

CEDAW GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 28



CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is an international human rights treaty based on the principle of substantive equality between men and women.

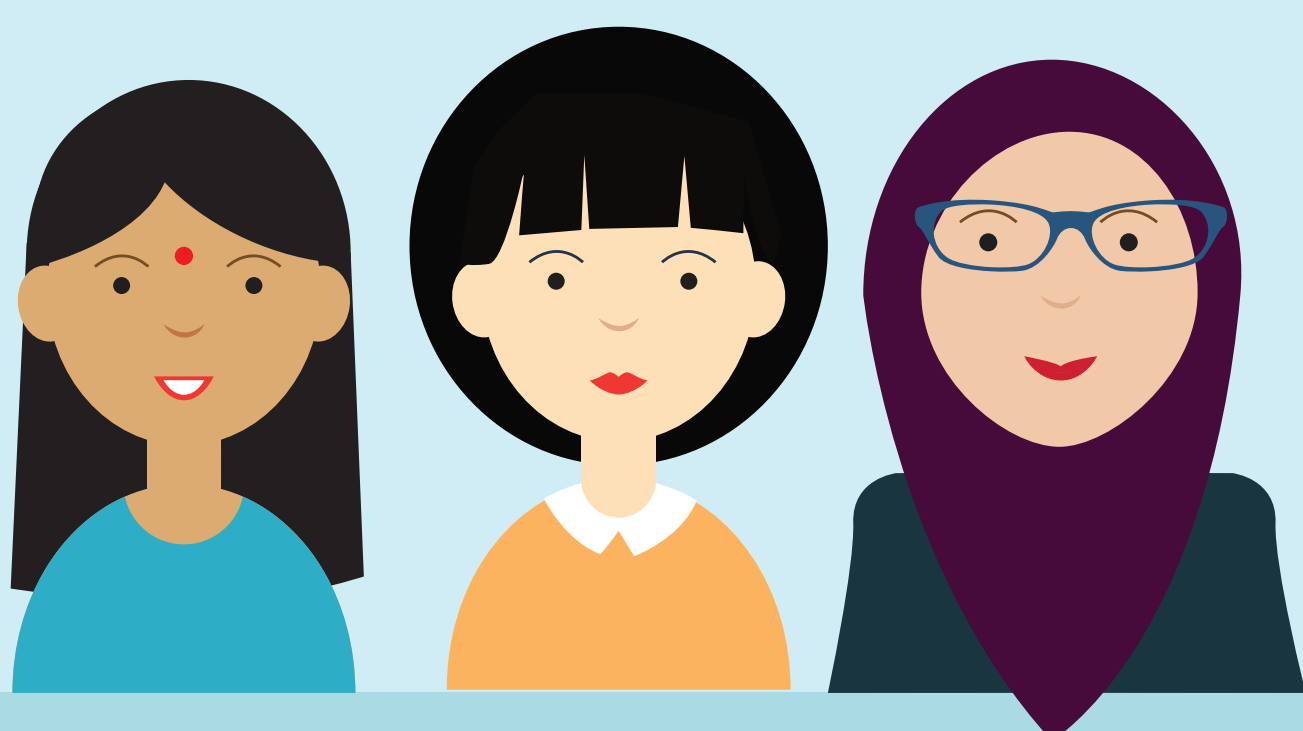
CEDAW

CEDAW spells out the obligations of the State in respecting, protecting, and fulfilling the rights of women in all sectors and contexts.

RESPECT

PROTECT

FULFILL



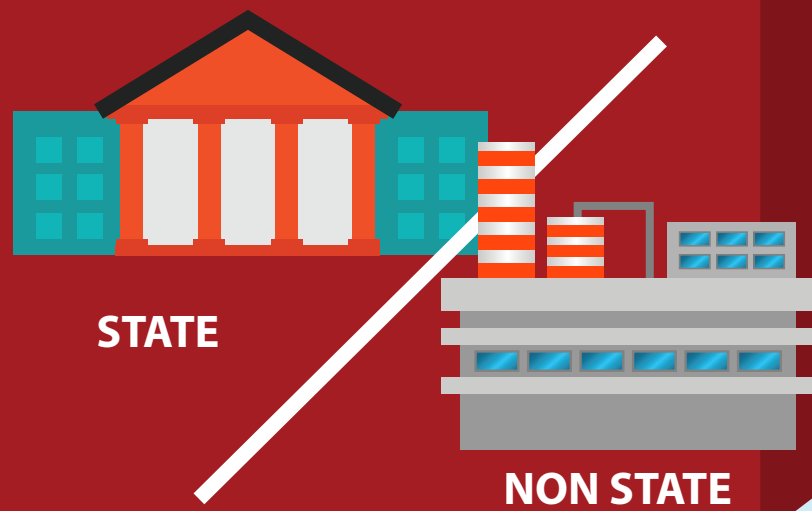
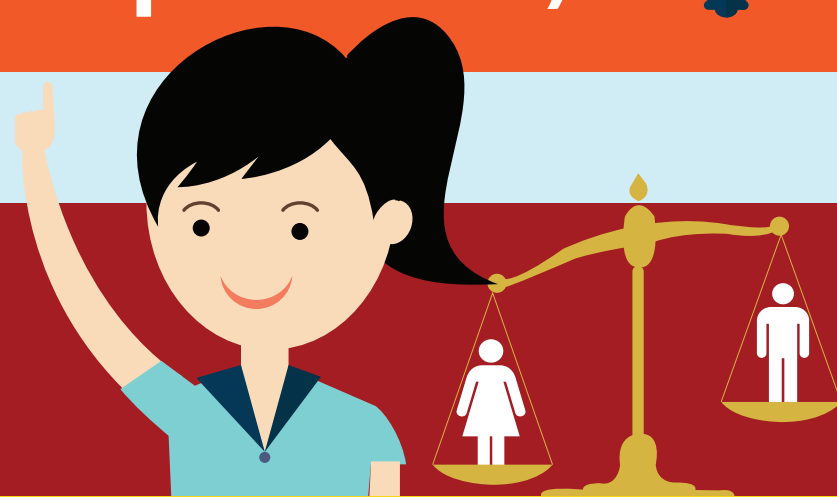
In 2010, General Recommendation 28 was adopted – which provides the most comprehensive guidance to date on the obligations of the State in ensuring the rights of women.



State Obligation in Relation to the Role of Private Actors (Business and Corporations)



Protection of Women Against All Discrimination



The State has a responsibility to address discrimination committed by non-state actors, including business actors.

'Due Diligence' Principle

The State must follow the 'due diligence' principle – taking appropriate measures including regulating the activities of private actors so that they do not discriminate against women.



Set up Tribunals/Courts

As part of its duty to protect, the State must set up tribunals/courts to punish private actors who commit discrimination against women.



The State must ensure the participation of all relevant stake holders in advancing women's human rights.

Adoption of Temporary Special Measures



The State must adopt temporary special measures to ensure the acceleration of de facto equality between men and women.

CEDAW, used together with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Women's Empowerment Principles provides a comprehensive approach for the promotion of gender equality in the private sector.