

Progress Made in Advancing the Beijing Platform, September 1997

Two years after the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, WEDO's global survey *Promise Kept, Promise Broken?* found that 110 governments had drawn up national action plans to implement the Beijing Platform for Action. Twenty-one more had drafts ready. Together, 70 per cent of the 187 delegations that attended the women's conference had plans and drafts to advance the political, economic and social status of women and girls, testifying to the commitment of many governments, as well as the determination of women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to make good on the promises made in Beijing.

Moving Ahead with National Action Plans

Two years after the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, a WEDO global survey has found that 110 countries have drawn up national action plans to implement the Beijing Platform for Action. Twenty-one more have drafts ready. Together, 70 per cent of the 187 delegations that attended the women's conference now have plans and drafts, testifying to the commitment of many governments, as well as to the determination of women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to make good on the promises made in Beijing (see Fig. 1).

This September update of WEDO's March 1997 report marks the second anniversary of the Beijing women's conference and the third anniversary of the Cairo conference on population and development. Since March, WEDO has found that 47 more countries have drawn up actual plans, representing a 75 per cent increase in the number of national plans. Twenty-five countries are working on drafts. Only 29 countries are still silent, and non-response cannot in all instances be interpreted as inaction. WEDO also received two regional responses from the Caribbean Community and the Commonwealth nations (see map and diagram on pages 8-9).

"There has been greater implementation of paragraph 297 of the Platform than of most other provisions of U.N. conference agreements," Bella S. Abzug, WEDO President, said. "The recognition of the importance of the national action plan by significant numbers of ministers, parliamentarians, mayors and civil society can become a strong rallying point for women's empowerment and make women in every country a serious political constituency."

A heartening feature of our survey is that out of the 115 assessments made by NGOs, 76 per cent say their governments are moving forward (see Fig. 2). A small number among them have indicated forward movement citing policies and programs aimed at achieving gender equality, even though their governments may not have documents formally titled as national action plans. In the U.K., for example, NGOs agree that the one-year progress report from the government lays out its progress on implementation and includes plans for the future. In Israel, while NGOs do not view the government document as a formal plan, they feel that government policies are taking the country forward. In the Caribbean,

many countries are working on gender plans on a sectoral basis, even if they have not formulated national plans.

Twenty per cent say their countries are standing still either for lack of a plan, or the absence of implementation mechanisms and resources, or economic and political conditions that work against women's interests. Four per cent report backward movement for the same reasons.

While the overall results of this survey suggest encouraging advances in implementing the Beijing Platform, they cannot obscure the fact that in many parts of the world concurrent global and national political and economic forces are undermining the gains made so far. The increasing momentum of economic globalization and cutbacks in state-supported social programs have combined to erode the human rights of large sections of populations, especially the health and living conditions of women and children. The contradictory pulls and pressures working against women's interests are evident from several responses we received to this survey as, for example, from Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Greece, Liberia, Lesotho, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sudan, and Uruguay.

In countries such as Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (the former Zaire), parts of the former Yugoslavia and the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union, wars, repressive regimes and political unrest have rendered everything but basic survival out of reach for millions of women and their families. For all these reasons, the monitoring of action plans is an essential, but only a small part of the larger task of holding governments accountable to the progressive realization of the Beijing agenda.

WEDO has taken the initiative to track this time-bound commitment in the Beijing Platform for Action because the national action plan is a critical step in the huge task of ensuring the progressive realization of the hefty Beijing agenda. Even in countries with longstanding programs and policies for women, a national plan can be a powerful tool with which governments can gauge strengths and weaknesses, set priorities, identify NGO partners and plot future directions in advancing women's empowerment.

NGOs tracking national plans recognize that their mere formulation does not necessarily result in women-centered development. As some of our NGO respondents have noted, their governments have unveiled plans that are little more than declarations of intent, without mechanisms or resources to match. This awareness of the gap between rhetoric and reality is the starting point for concerted advocacy. The plan provides women's activists with a means of constructive engagement with policy-makers by allowing them a place at the table. It also challenges them to hone their advocacy and monitoring skills to ensure that the Beijing agenda is implemented according to national needs and priorities.

