Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Concluding observations on the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of the Plurinational State of Bolivia*

1. The Committee considered the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Bolivia (CEDAW/C/BOL/5-6) at its 1317\textsuperscript{th} and 1318\textsuperscript{th} meetings, on 14 July 2015 (see CEDAW/C/SR.1317\textsuperscript{th} and 1318\textsuperscript{th}). The Committee’s list of issues and questions are contained in CEDAW/C/BOL/Q/5-6 and the responses of Bolivia are contained in CEDAW/C/BOL/Q/5-6/Add.1.

A. Introduction

2. The Committee appreciates that the State party submitted its combined fifth and sixth periodic reports. It also appreciates the State party’s written replies to the list of issues and questions raised by its pre-session working group. It welcomes the oral presentation of the delegation and the further clarifications provided in response to the questions posed orally by the Committee during the dialogue.

3. The Committee commends the State party delegation which was headed by H.E. Ms. Virginia Velasco, Minister of Justice and included representatives from the Ministry of Justice, as well as the Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

B. Positive Aspects

4. The Committee welcomes the progress achieved since the consideration in 2008 of the State party’s combined second, third and fourth periodic reports (CEDAW/C/BOL/2-4) in undertaking legislative reform, in particular the adoption of the following:

   (a) The Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia of 2009 that establishes equality between women and men, sanctions gender-based violence and contains specific guarantees of women’s rights;

   (b) Comprehensive Law No. 348 guaranteeing women a life free from violence (2013) and its corresponding regulation, in 2014;

* Adopted by the Committee at its sixty-first session, meeting from 6 to 24 July 2015.
(c) Law No. 243 of 28 May 2012 on “Political Harassment and Violence against Women” which prohibits all forms of discrimination against women in public and political life;

(d) The “Avelino Siani-Elizardo Pérez” Education Law No. 070 of 20 December 2010 which stipulates that education should be anti-patriarchal;

(e) Law No. 026 of 30 June 2010 on the Electoral System on the application of the principles of gender equity, gender parity and alternation in the procedures for proposing, preselecting and electing persons for public office; and

(f) Supreme Decree No. 66 “Bono Juana Azurduy de Padilla” of 3 April 2009 establishing incentives for women to complete medical check-ups in order to reduce child and maternal mortality.

5. The Committee welcomes the State party’s efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, such as the adoption of the following:

(a) Comprehensive Plurinational System to Prevent, Address, Punish and Eliminate Gender-based Violence (2013-2015);

(b) Strategic Institutional Plan of the Ministry of Education for 2010-2014 which defines the approach to dismantling patriarchy through education;

(c) National Strategic Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health (2009-2015);

(d) National Human Rights Action Plan “Bolivia Digna para Vivir Bien” (2009-2013); and


6. The Committee welcomes the fact that, in the period since the consideration of the previous report, the State party has ratified or acceded to the following international and regional instruments:

(a) ILO Convention No. 189 (2012) on Decent Work for Domestic Workers, in 2012;

(b) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in 2009;

(c) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in 2009; and


C. Principle areas of concern and recommendations

Plurinational Legislative Assembly

7. The Committee stresses the crucial role of the legislative branch of Government in ensuring the full implementation of the Convention (see the statement by the Committee on its relationship with parliamentarians, adopted at the forty-fifth session, in 2010). It invites the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, in line with its mandate, to take necessary steps regarding the implementation of the present concluding observations between now and the next reporting period under the Convention.
Constitutional and Legislative Framework

8. The Committee welcomes the inclusion of the principle of non-discrimination and gender equality in the Constitution and the pre-eminence of CEDAW and all Human Rights Treaties. However, the Committee notes with concern that:

(a) The profound legislative transformations in favour of women need reinforcement and solid administrative support;

(b) The Convention and its Optional Protocol has limited visibility, and there is a lack of awareness of the CEDAW general recommendations on the part of all branches of government; and

(c) The absence of information on court cases where the provisions of the Convention have been directly invoked or applied.

