



United Nations

# **Gender Integration into the Human Rights System**

## **Report of the Workshop**

United Nations Office at Geneva

26 to 28 May 1999

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)  
United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (UN DAW)  
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

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## I. SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS

1. The workshop on gender integration into the human rights system was convened by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). It took place from 26 to 28 May 1999 in Geneva. All special mechanisms and chairpersons of human rights treaty bodies had been invited to participate in the workshop. Several resource persons, as well as representatives from the organizing entities and from other United Nations entities and bodies also participated in the workshop (see annex I for the list of participants).
2. The workshop was opened by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mrs. Mary Robinson. In welcoming the participants, she highlighted the priority she attached to the human rights of women and to gender concerns, and emphasized the important role of the special mechanisms and treaty bodies in achieving the goal of women's full and equal enjoyment of all human rights. She expressed her appreciation for the good cooperation and support among the three partner offices in preparing the workshop. Opening statements were also made by Ms. Jane Connors, Chief of the Women's Rights Unit of DAW, and by Ms. Roxanna Carrillo, Human Rights Adviser, UNIFEM.
3. The workshop was organized as a follow-up to the 1995 expert group meeting on the development of guidelines for the integration of a gender perspective into United Nations human rights activities and programmes, co-sponsored by the (then) Centre for Human Rights and UNIFEM (the 1995 workshop). The workshop was also part of the joint work plan for 1999 of the OHCHR and the DAW, and proposed to build on work done in recent years with regard to strengthening attention to women's human rights and the integration of a gender perspective in the work of the human rights treaty bodies and special mechanisms. To that end, the workshop sought to assess progress made and obstacles encountered, to identify opportunities for strengthening attention to gender issues, and to develop strategies and recommendations for further action. It endeavoured to identify when, where and how experts had opportunities to integrate gender concerns in their work, and when, how, and what type of input experts should receive in the implementation of their mandates. The workshop intended to develop tools to allow human rights instruments and mechanisms to be applied in a way that took more clearly into account the systemic and systematic nature of discrimination against women. The work programme is contained in annex II, and a list of documents and background papers made available for the workshop is contained in annex III.
4. The workshop benefited from the presentation of two background papers on trends regarding women's human rights and gender integration in the work of the human rights treaty bodies (prepared by DAW) and the special mechanisms (prepared by Professor Donna Sullivan, resource person). The workshop reviewed

three cross-cutting legal issues that were seen as being of major relevance in the sustained and systematic attention to women's human rights and gender issues in the general human rights framework. These were: direct and indirect discrimination, and the intersection of discrimination on the basis of sex with other forms of discrimination, presented by Ms. Florence Butegwa, resource person; culture and religion, presented by Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Rapporteur on violence against women; and State responsibility and non-State actors, presented by Professor Sullivan.

5. Within this overall framework, the workshop greatly benefited from the presentation and discussion of four case studies that had been prepared by experts at the invitation of the organizers.

6. A country-specific case study on Iran was presented by Mr. Maurice Copithorne. Noting that he had been Special Rapporteur on Iran since 1995, he discussed his approach to his mandate as it pertains to the situation of women, developments in the situation of women in Iran, and constraints in reflecting women-specific and gender concerns in his reports.

7. A thematic case study was presented by Professor Fantu Cheru, Independent Expert on structural adjustment. Having submitted his first report under this new mandate to the Commission on Human Rights in 1999, he discussed some of the conceptual and methodological problems in introducing gender analysis in structural adjustment programmes.

8. Two case studies were presented by Chairpersons of human rights treaty bodies. Professor Virginia Bonoan-Dandan, Chairperson of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, discussed the gender implications of the right to work under the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights with particular reference to articles 6 and 7, whereby she commented especially on how a failure to protect women's right to work can lead to violations of other rights as well.

9. Professor Cecilia Medina-Quiroga, Chairperson of the Human Rights Committee, reviewed the evolving understanding of the right to life protected under article 6 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in the Committee's practice so as to take account of particular types of threats women face in the enjoyment of this right.

