

QUICK GUIDE TO ADDRESSING WOMEN'S ISSUES

DURING THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW ON AZERBAIJAN[1]

These Guides include:

- A list of issues mentioned in the National Report (NR), the Compilation of official UN Documents and the Summary of Other Stakeholders Submissions, with references to the particular paragraphs in which they can be found.
- The full text of those paragraphs
- A reference to "gaps", that is, issues on which the NR should/could have applied a gender perspective but failed to do so.
- In those cases in which the Sexual Rights Initiative has submitted reports, we have included an Annex with our recommendations.
- In all cases, we have included suggested questions and recommendations

References in the two working languages of the Council (English and French) have been kept in their original language, while those in Spanish have been translated into English.

Issues are highlighted, while **recommendations** are in bold and underlined. References from the National Report are *in Italics*.

All women's rights issues (included sexual rights' issues related specifically to women) are referred to in this Guide. Other sexual rights issues are referred to in the Sexual Rights Guides for each state under review

CEDAW (without reservations) and OP CEDAW ratified. Rome Statute not ratified

Gaps: The National Report should/could have applied a gender perspective -that is, make reference to how the issue affects women and men in particular ways- but failed to do so in the following sections: Rights of Children (52-64); Refugee and Displaced Persons (65-72); Poverty Elimination (73-82); Penitentiary System Reform (83-87); National Minorities (92-101); Human Rights Education (114-117); Training for Judiciary Personnel (118-121);

Issue	National Report	Compilation	Summary
Early marriage	Project Against VAW in the 21 st Century (51)	Exemptions encouraging early marriages (27)	NHRI's recommendation to attach criminal responsibility to the adult (6); as a cause of school drop out (43)
Equality and non-	Gender Equality Law (10); Constitution (41); legal	Persistence of discrimination inspite laws (27)	

discrimination	definition (46); 2007 assessment (49)		
Gender Mainstreaming		Pledge: into national Poverty Reduction Strategies (49)	
Human Rights Education/Sensitization		In the educational system; awareness-raising campaigns (8). To achieve equality in marriage and family relations (27)	
Internally Displaced/Refugee Women	Programs for social reinsertion of refugee women (48)	Vulnerability of female-headed households (43); of displaced women and girls (44)	Right of IDP women's children to inherit IDP status (18)
Laws that discriminate against women		Discriminatory provisions in the Law on Gender Equality (4)	
Participation in public and political life	Figures (43)	Low level (31)	Under-representation (6)
Right to education	Programs for equality in higher education (48)		
Right to work	Programs to lower unemployment (48)	Inequalities, occupational segregation, wage gap, occupations forbidden to women (33)	
Sex workers			Police abuse of transgender sex workers (10)
Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights		Low level of awareness; abortion as birth control method; maternal mortality rates (37)	Gender biased values as a challenge; abortion of female fetuses (7, 21); maternal and infant mortality (40)
Sexual Violence	Plan Against VAW in the 21 st Century (51)	Definition of rape (16)	Obstacles to report rapes (10)

State mechanisms for women's rights	State Policy and Plan of Action (45); Committee on Women's Affairs (47)	State Committee on Women's Affairs, Ombudsperson's Office (5); National Plan of Action (6)	
Stereotypical attitudes		Exhortation to intensify efforts to overcome them (8)	As a challenge for the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights (7,21)
Trafficking and Prostitution	Measures in National Plan of Action (45); Plan Against VAW in the 21 st Century (51)	Enforcement of Law against Trafficking, measures to suppress the exploitation of prostitution (20); measures to combat trafficking (51)	Department of Traffick in Human Beings (11); need to adopt measures (12)
Violence against women	Measures in National Plan of Action (45); Program Against Daily Violence in a Democratic Society (48); domestic violence (50); Project Against VAW in the 21 st Century (51)	Enactment of Domestic Violence Law; training for law enforcement officials and judges; measures taken to address domestic violence (16); measures taken to combat VAW (51); rape (16)	Problems not sufficiently addressed (6); strengthening of measures, awareness raising campaigns (9); rape (10)