Finally, tracking national action plans is a reminder that "governments have the primary responsibility for implementing the Platform for Action" (paragraph 293). NGOs,

particularly women's organizations, have an important catalytic and monitoring role in the process, but they must not allow governments to avoid the responsibility for implementation. A focus on the action plan thus reinforces the need for commitment of political will at the highest level.

Methodology

Women won a major victory in Beijing by having Paragraph 297, calling on all governments to develop a national action plan, added to the Platform for Action. This was the result of intensive advocacy by members of the Women's Linkage Caucus facilitated by WEDO, and other organizations that signed the Pledge for Gender Justice during the Beijing conference process.

For this survey, WEDO reached out to national and regional NGOs worldwide, as well as to U.N. agencies and governments, through the permanent missions of member states to the U.N. and many government ministries in country capitals (see Fig. 3). We sought an independent assessment of government performance in implementing the Platform from NGOs by asking them whether their governments had formulated a plan of action and whether the plan takes the country forward, backward or leaves it standing still. The NGO responses bring a critical voice to monitoring efforts absent from official government reports presented at such meetings as the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women (also see quotes from NGOs on page 10). Further, by actively soliciting reports from NGOs, we hope to involve them in concrete follow-up actions to implement the Platform in their countries. We did not ask U.N. agencies or governments to rate country progress.

We complemented NGO responses by seeking information from regional offices of the U.N.'s specialized agencies, in particular the U.N. Fund for Women and the African Centre for Women of the U.N.'s Economic Commission for Africa. We express our appreciation to them for working closely with us and also thank the U.N. Division for the Advancement of Women for its cooperation. This multi-layered survey to cover different sources involved persistent follow-up by fax, telephone and e-mail over three months. The information presented in this report reflects the partnership between different actors implementing the Platform. WEDO alone is responsible for any errors or omissions that remain.

Linkage Strategy 2000

Five years after the Rio Earth Summit, it is clear that current economic and development policies have greatly undermined the vision of Agenda 21, with particularly adverse implications for women and girls - their human rights, needs, status and ability for self-determination. The United Nations' five-year review of progress in implementing Agenda 21, the Summit's blueprint for sustainable development, showed that in countries around the world, the forces of economic globalization, while increasing the wealth of small sections of populations, have marginalized vast majorities. Women and children disproportionately bear the human costs of economic restructuring everywhere - whether

in so-called developed or developing countries. Many aspects of economic globalization and free trade practices including the exploitative conduct of transnational corporations have in effect led to a breaching of human rights and sustainable development principles articulated in successive U.N. conferences, from Rio to Rome.

Clearly, today's dominant economic forces lead governments in directions away from the goals of sustainability and equality articulated since the 1992 Earth Summit. For women's advocates and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who played a pivotal role in shaping and advancing women's agendas at each of these conferences, the challenge in the post-conference period lies in holding governments accountable to their commitments to people-centered sustainable development despite contradictory pulls and pressures.

First, we need to strengthen advocacy by women's NGOs at local, national, regional and international levels to persuade governments to fulfill their commitments. Equally, we need to build NGO capacity not only to monitor and advocate for governments' fulfilment of their commitments, but to enable women to bring their skills, priorities and leadership to policy-making and implementation arenas. The task of economic, social and political empowerment of women and their equal participation in decision-making calls for transformative strategies at every level. By forging alliances across sectors and social movements, activists can formulate linkage strategies drawing upon the strength of coalitions to transform the nature of political power and bring about policy changes.

For women activists, the U.N.'s five-year review processes, which can be powerful mechanisms for accountability, present important political opportunities to engage in dialogue with governments on aspects of the globalization process that work against the goals of sustainability and equality articulated since Rio. A focus on political and economic environments is imperative given the way they shape and too often constrain governments' ability to follow through on commitments to human development.

WEDO's monitoring reports so far have tracked government progress through survey questionnaires directed at governments and NGOs to enable both entities to report on initial progress made in advancing the Beijing Platform.* In the next phase of monitoring, WEDO plans a more targeted approach aimed at analyzing specific aspects of globalization that undermine women's economic, political and social rights. Our next progress report on implementation of the Beijing Platform, scheduled for release in March 1998, will also coincide with the five-year review of the Vienna conference on human rights and mark the midway point to the U.N.'s five-year reviews in the year 2000 of the women's conference and the social development summit. This edition of *Promise Kept, Promise Broken?* carries a questionnaire for the March report asking governments and NGOs for an analysis of measurable progress in moving the national action plans forward.