10. Presentations were also made by representatives of United Nations entities (OHCHR, DAW, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, and WHO) who described their current cooperation with, and support provided to, human rights treaty bodies and special mechanisms with regard to women's human rights and gender issues.

11. Following these presentations in plenary session, workshop participants met in two working groups. Working group one was composed of chairpersons of human rights treaty bodies and of representatives of United Nations entities, and

working group two was composed of special rapporteurs/independent experts and of representatives of United Nations entities. Both were assisted by resource persons. Discussions covered a wide range of issues, whereby sources of information available to independent experts, particularities of mandates, issues of normative clarity and consistency, as well as cooperation and coordination, were identified as areas where further progress needed to be made to achieve the goals set at United Nations Conferences, such as the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna,1993) and the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing,1995), and reiterated in resolutions of intergovernmental bodies such as the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights, and the Commission on the Status of Women. The discussion also pointed to the importance of the political and cultural environment within which women pursue the full enjoyment of their human rights, and the institutional framework and capacity to ensure respect for, and protection, promotion and fulfilment of women's human rights. Accountability of various actors for progress on women's human rights within each actor's particular role and mandate was also highlighted. The recommendations prepared by the two working groups and by the working group of the whole were adopted in plenary session.

12. In its discussion, the workshop was guided by the Agreed Conclusions 1997/2 of the Economic and Social Council on mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system, and in particular the Council's definition of gender mainstreaming, as follows:

“Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality” (ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions 1997/2, UN document A/52/3, Chapter IV, para 4).

13. The workshop was also guided by the following description of gender :

The term Gender refers to the socially constructed roles of women and men that are ascribed to them on the basis of their sex, in public and in private life. The term Sex refers to the biological and physical characteristics of women and men. Gender roles are contingent on a particular socio-economic, political and cultural context, and are affected by other factors, including age, race, class, or ethnicity. Gender roles are learned, and vary widely within and between cultures. As social constructs, they can

change. Gender roles shape women's access to rights, resources and opportunities (HRI/MC/1998/6, para. 16, see also A/51/322, paras. 7-15).

## **II. RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE WORKSHOP**

### **A. Working group on country-specific and thematic mechanisms**

#### **Summary of discussion**

14. The working group discussed sources of information, and methods of work to identify opportunities for further integration of women's human rights in the work of country-specific and thematic mechanisms.

15. It was noted that the terms of reference of the mandate guided the sources of information, as well as the type of available and relevant information. Global mandates, such as on sale of children, or racism, required information that was different from country-specific mandates. A number of mandates focused more specifically on individual cases of violations. Information concerning such cases could arise from a variety of sources, most commonly from domestic and from international NGOs. Cases reported in news media were also sometimes monitored for possible follow-up. Information for analytical reports on trends, or on a particular topic, was drawn from a broader range of sources of information, including academic institutions, United Nations sources, personal networks, or conferences. Some of the new mandates had complexities that required different analytical approaches, as well as different types of information. For example, in order to bring human rights considerations to bear on macro-economic issues, new forms of dialogue needed to be established to achieve change in policy approaches.

16. It was noted that much of the general, as opposed to case-specific, information was not disaggregated by sex. Lack of support to the mechanisms to analyse available information for its gender implications was also noted. Since the request for gender perspective in the work of most special mechanisms was of a relatively recent nature, i.e. the aftermath of the Vienna and Beijing Conferences, this dimension had not been properly integrated into the understanding of the mandates, and relevant information was in many instances not forthcoming.

17. Women's NGOs were seen to be central sources of gender-specific information at present, but there was no systematic flow of such information, nor was it provided to all special mechanisms. Likewise, there were geographical gaps in information, with very little or no information coming from certain countries or regions. The need for international and national NGOs to provide information on women's human rights was emphasized.