Early marriages

Le projet intitulé «*Contre la violence envers les femmes au XXI^e siècle*» auquel ont souscrit le Comité d'État pour la famille, les femmes et les enfants, la fondation Heydar Aliyev et le FNUAP ont pour but de créer de nouvelles possibilités pour les femmes de réaliser leurs droits, de prévenir les mariages précoces et de réduire les incidences de ce phénomène sur les enfants. Les activités ci-après sont prévues dans le cadre de ce projet: étude de l'expérience internationale, notamment appel à des spécialistes étrangers; campagnes didactiques, séminaires régionaux, travail pédagogique dans les écoles sur la question des mariages précoces; élaboration d'émissions d'information radiodiffusées et télévisées (Para 51, NR)

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was concerned that the legal age of marriage of 17 years for girls, may be lowered by one year under certain conditions, thus encouraging early marriages. It recommended that Azerbaijan ensure that all marriages are properly registered and that legal age of marriage is 18 years (Para 27, Compilation). The Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman) stated that early marriages remain a problem in some remote regions of the country, which has negative impact on education of girls and women, their active participation in social life, and protection of their rights. Ombudsman recommended that in cases when an adult enters into a marriage with an under-aged girl, criminal responsibility be attached to the adult (Para 6, Summary). According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre of the Norwegian Refugee Council (IDMC), additionally, early marriages cause girls to drop out of

school (Para 43, Summary)

Equality and non-discrimination

La République a adopté un certain nombre de lois régissant divers domaines relatifs aux droits de l'homme. Parmi celles-ci, il convient de mentionner **loi sur l'égalité des genres** (entre hommes et femmes) (Para 10, National Report). La **Constitution** dispose que les hommes et les femmes sont égaux en droits et libertés et que l'État garantit à chacun l'égalité des droits et des libertés quel que soit son sexe (Para 41, NR). La loi du 10 octobre 2006 garantissant l'égalité des sexes joue un grand rôle en matière de protection des droits de la femme. Elle donne une **définition** de la «discrimination fondée sur l'orientation sexuelle» qui a été élargie pour y inclure toute manifestation de différenciation et de préférence fondée sur le sexe ayant pour objet de limiter ou d'entraver l'exercice égal des droits (art. 2.0.4). Cette loi a pour objet d'assurer l'égalité des sexes en mettant fin aux stéréotypes qui frappent les femmes et en éliminant toutes les formes de discrimination fondées sur le sexe (Para 46, NR)

CEDAW was concerned that **discrimination against women remains widespread in matters relating to marriage and family relations**, despite legislation guaranteeing equal rights. (Para 27, Compilation)

Le Comité d'État pour la famille, les femmes et les enfants et le PNUD ont établi un **rapport sur le développement humain et les attitudes à l'égard des sexes pour 2007** dans le but de mettre en relief les avancées réalisées dans le domaine de l'égalité entre les sexes et les problèmes posés par l'élimination des inégalités. On expose dans ce rapport les résultats des enquêtes à grande échelle qui ont été menées en Azerbaïdjan (Para 49, NR)

Gender Mainstreaming

Azerbaijan pledged in 2006 to mainstream **gender perspective into the national poverty reduction strategies** (Para 49, Compilation)

Human Rights Education/Sensitization

CEDAW urged Azerbaijan to disseminate information on the Convention through the educational system, including human rights education and gender-sensitivity training. CEDAW and the Committee on Human Rights (HR Committee) **recommended that awareness-raising campaigns be organised in this regard.** (Para 8, Compilation)

CEDAW **recommended that Azerbaijan implement awareness-raising measures aimed at achieving equality between women and men in marriage and family relations** (Para 27, Compilation)

Internally displaced women (IDW)/Refugee Women

En 2007, le Cabinet des ministres a adopté un programme global de lutte contre la violence quotidienne dans une société démocratique. Ce programme prévoit, entre autres, la **réinsertion sociale** des femmes et des enfants réfugiés (Para 48, NR)

Of concern to the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) were the substandard living conditions of IDPs who, continue to live in collective shelters, and vulnerable groups among the displaced, such as **female-headed households** (Para 43, Compilation). CEDAW was concerned that refugee and internally displaced women and girls remain in a **vulnerable and marginalized situation** and urged Azerbaijan to implement targeted measures to improve their access to education, employment, health and housing. A 2006 UNIFEM report noted similar concern (Para 44, Compilation)