WEDO's subsequent monitoring reports will be strategically timed with the five-year reviews of progress in advancing the Cairo, Beijing and Copenhagen conference agreements. For example, in March 1999, *Women's Assessment of Cairo's Promise* will address cross-cutting issues that affect women's rights in health and reproductive

autonomy. In March 2000, *Women's Assessment of Copenhagen's and Beijing's Promises* will assess the extent of concrete progress made by governments to fulfill promises made in Copenhagen and Beijing.

These reports, which actively seek NGO voices, represent a valuable independent assessment and critique of government performance. They are thus a means of providing NGOs at country level with advocacy tools to engage with governments and ensure concrete follow-up actions. Key to this process is the building NGO capacity at local and national levels. The Women's Linkage Caucus, pioneered by WEDO during the Beijing conference to advance the gains made by women at prior U.N. conferences, has provided women's advocates from all over the world with a political process to prevent backsliding by governments and sustain forward movement on promises made. Post-conference, the Women's Linkage Caucuses have laid the basis for advocacy initiatives geared to national needs and priorities. The task is to adapt these forums at the national level to make them catalytic mechanisms for government accountability and women's participation in decision-making.

As a democratic political vehicle for women's NGOs of diverse strengths and backgrounds, the women's caucus can be a powerful means by which women's needs and concerns are accurately and fully reflected in official policies and programs. It can become a broad participatory forum for NGOs to critically examine government policies, build consensus on strategies for gender-aware policies and promote equal participation in decision-making. Grassroots efforts are already underway in a growing number of countries around issues of critical concern to women. In Senegal, Cameroon and Zambia, for example, women are using the caucus methodology to increase their political power and presence in elective office. In Brazil, women are bringing issues of environmental sustainability to policy-making arenas through local Agenda 21 councils. Diverse coalitions in India, Germany and Canada are challenging intellectual property regimes that patent life forms for private profit and threaten women's and indigenous people's rights to knowledge and biodiversity.

WEDO looks forward to continued and close collaboration with NGO partners across the world to develop national women's caucuses, strengthen monitoring initiatives and build NGO capacity to promote gender perspectives in governance and women's leadership at every level.

* See **First Steps: What Has Happened Since Beijing?** (March 1996) and **Beyond Promises: Governments in Motion One Year After the Beijing Conference** (September 1996) on government progress on Beijing commitments six months and one year after the women's conference; **Keeping the Promises: Monitoring and Advocacy Strategies for Advancing Women's Agendas** (September 1996), a WEDO workshop report; and **Promise Kept, Promise Broken?** (March and September 1997) on the status of national action plans to implement the Beijing Platform at the [WEDO Bookshelf](#).

**Global Survey on National Action Plans to Implement the Beijing Platform
September, 1997**

No. COUNTRY REGION PROGRESS SOURCES OF INFORMAIION				
Countries with a National Plan				
1	Albania	Europe		Ministry of Culture, Youth & Women
2	Algeria	Africa		Ministry of Health & Population
3	Antigua & Barbuda	Caribbean		Caribbean Directorate of Women's Affairs, Prime Minister's Office
4	Australia	Pacific	Standing Still	Coalition of Australian Participating Organizations of Women
5	Bahamas	Caribbean		Caribbean Bureau of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
6	Bahrain	Asia		Asia Women Watch Internet Site, U.N.
7	Belarus	Europe		Permanent Mission of Belarus to the U.N.
8	Belgium	Europe	Forward	Women in Development Europe, Belgium
9	Benin	Africa	Forward	Association Femme et Vie
10	Bolivia	Latin America	Forward	Centro de Promoción de la Mujer;Gregoria Apaza; UNIFEM, Quito
11	Botswana	Africa	Forward	Emang Basadi Women's Association
12	Brazil	Latin America	Forward	Network in Defense of Humankind
13	Brunei Darussalam	Asia		Women Watch Internet Site, U.N.
14	Bulgaria	Europe		Women's Alliance for Development; Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the U.N.
15	Burkina Faso	Africa	Forward	RECIF
16	Burundi	Africa	Forward	Search for a Common Ground in Burundi
17	Cameroon	Africa	Forward	League for Woman & Child Education; African Centre for Women, UNECA
18	Canada	North America	Forward	Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women
19	Cape Verde	Africa	Forward	MORABI; Institute on the Status of Women, Office of the President
20	Chad	Africa		African Centre for Women, UNECA
21	Chile	Latin America	Forward	Instituto de la Mujer; Fempress, Chile; UNIFEM, Brasilia
22	China	Asia	Forward	All-China Women's Federation
23	Colombia	Latin America		UNIFEM, Quito; Permanent Mission of Colombia to the U.N.