#### **Recommendations**

18. To facilitate the further integration of women's human rights and gender analysis into the work of the special mechanisms, the working group made the

following recommendations with regard to (a) sources of information, and (b) methods of work:

- a. Sources of information
  - that the special rapporteurs, special representatives, independent experts and working groups note in the report of their annual meeting that the special mechanisms welcome the inclusion in relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights of language regarding:
    - the continued need for data disaggregated by sex and analysed for their gender implications to be provided by all sources of information, including governments, intergovernmental bodies, and non-governmental organizations;
    - specific women's human rights themes and/or concerns, including, as appropriate, directions in which the mandate might be developed with regard to women's human rights;
  - that the special mechanisms direct requests for information regarding the human rights of women to specific government ministries with responsibility for, or expertise on, issues related to women and/or to national machineries for the advancement of women, as well as to ministries of justice and other branches within government;
  - that questionnaires to governments include requests for data disaggregated by sex and, as appropriate, detailed information on national law affecting women's human rights;
  - that the OHCHR, in cooperation with the DAW and UNIFEM establish and update regularly an electronic data base:
    - with information from the DAW on contact information for national machinery for the advancement of women, and national action plans for implementing the Beijing Platform for Action;
    - with information on United Nations field presences in all countries, including contact information for United Nations personnel with responsibility for programming related to women;
    - identifying national academic institutions with major programmes on issues relevant to women's human rights and gender studies;
    - with information on NGOs working in areas relevant to women's human rights, including women's human rights groups, organizations that provide support services to women, development organizations, professional groups such as associations of women lawyers and judges or health care professionals, and trade unions, and that the OHCHR identify links to existing data bases with such information;



- that the special mechanisms:
  - include in their reports to the Commission on Human Rights a request to NGOs to provide in their submissions and communications data disaggregated by sex and analysed for their gender implications; and
  - in informal contacts with NGOs, particularly international and national human rights organizations, request data disaggregated by sex and analysed for their gender implications in submissions and communications and, as appropriate, information on specific situations or concerns related to women's human rights;
  
- that the special mechanisms request academic institutions to prepare, and/or to make available existing studies that will assist their efforts to further develop legal and conceptual frameworks for addressing women's human rights and applying a gender analysis, including comparative law studies;
  
- that United Nations field offices transmit to the special mechanisms information that is made available to them regarding individual cases and situations of violations of women's human rights, as well as information on thematic aspects of women's human rights;
  
- that the OHCHR track standard-setting initiatives underway in the United Nations system, in order to ensure that special mechanisms are informed about such initiatives and can offer input on general and gender-specific human rights concerns that should be taken into account in the standard-setting process;
  
- that the OHCHR, in cooperation with the DAW, provide the following information to the special mechanisms on a regular basis:
  - reports by States Parties submitted under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in connection with on-site visits by special mechanisms and concerns identified by the special mechanisms regarding the situation of women's human rights in specific countries;
  - concluding comments by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, in connection with on-site visits by special mechanisms and concerns identified by the special mechanisms regarding the situation of women's human rights in specific countries;
  - information developed by the DAW, UNIFEM, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF and other sources in the United Nations system on thematic aspects of women's human rights;

- that special mechanisms provide feedback to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on their activities, as appropriate;
  - that the OHCHR invite officials of the World Bank to establish a process of dialogue involving special mechanisms, representatives of treaty bodies, and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, on a series of thematic issues, including issues related to women's human rights as a matter of priority, and with the aim of extending the dialogue to include country-situations in the future;
- b. Methods of work
- that reports by special mechanisms include, as appropriate, a separate section that addresses the human rights of women, including major trends with regard to violations and the realization of rights, and also integrate information on individual cases and patterns of violations into other sections of reports as appropriate, bearing in mind that the most effective method of presenting information in reports should be continuously re-evaluated and adapted as necessary;
  - that information on gender-specific patterns in the realization of all human rights and the situation of women's human rights be integrated into the conclusions presented in reports to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly;
  - that recommendations on gender-specific dimensions of human rights and on women's human rights issues be identified and integrated into recommendations presented in reports to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly;
  - that where data disaggregated by sex is not available and therefore not presented, reports include an explicit statement to that effect;
  - that references to economic, social and cultural rights in general and specifically in relation to women be framed in rights-based language, in order to draw attention to international legal obligations related to such questions as food, housing, education, and health, including reproductive health;
  - that on-site visits be identified by the OHCHR and the special mechanisms as a priority focus for efforts by the special mechanisms to integrate women's human rights and gender analysis;
  - that an expert seminar be convened to
    - examine existing protocols for documenting violations of women's human rights, including protocols developed by NGO and United Nations sources, and

