reach women who face multiple forms of discrimination, such as rural and indigenous women, women with disabilities, women living in poverty and women facing other forms of marginalization. This requires a comprehensive and coherent human rights-based approach that ensures that women are at the centre of efforts to hold principally States accountable for implementing international standards guaranteeing civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. National, regional and international human rights mechanisms play critical roles in ensuring the full enjoyment by women of their human rights.</p>