IDMC stated that Azerbaijani legislation does not fully recognise the **right of internally displaced women's children to inherit forcibly displaced persons (FDP) status**. The status of children from mixed (FDP and non-FDP) marriages depends on whether the father has FDP status. Children born to a displaced mother and non-displaced father are not eligible for FDP status, whereas children born to a non-displaced mother and displaced father may be granted FDP status. However, if a woman with FDP status divorces a non-displaced man then the children from this marriage may acquire FDP status since the woman assumes the position of head of the family after divorce (Para 18, Summary)

Laws that discriminate against women

CEDAW was concerned that the recently adopted Law on Gender Equality contains certain **discriminatory provisions**. It recommended that Azerbaijan repeal discriminatory provisions of this law, raise awareness with respect to the nature of indirect discrimination and the Convention's concept of substantive equality, monitor the impact of laws, policies and action plans in this regard (Para 4, Compilation)

Participation in public and political life

Participation de la femme à la vie sociale et politique du pays: parmi les 125 députés au

Parlement, 14 sont des femmes (11 %) et, de surcroît, un tiers des vice-présidents sont des femmes; le poste de président du Comité d'État pour la famille, les femmes et les enfants est occupé par une femme; parmi les vice-ministres, 3 sont des femmes; 27 femmes sont adjointes au chef du pouvoir exécutif des régions du pays, 44 sont chefs de département; le Vice-Premier Ministre de la République autonome du Nakhitchevan est une femme; le Commissaire aux droits de l'homme (Médiateur) est une femme; le Commissaire aux droits de l'homme (Médiateur) de la République autonome du Nakhitchevan est une femme; le Vice-Président du Conseil constitutionnel est une femme; 14 % des juges du pays sont des femmes (Para 43, NR)

While welcoming some recent progress, CEDAW was concerned about the **low level of participation** of women in public and political life and in decision-making, encouraging Azerbaijan to implement concrete measures to increase their participation (Para 31, Compilation). The Ombudsman stated that, despite recent adoption of the Law "On gender equality", there are concerns problems of **under-representation of women in decision making** have not been sufficiently addressed (Para 6, Summary)

Right to education

*En 2007, le Cabinet des ministres a adopté un programme global de lutte contre la violence quotidienne dans une société démocratique. Ce programme prévoit, entre autres, l'élaboration de **programmes didactiques sur l'égalité dans les établissements d'enseignement supérieurs** (Para 48, NR)*

Right to work

En 2007, le Cabinet des ministres a adopté un programme global de lutte contre la violence quotidienne dans une société démocratique. Ce programme prévoit, entre autres, l'organisation de cours de formation continue pour faire baisser le chômage parmi les femmes (Para 48, NR)

CEDAW and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) expressed concern about gender inequalities in the field of employment. CEDAW **recommended that Azerbaijan strengthen efforts to eliminate occupational segregation, adopt measures to narrow and close the wage gap between women and men** (Para 33, Compilation)

In 2006 an International Labour Organization (ILO) Committee of Experts recalled its previous comments on section 241 of the Labour Code prohibiting the employment of women in certain jobs. It also recalled the extensive list of hazardous workplaces and occupations, prohibited to women under Decision No. 170 of 20 October 1999. The Committee asked the Government to provide information on the reasons that justify such limitations; consider re-examining these restrictions; and assess whether it is necessary to prohibit the access of women to certain occupations, given the principle of equality (Para 33, Compilation)

Sex workers

Center for Women in the Modern World, LGBT Organization Labrys and Sexual Rights Initiative (CWMW) and others noted that organizations working on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) issues in Azerbaijan report constant police abuse of transgender sex workers, including arbitrary detention, blackmailing, physical and sexual violence (Para 10, Summary)

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

CESCR remained concerned about the low level of awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues, the high proportion of women who resort to abortion as the principal method of birth control, the high infant and maternal mortality rates (Para 37, Compilation). CWMW noted that gender-biased values represent a key challenge in the field of sexual and reproductive rights. For instance/example, society values boys more than girls because ethnicity and family name are passed through men. Consequently, many families decide to abort female fetuses (Para 7, Summary). CWMW noted that the high incidence of maternal and infant mortality in Azerbaijan is connected primarily to: 1) low degree/lack of awareness and knowledge of reproductive health on the part of women; 2) lack of qualified doctors, even though State facilities provide care for pregnant women free-of-charge; and 3) widespread poverty among the population, even though traditionally special attention is paid by families to the proper nourishment for pregnant women. CWMW further noted that infant mortality rates (during the first year of life) in 2006 were 75 / 1000 in Azerbaijan - ten times higher than in other European countries (Para 40, Summary)