- assess the need for more standardized approaches, with particular attention to the issues of victim and witness security and confidentiality, and sexual violence;
- that special mechanisms seek opportunities for joint missions by special mechanisms whose mandates have a developed focus on gender analysis and/or women=s human rights, such as the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and the Special Rapporteur on the right to education;
- that the OHCHR, in collaboration with United Nations field agencies, coordinate access by the special mechanisms to women=s groups, relevant national officials, and human rights groups working on women=s human rights in the context of on-site missions;
- that progress toward the realization of women’s human rights be promoted and monitored over time, through:
  - follow-up to relevant recommendations by the special mechanisms;
  - the identification of common benchmarks on women’s human rights in specific country situations to guide all United Nations activities, including those of development programmes and funds (including in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework) and humanitarian assistance programmes; and
  - a report compiling the information and allegations in reports by all special mechanisms regarding violations of women=s human rights be prepared annually for the CHR and transmitted to the CSW; and
- that the OHCHR and the special mechanisms give priority to efforts to integrate women’s human rights and gender analysis in country situations where there is a significant United Nations field presence, including the OHCHR and, for example, UNHCR, OCHA, WFP.

## **B. Treaty bodies= working group**

### **Summary of discussion**

19. The working group consisting of chairpersons of human rights treaty bodies considered the two topics of sources of information and working methods, in order to identify opportunities of integrating a gender perspective into their work. It was emphasized that the work of the treaty bodies generally, and, with regard to integration of a gender perspective in particular, was compromised by financial and human resource constraints.

20. It was noted that treaty bodies take into account similar categories of information in pursuing their mandates. These include the reports of States parties, reports or oral information provided by United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, country analyses by the Secretariat, information provided by the relevant Committee's country rapporteur, the concluding observations of other treaty bodies and information provided in written or oral form from non-governmental organizations. This information may be country-specific or relate to themes relevant to the treaty. Members of several of the treaty bodies participate in on-site visits.

21. It was noted, however, that information was not received on a systematized basis and that institutional mechanisms had not been developed, particularly within the United Nations system, to ensure that the treaty bodies received all relevant available information. Information relating to the enjoyment of rights by women and girls was not usually received, although several Committees received this information from NGOs whose work was gender-focussed. Information which Committees received was rarely analysed from a gender perspective. In addition, information was rarely available on implementation of recommendations in concluding observations or with respect to the follow-up to consideration of reports of States parties by Committees. Crucial information for treaty bodies, such as the legal framework of individual States parties was usually not made available to treaty bodies. Unlike in the case of a number of the non-conventional mechanisms, treaty bodies had not developed guidelines for the format of submissions of information from NGOs and entities of the United Nations system.

22. Treaty bodies have also adopted similar working methods. Guidelines for the preparation of States parties' reports have been formulated and the reports are reviewed through a system of constructive dialogue, with a majority of the Committees designating a rapporteur to take the lead in the review of the report. The majority of treaty bodies convene a pre-session working group to prepare lists of issues and questions which are submitted to those States parties whose reports are under review. Several of the treaty bodies convene these meetings in advance so that States parties can submit answers in writing prior to the session at which their reports will be reviewed. All treaty bodies formulate concluding observations/comments, containing concrete recommendations to States parties, based on their review of their reports.

23. Most treaty bodies formulate general comments/recommendations which elaborate the meaning of individual rights or cross-cutting themes in the particular treaty. Several of these canvass information from entities of the United Nations system and NGOs to assist in the preparation of general comments/recommendations. A number have individual communications procedures. Several have adopted procedures to consider the implementation of the treaty in States parties whose reports are significantly overdue. Several also invite States parties to present exceptional reports if the situation in the particular State party is considered to be grave or in urgent circumstances. One treaty body (i.e. the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination) has

adopted an Aearly warning≡ procedure. One treaty body also designates individual members to prepare studies on aspects of the subject of the treaty. One treaty body has an investigation mechanism (i.e. the Committee against Torture), which empowers it to inquire of its own motion into serious and systematic violations of the treaty.