9. The Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Establish strong accountability mechanisms for the implementation of laws in accordance with the constitutional rights of women and the CEDAW Convention with allocation of adequate human, technical and budgetary resources;

(b) Take appropriate measures to disseminate the Convention and ensure the adequate dissemination of the Convention, its Optional Protocol, and the CEDAW general recommendations among relevant stakeholders, including government officials, parliamentarians, the judiciary, lawyers, law enforcement officers and community leaders, in order to promote awareness of women’s human rights in the State party;

(c) Encourage judges and lawyers to apply the provisions of the Convention in court proceedings and to take into consideration the jurisprudence of the Committee under the Optional Protocol;

(d) Ensure that law faculties provide courses in international human rights law, including the CEDAW Convention and its Optional Protocol; and

(e) Enhance women’s awareness of their rights and the means to enforce them, targeting specific groups of women such as indigenous women, Afro-Bolivian women living in rural and remote areas, and women with disabilities, including by facilitating access to information on the Convention in indigenous languages and inaccessible formats aimed at reaching women with disabilities, in cooperation with civil society and the media.

Access to justice and remedies

10. The Committee welcomes efforts made by the State party to offer comprehensive services of Plurinational Justice. Nevertheless, the Committee is concerned about:

(a) The persisting structural barriers in the ‘campesino indigenous jurisdiction’ and in the formal justice system that prevent women from accessing justice and obtaining redress such as (i) insufficient number of courts across the territory, (ii) limited information regarding their rights and the judicial procedures as available in the main indigenous languages, and (iii) the limited coverage of legal aid schemes, given that only 45% of municipalities established comprehensive municipal legal services;

(b) The lack of an institutional career path at the low and middle levels of the judicial system that limits independence and impartiality of the judiciary;

(c) Gender stereotypes and limited specialized training and expertise among prosecutors, the Police, and judges on women’s rights; and
(d) The delayed establishment of specialized courts exclusively dedicated to deal with cases of violence against women, as envisaged in Law 348 of 2013 (Comprehensive Law to Guarantee Women a Life Free of Violence).

11. **The Committee calls upon the State party to:**

   (a) Accelerate the creation of courts and tribunals that guarantee women’s access to justice without discrimination across the territory of the State party, provide reliable official interpretation into indigenous languages in all judicial procedures, and ensure that women have effective access to free legal aid to claim their rights;

   (b) Ensure the establishment of a professional career system at the lower and middle levels of the judiciary;

   (c) Provide specialized training to all public officials that intervene in cases related to the protection of women’s rights in all specific areas of law; and

   (d) Give priority and allocate appropriate human and financial resources for the functioning of specialized courts that exclusively deal with cases of violence against women in accordance with Law 348.

**National machinery for the advancement of women**

12. The Committee, reiterating its concern expressed in the Concluding Comments to the State party in 2008, wishes to call special attention to the following:

   (a) The limited decision-making authority and the lack of human, technical and financial resources of the Vice-Minister of Equality of Opportunities at the Ministry of Justice and the Unit for Depatriarchalisation and Decolonisation at the Ministry of Culture to coordinate the implementation of public policies on gender equality;

   (b) The absence of sufficient human, technical and financial resources to effectively implement, with adequate data, the National Plan for Equality of Opportunities; and

   (c) The lack of adequate mechanisms to enable more women’s organisations to participate in the implementation of policies and strategies in the different areas covered by the Convention.

13. **The Committee recommends that the State party:**

   (a) Consider the establishment of a Ministry of Women’s Affairs or other high-level office with authority to coordinate and articulate all public policies and strategies for gender equality and the advancement of women including gender responsive budgeting with relevant gender units operating at the subnational level;

   (b) Accelerate the implementation of the National Plan for Equality of Opportunities by adopting a strategy which clearly defines the competencies of national and local authorities regarding the Plan, analysing official data and regularly monitoring and allocating adequate human and financial resources for its implementation; and

   (c) Ensure the broader participation of women’s organizations, including organizations of indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women, and women with disabilities in the implementation of the National Plan for Equality of Opportunities.

**Temporary special measures**

14. The Committee notes that the State party’s constitutional and legal framework provides for the implementation of temporary special measures. However, the Committee notes with concern that the State party has adopted temporary special measures only in
the fields of political participation and the incorporation of women in the armed forces. It is also concerned about the lack of statistical information on the results achieved through the implementation of quotas for indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women in tertiary education.