CWMW stated that women cannot fully enjoy their rights to sexual and reproductive rights due to, among others, the following underlying factors: 1) due to the military-political events in Qarabakh in 1988, many young men died, which increased pressure on women to give birth to/have male children; 2) economic difficulties related to the transition period made a large number of men go abroad to search for employment, leaving women as the majority of the workforce; and 3) the social and cultural

environment caused by the conflict placed psychological and emotional pressure on women (Para 21, Summary)

Sexual Violence

Le projet intitulé «Contre la violence envers les femmes au XXI^e siècle» auquel ont souscrit le Comité d'État pour la famille, les femmes et les enfants, la fondation Heydar Aliyev et le FNUAP ont pour but de créer de nouvelles possibilités pour les femmes de réaliser leurs droits.. La activités ci-après est prévues dans le cadre de ce projet: élaboration d'une stratégie de fourniture de services aux victimes de violences sexuelles (Para 51, NR)

CEDAW called upon Azerbaijan to ensure that the definition of rape in the Criminal Code penalizes any sexual act committed against a non-consenting person, including in the absence of resistance (Para 16, Compilation). CWMW noted that in case of rape, the family usually tries to cover up, and if the victim is single, they may offer her the possibility to marry the perpetrator. Reporting a rape is also a long and humiliating endeavor in a society which blames the woman for being sexually abused. The high level of corruption among law enforcement agencies makes it very difficult to punish the perpetrators (Para 10, Summary)

State mechanisms for women's rights

Par décret présidentiel en date du 6 février 2006, il a été institué un Comité d'État pour la famille, les femmes et les enfants, qui, en vertu de son Règlement intérieur, est le principal organe du pouvoir exécutif chargé de mettre en oeuvre la politique nationale concernant la famille, les femmes et les enfants. En vertu de l'article 8.1 dudit Règlement intérieur, il entre dans les obligations du Comité de garantir dans le cadre de ses pouvoirs l'exercice des droits et libertés de l'homme et du citoyen, notamment des femmes et des enfants, et de prendre des mesures pour prévenir toute violation de ces droits. En vertu de l'article 8.18 du même Règlement intérieur, le Comité est tenu de recevoir les plaintes et dénonciations des citoyens liées à son domaine d'activité et de leur donner la suite prévue par la législation (Para 47, NR). CEDAW welcomed the establishment of the State Committee on Women's Affairs and the appointment of special counselor on gender equality within the Ombudsperson's Office (Para 5, Compilation).

Le Président de la République a signé en mars 2000 un décret sur l'application d'une politique d'État en faveur des femmes en Azerbaïdjan, dans lequel ont été tracées les orientations fondamentales du renforcement du rôle des femmes aux postes de direction de l'État et de la société. Le 6 mars 2000, le Cabinet des ministres a adopté une ordonnance relative au Plan d'action national pour la solution des problèmes des femmes. (Para 45, NR) The National Plan of Action on women's issues 2000-2005 was welcomed by CESC and CEDAW. CEDAW welcomed the preparation of the National Plan of Action on Family and Women's Issues for 2007-2010 (Para 6, Compilation).

Stereotypes

CEDAW urged Azerbaijan to intensify efforts to overcome persistent and deep-rooted stereotypes that are discriminatory against women (Para 8, Compilation) (See also sexual and reproductive rights)

Trafficking and Prostitution

Le 6 mars 2000, le Cabinet des ministres a adopté une ordonnance relative au **Plan d'action national pour la solution des problèmes des femmes**. Celui-ci contient un chapitre spécialement consacré à la traite des femmes et de l'exploitation de la prostitution, qui prévoit l'application de mesures connexes, y compris, conformément aux procédures prévues par la loi, l'engagement de poursuites contre les personnes qui ont enfreint les droits des femmes (Para 45, NR). Le projet intitulé «**Contre la violence envers les femmes au XXI^e siècle**» auquel ont souscrit le Comité d'État pour la famille, les femmes et les enfants, la fondation Heydar Aliyev et le FNUAP ont pour but de créer de nouvelles possibilités pour les femmes de réaliser leurs droits. L'activité ci-après est prévue dans le cadre de ce projet: travail pédagogique dans les écoles sur les questions de la traite des êtres humains. (Para 51, NR)