24	Congo-Brazzaville	Africa		African Centre for Women, UNECA
25	Cook Islands	Pacific	Forward	Cook Islands Association of NGOs
26	Costa Rica	Latin America	Forward	Arias Foundation for Peace & Human Progress
27	Cuba	Latin America	Forward	Federación de Mujeres Cubanos
28	Cyprus	Europe	Forward	Association of Women of the Mediterranean Region
29	Denmark	Europe	Forward	National Council of Women in Denmark
30	Dominican Republic	Caribbean		Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer
31	DPR of Korea	Asia		Permanent Mission of D.P.R. of Korea to the U.N.
32	Ecuador	Latin America	Standing Still	Centro de Estudios y Investigaciones de la Mujer Ecuatoriana
33	Egypt	Africa		National Commission for Women
34	El Salvador	Latin America	Forward	International Institute for Cooperation Amongst Peoples
35	Estonia	Europe	Forward	Estonian Association of Business & Professional Women
36	Fiji	Pacific	Forward	Fiji National Council of Women; Pacific Concerns Resource Centre
37	Finland	Europe	Forward	Voluntary Monitoring Team of Finland
38	France	Europe		Women's Rights Division, Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs
39	Gambia	Africa	Forward	Association of NGOs
40	Germany	Europe	Forward	National Council of German Women's Organizations; FrauenUmweltNetz
41	Ghana	Africa	Forward	Charlotte Abaka, Member, CEDAW; YWCA; UNIFEM, Lagos
42	Guinea Bissau	Africa		African Centre for Women, UNECA
43	Hungary	Europe	Forward	Hungarian Women's Association
44	Iceland	Europe		Ministry for Foreign Affairs
45	India	Asia	Forward	Centre for Health Education, Training & Nutrition Awareness; Indian Institute of Youth & Development
46	Indonesia	Asia	Forward	Women's Studies Unit, University of Indonesia
47	Iraq	Asia	Forward	General Federation of Iraqi Women

48	Ireland	Europe	Forward	Banulacht / Women in Development Europe, Ireland
49	Islamic Rep. of Iran	Asia	Forward	Communication Network of Women's NGOs in the Islamic Republic of Iran; Women's NGO Coordinating Office
50	Italy	Europe	Forward	Ivanka Corti, Member, CEDAW
51	Japan	Asia	Forward	Beijing Japan Accountability Caucus; Office for Gender Equality, Prime Minister's Office
52	Jordan	Asia	Forward	Arab Women Organization of Jordan; National Committee for Women's Affairs; UNIFEM, Amman
53	Kazakhstan	Asia		Department of International Organizations & Economic Relations, Foreign Ministry
54	Kenya	Africa	Forward	Women & Law in East Africa; Apinde Women's Group
55	Kyrgyzstan	Asia	Forward	Diamond Association
56	Lebanon	Asia	Standing Still	Secours Populaire Libanaise; UNIFEM, Amman
57	Liechtenstein	Europe		Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the U.N.
58	Lithuania	Europe	Forward	Lithuanian Women's Association
59	Luxembourg	Europe		Ministry for Women's Development
60	Malawi	Africa	Forward	Centre for Advice, Research & Education on Rights; African Centre for Women, UNECA
61	Malaysia	Asia	Forward	National Council of Women's Organisations
62	Mali	Africa	Standing Still	Assoc. Pour le Progrès et la Défense des Droits des Femmes Maliennes; African Centre for Women, UNECA
63	Malta	Europe		Permanent Mission of Malta to the U.N.
64	Marshall Islands	Pacific	Forward	ROOTS
65	México	Latin America	Standing Still	El Closet de Sor Juana; Semillas: Sociedad Mexicana Pro Derechos de la Mujer
66	Mongolia	Asia	Forward	Democracy & Women
67	Morocco	Africa		African Centre for Women, UNECA
68	Mozambique	Africa	Forward	Kurarama
69	Namibia	Africa	Forward	NGO Preparatory Committee; Department of Women's Affairs, Office of the President; UNDP, Namibia
70	Nauru	Pacific	Forward	Women Information & News Agency