15. In line with General Recommendation No. 25 (2004) on temporary special measures, the Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Adopt temporary special measures aimed at accelerating substantive equality between women and men in all areas covered by the Convention, including participation in economic life, education, health and social security;

(b) Disseminate information on temporary special measures to all branches of Government, the police and the armed forces, to emphasize the importance of temporary special measures as a means to comply with the principle of substantive equality of women and men; and

(c) Assess the impact of temporary special measures to grant access to tertiary education to indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women.

Stereotypes and discriminatory practices

16. The Committee commends the State party for its recognition of indigenous jurisdiction that does not contradict women’s human rights and for its awareness of the patriarchal roots of discrimination against women. However, the Committee is concerned about the persistence of discriminatory stereotypes about the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in the larger society which perpetuate discrimination against women in areas such as education, health and employment, as well as violence against women. The Committee is also concerned about gender stereotypes in the mass media, and sexist portrayals of women in particular.

17. The Committee recommends that the State party moves to:

(a) Develop a comprehensive strategy targeting women, men, girls and boys to overcome patriarchal and gender-based stereotypical attitudes about the roles and responsibilities of women and men in family and society; and strengthen awareness-raising campaigns at the community level;

(b) Ensure through a substantial intercultural dialogue that the rights of indigenous women are respected in all decision making processes regarding harmful customary laws and practices affecting women; and

(c) Adopt a strategy to raise awareness and provide training to public and private media workers on gender to prevent gender stereotypes in the media and in advertisement, in cooperation with women’s organizations.

Violence against women

18. While noting that Law No. 348 (2013) establishes a comprehensive framework for guaranteeing women a life free from violence, the Committee is nevertheless concerned about:

(a) The prevalence of different forms of violence against women, including physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence, in the State party and the lack of a strategy to prevent violence against women;

(b) The lack of updated disaggregated information on the number of reports of violence against women, investigations, prosecutions, convictions and the sentences imposed on perpetrators;
(c) The extremely low number of prosecutions and convictions of perpetrators in cases of violence against women, including in cases of femicide;

(d) The referral of cases of violence against women to conciliation procedures although it is prohibited;

(e) The delay in the establishment of special police forces for combating violence against women (“Genoveva Rios”), as mandated by Law No. 348, in particular in rural and remote areas;

(f) The lack of sufficient forensic medical personnel to examine victims of violence against women; and

(g) The insufficient support for victims of violence, including legal assistance, medical treatment, psychological counselling services and shelters.

19. The Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Develop as a matter of priority and within a specific timeframe, a strategy to prevent violence against women, with the participation of various stakeholders including high-level government officials, and considering special situations of risk of indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women, women with disabilities, migrant and refugee women, and women in detention.

(b) Implement the single registry on domestic violence and the information system on domestic violence and ensure that periodic reports on violence against women are available and made public;

(c) Ensure that all cases of violence against women, including cases of femicide and sexual violence, are effectively investigated, prosecuted and perpetrators adequately punished;

(d) Ensure that cases of violence against women, including domestic violence, are under no circumstances referred to any alternative dispute resolution procedures;

(e) Strengthen the mandate of the Special Police Force against violence “Genoveva Rios” at the national, departmental and municipal levels and provide capacity building to the police officers to enable them to discharge their duties in a gender-sensitive manner, and address stigmatization of victims of violence;

(f) Ensure that forensic medical personnel receives regular training on gender-sensitive examination and investigation procedures in cases of violence against women; and

(g) Allocate sufficient funding for adequate shelters all across Bolivian territory, and provide women victims of violence with effective access to medical treatment, psychological counselling, legal assistance and other support services.

Trafficking and exploitation of prostitution

20. The Committee notes with concern:

(a) The high and growing number of cases of trafficking in human beings, in particular women and children in border areas;

(b) Cases of internal trafficking of indigenous women for purposes of forced prostitution, in particular in areas where major development projects are being implemented;

(c) The absence of shelters for women victims of trafficking outside La Paz and Santa Cruz and the lack of rehabilitation and reintegration services for victims;
(d) Harsh sentences imposed on victims of trafficking for criminal offences committed as a direct result of their trafficked status;

(e) The vulnerability of refugee, asylum-seeking and migrant women in transit through the State party who are at risk of falling prey to criminal trafficking networks; and

(f) Lack of programmes to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of women in prostitution.