CEDAW recommended that Azerbaijan ensure that the **Law against Trafficking** is fully enforced, address the root cause of trafficking, and take measures to suppress the exploitation of prostitution in the country (Para 20, Compilation). HR Committee requested that Azerbaijan by October 2002 provide information on **measures** taken to combat trafficking. Azerbaijan provided a follow-up response to HR Committee which, in March 2003, examined the information, welcomed the cooperation shown and decided that no further action was required at that time (Para 51, Compilation)

The Ombudsman noted that the problem of trafficking in persons was addressed through the establishment of a **Department on Trafficking in Human Beings** at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. (Para 11, Summary). The Council of Europe Commissioner (CoE Commissioner) recommended that Azerbaijan adopt robust measures to counter trafficking in human beings, establish educational awareness campaigns to inform the population of the threat, build shelters for the victims of trafficking and train personnel to supervise the psychological assistance to victims of human trafficking (Para 12, Summary)

Violence against women

Le 6 mars 2000, le Cabinet des ministres a adopté une ordonnance relative au **Plan d'action national pour la solution des problèmes des femmes**. Celui-ci contient un chapitre spécialement consacré à la prévention des violences à l'égard des femmes sous toutes leurs formes et manifestations (Para 45, NR). En 2007, le Cabinet des ministres a adopté un **programme global de lutte contre la violence quotidienne dans une société démocratique**. Ce programme prévoit, entre autres, l'élaboration de plans stratégiques, la protection des femmes contre les violences qui leur sont faites, l'élaboration de programmes didactiques sur la lutte contre les violences à l'égard des femmes et l'établissement de critères de définition de la violence contre les femmes (Para 48, NR)

Le projet intitulé «**Contre la violence envers les femmes au XXI^e siècle**» auquel ont souscrit le Comité d'État pour la famille, les femmes et les enfants, la fondation Heydar Aliyev et le FNUAP ont pour but de créer de nouvelles possibilités pour les femmes de réaliser leurs droits, de prévenir la violence et de réduire les incidences de cette phénomène sur les enfants, ainsi que de protéger les femmes et les enfants de la violence domestique. Les activités ci-après sont prévues dans le cadre de ce projet: étude de l'expérience internationale, notamment appel à des spécialistes étrangers; campagnes didactiques, séminaires régionaux, publication de matériels pertinents sur les droits de l'homme et l'égalité des sexes; élaboration d'émissions d'information radiodiffusées et télévisées; amélioration du mécanisme de coopération entre les coordonnateurs pour les questions relatives à l'égalité des sexes dans les organismes publics (Para 51, NR)

CEDAW and Human Rights (HR) Committee expressed concern at the prevalence of violence against women. CEDAW urged Azerbaijan to speedily enact the **draft law on domestic violence** ensuring that it encompasses provision for the prosecution and punishment of offenders, adequate **access to justice** for victims and **protection and rehabilitation measures**. Azerbaijan should ensure that all women who are victims of domestic violence have access to immediate means of redress and protection and to a sufficient number of safe shelters, as well as to legal aid, and that public officials are fully familiar with all forms of violence against women and applicable legal provisions. CESCR **recommended that training be provided to law enforcement officials and judges on the serious and criminal nature of domestic violence** (Para 16, Compilation). HR Committee requested that Azerbaijan by October 2002 provide information on **measures taken to combat violence against women**. Azerbaijan provided a follow-up response to HR Committee which, in March 2003, examined the information, welcomed the cooperation shown and decided that no further action was required at that time (Para 51, Compilation)