### **Recommendations**

24. To facilitate the further integration of a gender perspective into the work of the treaty bodies, the working group recommended:

- that, bearing in mind their mandates, treaty bodies should consider the impact of gender on the enjoyment of rights guaranteed in individual treaties; the relevance of gender should be considered in the formulation of list of issues and questions on States parties= reports, during constructive dialogue and in the formulation of concluding observations/comments;
- bearing in mind their mandates, treaty bodies make explicit commitments to integrating a gender perspective in their work;
- the integration of a gender perspective in general recommendations/comments, as well as the formulation of joint general comments/recommendations incorporating a gender perspective;
- regular joint meetings between members of treaty bodies on integrating a gender perspective in cross-cutting or thematic human rights issues and specific treaty rights;
- the integration of a gender perspective in all studies and special procedures of treaty bodies, including Aearly warning≡ mechanisms, investigations and the review of reports on an exceptional basis;
- the integration of a gender perspective in all on-site visits by treaty body members;
- the collection of A good practices≡ and A lessons learned≡ in the implementation of women=s human rights based on the review of States parties reports;
- the designation by each treaty body of a focal point on gender;
- coordination and cooperation between treaty bodies in the formulation of general comments/recommendations, including through the convening of cross-Committee working groups;
- the establishment of joint working groups among members from

different Committees to consider and develop the gender implications of particular rights and issues under the various treaties; Special Rapporteurs/Representatives on thematic issues should also be invited to participate in such working groups;

- the development of measures to ensure consistency in recommendations in concluding observations/comments;
- a biennial review by the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies of progress in integrating a gender perspective into treaty body work;
- regular meetings between treaty bodies and United Nations entities to identify gaps in information collection and explore different ways of collecting and sharing gender-sensitive information;
- the development of a centralized data base of country-specific legal frameworks, including the national Constitution, Criminal Code, Family Code, organized by region;
- treaty bodies call on their secretariats to commission studies that would contribute to the clarification of the gender dimensions of rights;
- the adoption of guidelines by treaty bodies for the format and content of reports from specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations; such guidelines should emphasize the importance of gender analysis and the inclusion of sex disaggregated data;
- the adoption by United Nations entities of a common gender-sensitive framework for country specific input into the work of the treaty bodies;
- that United Nations entities, including those with field operations, should be encouraged to monitor and report on the implementation of recommendations in concluding observations/recommendations, particularly in regard to gender issues;
- that United Nations entities should develop a centralized data base, including *inter alia* States parties= reports, consideration by treaty bodies, concluding comments/observations and the results of field investigations, on a country-by-country basis; country specific gender analysis of these data should be conducted;
- that NGOs which are concerned with gender issues be encouraged to provide information to all treaty bodies targeted to the mandate of the particular treaty; and to monitor implementation of relevant

recommendations in concluding observations/comments;

- the recruitment of interns and volunteers to prepare gender analysis on specific treaty rights.

### **C. Working group on normative clarification, and on cooperation and coordination**

#### **Summary of discussion**

25. Participants met in a working group of the whole to consider the two topics of normative clarification, and issues of cooperation and coordination. It was emphasized that the United Nations system is perceived by the general public as constituting one system rather than separate entities. The importance of moving from monitoring to implementation of human rights at the national level was also underlined.

26. The working group addressed the content of rights and their clarification from a gender perspective. Attention was drawn to the traditional meaning attributed to rights, and the need for a critical analysis in order to capture women's life experiences, as well as experiences of violations of rights. The interrelationship of all human rights and the interconnection of violations of particular rights with enjoyment of other human rights was emphasized. It was noted that normative clarification had two interrelated aspects: legal analysis; and the gathering of factual information on the situation of women. In many instances, a broadened reading of the substantive content of human rights guarantees was required to bring experiences of women within the definition of human rights and the reach of the human rights framework. Gender analysis is a tool for more precise interpretation of the normative content of rights. Such precision leads to the design of better procedures for implementation at the national level, as well as proper support from the international system so that human rights are enjoyed by all.