21. The Committee calls upon the State party to:

(a) Undertake an assessment of the situation of trafficking in the State party, as a base-line for measures to address trafficking and to improve the collection of data on trafficking disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity;

(b) Raise awareness, particularly among indigenous rural women, about trafficking in human beings, the methods employed by traffickers and measures for self-protection;

(c) Ensure the prompt implementation of the “Plurinational Plan to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings 2013-2017”, including by providing the necessary human and financial resources;

(d) Reconsider the harsh sentences applied on victims of trafficking for criminal offences;

(e) Establish shelters, provide rehabilitation and reintegration services for women victims of trafficking and disseminate information on shelters for victims of trafficking in all parts of the State party;

(f) Develop international bilateral or multilateral cooperation with countries in the region to address trafficking and prosecute traffickers; and

(g) Address the root causes of prostitution and develop exit programmes for women in prostitution, including alternative income generating opportunities for women who want to leave prostitution.

Participation in political and public life

22. The Committee commends the State party for progressive laws regarding women’s political participation and protection from gender-based political violence, as well as for the progress achieved in increasing women’s representation in the Plurinational Legislative Assembly to 53.1% of deputies and 47.2% of senators. However, the Committee is concerned about the underrepresentation of women, especially indigenous women, in high-level decision making positions in the government, in particular at departmental and municipal levels. It is also concerned about the low representation of women in the judiciary and the foreign service of the State party. The Committee is further concerned about the lack of prosecutions and convictions regarding complaints of gender-based political violence and harassment.

23. The Committee calls upon the State party to:

(a) Adopt temporary special measures, including statutory quotas, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 1 of the Convention and General Recommendation No. 25 (2004) on temporary special measures, in order to promote women, especially indigenous women’s equal participation in the government at national, departmental and municipal level, the judiciary and at the international representation of Bolivia, especially in high-level decision making positions, and to monitor the progress achieved;
(b) Establish a programme aimed at combating prevailing stereotypes of
women in politics raising awareness of the importance of women's free and equal
participation in political life, particularly of indigenous women;

(c) Develop targeted training and mentoring programmes on leadership
and negotiation skills for current and potential women candidates and women
holding public office; and

(d) Prosecute and adequately punish perpetrators in cases of gender-based
political violence.

Education

24. While the Committee recognises the high level of investment in education by the
State party, it notes with concern the absence of data disaggregated by age, ethnicity and
social status on the access of girls to education, in particular girls’ enrolment, completion
and dropout rates at all levels of education. These data would permit a substantive and
ongoing assessment of equality and non-discrimination in the sphere of education. It is
also concerned about the fact that the courses offered at indigenous universities do not
adequately cover multiculturalism and diversity. It is also concerned about the 30%
dropout rate due to teenage pregnancy and the absence of education on sexual and
reproductive health and rights within the education system. The Committee notes the
measures taken by the State party to address sexual violence against girls in the education
system.

25. The Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Establish a data collection system to assess girl’s and women’s access to
all levels of education, disaggregated by age, ethnicity and social status;

(b) Ensure that the solidarity scholarship programme set up by the
Ministry of Education allocate scholarships for women on equal basis with men to
guarantee access to tertiary education;

(c) Ensure that indigenous women have access to education in compliance
with criteria enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of
Indigenous Peoples (GA Resolution 61/295) adopted in 2007;

(d) Conduct assessments and surveys on girls’ drop-out rates, with a view
to identifying the most affected groups of girls, disaggregated by age, ethnicity and
differences among regions, and use the results of such assessments as a basis for the
implementation of measures to address drop out and ensure girls’ and women’s
access to all levels of education, including tertiary education;

(e) Design and implement a nationwide campaign to eliminate stereotypes
that count for sex segregation of the curriculum with the aim of accelerating girls
participation in non-traditional areas; and

(f) Strengthen the protection measures for girls against sexual violence in
the education environment.

Employment

26. The Committee is concerned about a persistent gender gap in employment,
including:

(a) Women’s limited access to formal employment, in particular managerial
positions, in almost all sectors of the economy;

(b) The lack of measures to protect women from harassment and discrimination
in the workplace;
(c) The disproportionately high number of women working in the informal sector and de facto barriers to access to social security; and

(d) Exploitation of women and girls in domestic work, where girls can be employed from the age of 10 years under the State party’s legislation.