*L'élimination de toutes les formes de violence à l'égard des femmes et la punition de tous leurs auteurs sont pour l'Azerbaïdjan une priorité. C'est un problème social complexe, qui a pour conséquences la pauvreté, une mauvaise santé, l'isolement social, voire la mort. Comme tout pays, l'Azerbaïdjan se préoccupe du phénomène des violences à l'égard des femmes, notamment des **violences domestiques**. L'Azerbaïdjan participe à la campagne biennale de lutte contre la violence envers les femmes, y compris la violence conjugale, qu'a engagée le Conseil de l'Europe en novembre 2006 (Para 50, NR). The Ombudsman stated that, despite recent adoption of the Law "On gender equality", there are **problems of domestic violence (that) have not been sufficiently addressed** (Para 6, Summary). The Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights (the CoE Commissioner) **recommended that Azerbaijan strengthen the measures already taken to prevent the occurrence of violence against women, raise awareness through campaigns and provide shelters for victims of such violence** (Para 9, Summary)*

Recommendations from the submission by The Center "Women and Modern World" (Baku, Azerbaijan), LGBT Organization Labrys (Kyrgyzstan), and the Sexual Rights Initiative:

On Gender Norms:

- Conduct nation-wide educational campaigns about gender roles and the value of women and girls, as a way to reduce sex-selective abortions (see below) and to protect women's rights to education, health and freedom of movement.

On Sexual Violence, Harassment and Rape (including rape in marriage):

- Conduct research to assess the situation of sexual harassment in Azeri society and plan accordingly.
- Take measures to implement the existing legislation provisions
- Conduct public awareness campaigns to address the issue of sexual harassment and the existing legal framework
- Include marital rape in the current legislation and raise public awareness about the issue of consent in sexual relations
- Implement the appropriate mechanisms for women to be able to report rape cases,

including training and sensitivity among law-enforcement personnel, women police stations, strong measures against corruption.

On Marriage:

- Work with religious authorities to establish a procedure of registration of religious marriages, that will also allow retrospective registration of marriages.
- Continue and improve the current efforts to eliminate kindred marriages, particularly those involving minors.

On Maternal, Infant and Child Mortality:

- To fully implement the "Action Program on Protection of Mother and Child Health".
- To take all necessary steps to tackle those factors that have already been identified as causes of maternal mortality, i.e. improving nourishment of pregnant women; increasing their awareness of the need for medical follow-up during the pregnancy; funding programs to improve the skills of medical personnel in this area.
- To ensure that all programs for maternal and infant health reach the rural areas, where the situation is even more serious than in the cities.
- To review the discrepancies about the data collected by different state bodies on maternal and child mortality, as well as the contradictions between the State figures and those provided by UN offices, with a view to portrait a most accurate picture of the situation and be able to plan accordingly.

On Family Planning:

- Extend the possibility to opt for surgical sterilization to men as well.
- Implement strict measures to punish medical personnel involved in sex-selective abortions, while working on the social conditions that sustain this practice (see Recommendations in the first section)

Additional Suggested Questions/Recommendations:

- Recalling Azerbaijan's 2006 pledge to mainstream a gender perspective into poverty reduction strategies, ask which concrete measures have been taken to help women move out of poverty.
- Ask how a gender perspective has been applied to the reform of the penitentiary system; which are the conditions of women inmates and what measures are being taken to improve them.
- While congratulating Azerbaijan for its effort to eliminate early marriages, recommend that no special exceptions be allowed for lowering the legal age for marriage.
- Recommend that Azerbaijan takes urgent measures to protect the rights of internally/forcibly

displaced female-headed households to access education, health, housing and employment, and also to allow children to inherit the FDP status from their mothers.

- Recommend that Azerbaijan implements CEDAW recommendation to eliminate the discriminatory provisions in the Gender Equality Law i.e. different ages for marriage for men and women and to ensure that the Law contains a definition of discrimination in line with article 1 of the Convention, encompassing both direct and indirect discrimination, and extending to acts of discrimination by public and private actors in accordance with article 2^[2]

^[1] These Guides were produced by the Sexual Rights Initiative, a coalition of organizations based in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and North America whose mandate is to advance women's issues broadly and sexual rights issues in the Human Rights Council. For questions, comments, suggestions please contact Alejandra Sardá-Chandiramani at alejandra@mulabi.org

^[2] CEDAW Concluding Comments on Azerbaijan, 2007, CEDAW/C/AZE/CO.3, Para. 14