71	Nepal	Asia	Forward	Self-Employed Women's Association, Nepal; Legal Aid & Consultancy Centre
72	Niger	Africa	Forward	Union Pour la Promotion de la Femme Nigérienne; African Centre for Women, UNECA
73	Northern Mariana Isl.	Pacific		Women's Affairs Office, Office of the Governor
74	Norway	Europe	Forward	FOKUS; Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
75	Oman	Asia		Women Watch Internet Site, U.N.
76	Palau	Pacific		Bureau of Women's Interests, Ministry of Community & Cultural Affairs
77	Palestine	Asia	Forward	Women's International League for Peace & Freedom, Palestine
78	Panamá	Latin America		Permanent Mission of Panamá to the U.N.
79	Paraguay	Latin America		UNIFEM, Brasilia
80	Philippines	Asia	Forward	Women's Action Network for Development; National Steering Committee of NGO Women in Development
81	Poland	Europe	Forward	Federation for Women & Family Planning
82	Portugal	Europe		High Commissioner for the Promotion of Equality & Family Matters
83	Republic of Korea	Asia	Forward	Korean National Council of Women
84	Romania	Europe		Permanent Mission of Romania to the U.N.
85	Russian Federation	Europe	Standing Still	Moscow Center for Gender Studies
86	Rwanda	Africa	Forward	Pro-Femmes/Twese Hamwe, Rwanda
87	São Tomé & Príncipe	Africa		UNDP, São Tomé & Príncipe
88	Senegal	Africa	Forward	Institut Africain pour la Démocratie; African Centre for Women, UNECA; UNIFEM, Dakar
89	Singapore	Asia	Forward	Singapore Council of Women's Organisations
90	Slovakia	Europe	Standing Still	Bratislava International Center for Family Studies
91	Spain	Europe		Carlota Bustelo, Member, CEDAW
92	Sri Lanka	Asia	Forward	Women & Media Collective
93	St. Vincent	Caribbean	Forward	Caribbean Association for Feminist Research

	&Grenadines			& Action
94	Sudan	Africa	Backward	Sudanese Women's Voice for Peace; Sudanese Women General Union
95	Swaziland	Africa		African Centre for Women, UNECA; Permanent Mission of Swaziland to the UN
96	Sweden	Europe	Forward	Centre for Feminist Research, Uppsala University
97	Syrian Arab Republic	Asia		UNIFEM, Amman
98	Tanzania	Africa	Forward	Tanzania Home Economics Association, African Centre for Women, UNECA
99	Thailand	Asia	Forward	Thai Women Watch
100	Tonga	Pacific		Women's Affairs Unit, Prime Minister's Office
101	Tunisia	Africa	Forward	Centre de Recherche, Documentation et Information des Femmes; African Centre for Women, UNECA
102	Turkey	Asia		Directorate General for the Status & Problems of Women
103	Uganda	Africa	Forward	Kaabong Women's Group
104	Ukraine	Europe	Forward	MAMA '86; Women's Information Consultative Center; UkraInian Center for Women's Studies
105	United Arab Emirates	Asia	Forward	U.A.E. Women's Union
106	United Kingdom	Europe	Forward	National Women's Network for International Solidarity; Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the U.N.
107	United States	North America	Forward	Women's Environment & Development Organization
108	Vanuatu	Pacific	Forward	Vanuatu National Council of Women
109	Venezuela	Latin America	Standing Still	Association for an Alternative Sexual Education; Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer
110	Vietnam	Asia		Vietnam Women's Union
111	Yemen	Asia		Cairo Institute for Human Rights; UNIFEM, Amman
112	Zambia	Africa	Forward	Zambia Women & Shelter Action Group; African Centre for Women, UNECA
Countries with a Draft Plan				