27. The Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Promote women’s access to formal employment and adopt a time-bound plan to implement ILO Recommendation No. 204 concerning the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy (2015), with a view to facilitating women’s access to the formal economy;

(b) Take measures, such as temporary special measures to promote access of women to managerial positions, including specific calls for promotion of women, training in leadership skills to women in all areas of economy, and conduct raise awareness campaigns among employers on the equality of women and men in employment;

(c) Develop a system for filing confidential complaints on to sex-based discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace and ensure that victims have effective access to redress;

(d) Ensure that women and girls domestic workers have access to effective remedies to file complaints about abusive conduct and exploitation by their employers and monitor the conditions and terms of work of girls and women domestic workers; and

(e) Conduct a new survey on child labour and raise the minimum age of work to 15 years for girls and boys in accordance with ILO Convention 138 (1973) on the minimum age for admission to employment and work.

Health

28. The Committee welcomes the measures taken by the State party to enhance the provision of health services for women, including through the provision of ancestral medicine. However, the Committee is concerned about:

(a) The persistent high rates of maternal mortality and the limited access to health infrastructures for pregnant women, in particular for indigenous women and in rural areas;

(b) The lack of comprehensive education on sexual and reproductive health and rights and family planning services, and limited access to modern contraceptives, including emergency contraception;

(c) The high rate of teenage pregnancies which can lead to an increase of maternal mortality; and

(d) The criminalization of abortion and the restrictive conditions under which abortion is available and the lack of implementation of the Rule issued by the Constitutional Court in 2014 abolishing the requirement of judicial authorization for abortion in cases of rape.

29. The Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Strengthen measures to reduce the maternal mortality rate and ensure the provision of essential obstetric care for pregnant women, in particular in rural and remote areas and among indigenous and Afro-descendant women;

(b) Introduce age appropriate school education on sexual and reproductive health and rights and ensure affordable access to services and information on sexual
and reproductive rights for adolescent girls and boys, conduct awareness-raising campaigns about modern contraceptive methods in indigenous languages, and increase access to safe and affordable contraceptives across the State party;

(c) Amend relevant legal provisions to decriminalize abortion and ensure that abortion is legally available in cases of threats to the life or health of the pregnant woman, rape, incest and serious impairment of the foetus; and ensure the appropriate implementation of the Constitutional Court ruling relating the abolishing of judicial authorization for access to abortion in cases of rape or incest.

Economic empowerment of women

30. The Committee commends the State party for its economic growth, redistribution of wealth and eradication of extreme poverty. Nevertheless, it is concerned about the persistence of poverty in female headed households and the absence of information on the concrete impact of social programmes on the lives of women. It is also concerned about the lack of measures to ensure that indigenous and rural women can participate in the benefits of the implementation of development projects within their territories.

31. The Committee recommends that the State party continue strengthening its programmes to combat poverty. It also recommends that the State party establish credit and finance schemes available to women, paying special attention to women in rural areas, indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women, women with disabilities and older women.

Rural women

32. The Committee welcomes the measures taken by the State party to improve the living conditions of rural women. However, the Committee remains concerned at:

(a) Rural women’s limited access to land titles and ownership due to the lack of identification documents to demonstrate land ownership, and lack of knowledge of the regulations and procedures for obtaining land titles;

(b) Limited participation of women in decision-making processes concerning the use of land and means of production; and

(c) Rural women’s limited access to adequate health care, education, public transportation, food, water and sanitation, income-generating opportunities and social protection.

33. The Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Ensure that rural women have equal access to land as men, including by raising awareness among them and the public in general on the importance of women’s equal access to land as a factor for development and for achieving substantive equality of women with men;

(b) Ensure that the interests of local communities, including the interests of rural women, are protected when developing land policies and allocating land; and ensure that the traditional users of land can enjoy access to property; and

(c) Ensure that rural women have equal access to basic services and infrastructure, such as health care, education, public transportation, food, water and sanitation, income-generating opportunities and social protection on an equal basis with men and also with their urban counterparts, including through the adoption of temporary special measures, in accordance with article 4 (1) of the Convention and general recommendation No. 25 (2004) on article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention on temporary special measures.
Indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women

34. The Committee notes with concern that indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women lack appropriate means to express their free, prior and informed consent in the approval of large-scale projects for the exploitation of natural resources. The Committee is also concerned about the multiple impacts of such projects on women’s living conditions. Further concern exists about the situation of Guarani women who depend of working in agriculture and livestock and who do not receive compensation or remuneration.