27. Principal themes in the discussion in the working group were the capacity of academic institutions, NGOs and other bodies of civil society, including religious bodies, to provide information and research support to human rights mechanisms, including legal expertise. Not only did such institutions have much to offer to the promotion of human rights, but contacts between them allows for a human rights perspective to be mainstreamed outside the international human rights framework. Contacts with such institutions also promotes a culture of gender-sensitive human rights and human rights education. Academic and other institutions can push the theoretical boundaries of human rights law and provide information to human rights mechanisms including through research and analysis, and the conduct of surveys. They can also be catalysts for legal change at the national level, and provide insights to human rights mechanisms on prevailing national perceptions of the meaning of human rights.

28. It was noted that the human rights mechanisms already relied to some extent on research and analysis from national academic institutions, NGOs and other entities of civil society. However, this was on an ad hoc basis, not systematized, and largely depended on the knowledge and networks of the individual mechanism concerned. In addition, it was noted that the level of support for mechanisms from such institutions was variable. It was emphasized that the support and assistance of research institutions, as well as of interns, could be more useful with regard to certain aspects of mandates, and might be inapplicable to others.

29. The value of incorporating interns and volunteers in the human rights support system was underlined. However, it was noted that interns must be drawn from all regions of the world and their work assignments needed to be carefully adapted to their skills and needs.

### **Recommendations**

30. To facilitate the further integration of a gender perspective into the work of human rights mechanisms the working group of the whole made the following recommendations:

- foster contacts with academic institutions, think tanks, other research institutions, national human rights institutions and national machinery for the advancement women to promote the development of information exchange and projects aimed at normative clarification, as well as a systematic approach for support to human rights mechanisms;
- develop a directory of such institutions and their ongoing projects, and identify individual scholars and their research interests and projects of particular relevance to mandates of human rights mechanisms;
- encourage academic institutions to incorporate human rights and gender studies into their curricula and research;
- design broad based internship placement and training schemes within the United Nations human rights programmes, including at the field level; particular emphasis should be placed on creating opportunities, including through scholarships, for students and young scholars from developing countries to participate in such programmes;
- institutionalize links between treaty bodies and rapporteurs, in particular through the facilitation of attendance by the special mechanisms at sessions of treaty bodies, in order to provide opportunities for joint discussions of themes of common interest, and joint meetings;
- encourage the circulation for comments of draft general



comments/recommendations of treaty bodies amongst treaty body experts and rapporteurs; also seek the expert input from specialized agencies of the United Nations system in areas within their mandate; as well as from academic institutions;

- commission studies on cross-cutting legal issues of relevance to women's enjoyment of human rights and gender factors, such as State responsibility for non-State action; religious extremism; the intersection of discrimination on the basis of sex with other forms of discrimination; and specific issues such as reproductive rights;
- ensure routine and regular dissemination of the recommendations of treaty bodies and Charter-based mechanisms to United Nations country offices;
- ensure, where on-site visits are conducted by special rapporteurs and/or treaty bodies, that information is provided on available resources concerning women's human rights, including contacts with local United Nations representatives especially their gender experts and gender focal points;
- elaborate guidelines specific to each treaty body and Charter-based mechanism on the integration of a gender perspective into their work;
- convene regular meetings for focussed discussion on, and elaboration of the normative content of human rights in the context of gender analysis;
- ensure coordination between the United Nations human rights activities, activities regarding the advancement of women and women's human rights, and other parts of the UN Secretariat, in particular the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention;
- that OHCHR, DAW, and UNIFEM compile the recommendations that emanated from the 1995 workshop, the series of United Nations World Conferences and other relevant events, assess their implementation and prepare a report thereon;
- convene a follow-up meeting to assess the implementation of the recommendations of the present workshop.

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