1	Armenia	Europe		Women's Republican Council of Armenia
2	Azerbaijan Republic	Asia	Forward	Women and Development Centre
3	Bangladesh	Asia	Forward	Naripokkho
4	Belize	Caribbean	Forward	Belize Organization for Women and Development
5	Central African Republic	Africa		African Centre for Women, UNECA
6	Equatorial Guinea	Africa		African Centre for Women, UNECA
7	Gabon	Africa		African Centre for Women, UNECA
8	Greece	Europe	Standing Still	National Council for Greek Women
9	Guatemala	Latin America	Forward	Fundación Guatemala
10	Haiti	Caribbean		Ministry of Women's Rights & Conditions
11	Jamaica	Caribbean	Forward	Women's Bureau of Jamaica
12	Mauritania	Africa	Forward	ONG Espoir
13	Micronesia	Pacific		Women's Association Network
14	New Zealand	Pacific	Standing Still	National Council of Women of New Zealand
15	Nigeria	Africa	Standing Still	International Federation of Women Lawyers; UNIFEM, Lagos
16	Pakistan	Asia	Forward	Shirkat Gah
17	Samoa	Pacific		Ministry of Women's Affairs
18	Slovenia	Europe		Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the U.N.
19	St. Kitts & Nevis	Caribbean		Ministry of Women's Affairs
20	Switzerland	Europe	Standing Still	NGO-Koordination Post Beijing; Federal Office for Equal Opportunities
21	Zimbabwe	Africa	Forward	Women's Action Group
Countries without a Plan				
1	Afghanistan	Asia		UNDP, Afghanistan
2	Angola	Africa		African Centre for Women, UNECA
3	Argentina	Latin America	Backward	Instituto Social y Político de la Mujer; UNIFEM, Brasilia
4	Austria	Europe	Backward	Frauen Solidaritat
5	Bougainville	Pacific	Standing Still	Pacific Concerns Resource Centre
6	Cambodia	Asia		Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the U.N.

7	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa		Comité Internationale des Femmes Africaines pour le Développement
8	Dominica	Caribbean	Standing Still	Caribbean Association for Feminist Research & Action
9	Fed. Rep. of Yugoslavia	Europe	Standing Still	Women in Black
10	Honduras	Latin America	Forward	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer
11	Israel	Asia	Forward	Israel Women's Network
12	Latvia	Europe		Labour Department, Ministry of Welfare
13	Lesotho	Africa	Standing Still	Lesotho Federation of Women Lawyers; African Centre for Women, UNECA
14	Liberia	Africa	Standing Still	International Mothers of Liberia Inc.; UNIFEM, Lagos
15	Mauritius	Africa		African Centre for Women, UNECA
16	Monaco	Europe		Permanent Mission of the Principality of Monaco to the U.N.
17	Myanmar	Asia		Permanent Mission of Myanmar to the U.N.
18	Netherlands	Europe		Women in Development Europe
19	Nicaragua	Latin America	Backward	Centro de Información y Servicios de Asesoría en Salud
20	Niue	Pacific	Standing Still	Niue National Council of Women
21	Perú	Latin America		Centro de la Mujer Peruana "Flora Tristán"
22	Seychelles	Africa		Permanent Mission of the Republic of Seychelles to the U.N.
23	Sierra Leone	Africa		UNIFEM, Lagos
24	St. Lucia	Caribbean		Ministry of Women's Affairs
25	South Africa	Africa		African Centre for Women, UNECA
26	Suriname	Caribbean	Standing Still	Stichting Projekta
27	Togo	Africa		Centre de Recherched'Information et de Formation Pour la Femme
28	Trinidad & Tobago	Caribbean	Standing Still	Caribbean Association for Feminist Research & Action
29	Turkmenistan	Asia		Permanent Mission of Turkmenistan to the U.N.
30	Uruguay	Latin America	Standing Still	Cotidiano Mujer; Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de la República