35. The Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Implement adequate consultation processes to seek the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women in decision-making processes that authorize large-scale projects for the exploitation of natural resources in their ancestral territories;

(b) Take measures to ensure that companies executing projects for the exploitation of natural resources adequately compensate women living in territories and areas affected by such projects; and

(c) Take measures to prohibit and discourage all forms of slave labour affecting Guarani women.

Migrant and refugee women

36. The Committee is concerned about the situation of migrant and refugee women who face violence and abuse and who are subjected to smuggling and sexual violence, particularly Colombian women in transit to Chile who are fleeing violence. The Committee is also concerned about the lack of protection from unscrupulous border agents as well as criminal networks active in the border areas. Additional concern exists about the large number of refugee and asylum seeking women who lacked adequate information about their rights and who suffered sexual and gender-based violence.

37. The Committee recommends, in line with its General recommendation No. 32 on the gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness of women (2014), that the State party address the risk of smuggling and sexual violence against women and adopt measures to prevent and to ensure the sanction of the abuse of women who are in need of international protection. It also recommends strengthening law enforcement in border areas. Lastly it recommends the adoption of UNHCR protocols for conducting the refugee status determination process in a gender-sensitive manner, with full respect for the procedural rights of women, including individual interviews by trained female interviewers and interpreters.

Marriage and family relations

38. The Committee welcomes Act No. 603 adopted on 2014 “Nuevo Código de las Familias y del Proceso familiar” which brings into line its family law with the Convention, recognizing different types of families. However, the Committee is concerned about the challenges in its implementation, including the 18 years as the minimum age of marriage for women and men, the lack of information about awareness-raising and dissemination campaigns among women, particularly in indigenous languages, regarding the principle of equality between women and men in marriage and family relations and in cases of their dissolution. There is further concern about the lack of information on customary laws and practices in the area of inheritance and measures to ensure that customary law upholds women’s access to inheritance, including the inheritance of lands, as well as on measures taken to ensure recognition of unremunerated domestic work within the distribution of marital property.
39. The Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Effectively enforce its legislation contained in “Código de las Familias y del Proceso Familiar”, including on marriages of girls under 18, through sanctions in cases of breach of its provisions and address separation and dissolution of marriage as well as de facto unions in line with the Committee’s general recommendation No. 29 on the economic consequences of marriage, family relations and their dissolution;

(b) Carry out awareness-raising and education programmes directed at both women and men, including in indigenous languages, in cooperation with civil society, on the contents of the new provisions in “Código de las Familias y del Proceso Familiar”, and ensure that judicial and administrative authorities are aware about the new provisions and apply them effectively;

(c) Ensure that customary law in the area of inheritance complies with the principle of equality between women and men; and

(d) Take all measures necessary to ensure that unremunerated domestic work is adequately taken into consideration within the legal regulation of distribution of marital property.

Amendment to article 20 (1) of the Convention

40. The Committee calls the State party to accept the amendment to article 20 (1) of the Convention concerning the meeting time of the Committee without delay.

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

41. The Committee calls upon the State party to use the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in its efforts to implement the provisions of the Convention.

Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 development framework

42. The Committee calls for the integration of a gender perspective, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, into all efforts aimed at the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and into the post-2015 development framework.

Dissemination

43. The Committee recalls the obligation of the State party to systematically and continuously implement the provisions of the Convention. It urges the State party to give priority attention to the implementation of the present concluding observations and recommendations between now and the submission of the next periodic report. The Committee therefore requests that the present concluding observations be disseminated in a timely manner, in the official languages of the State party, to the relevant State institutions at all levels (national, regional and local), in particular to the Government, the Plurinational Legislative Assembly and the judiciary, to enable their full implementation. It encourages the State party to collaborate with all stakeholders concerned, such as employers’ associations, trade unions, human rights and women’s organizations, universities, research institutions and the media. It further recommends that its concluding observations be disseminated in an appropriate form at the local community level, so as to enable their implementation. In addition, the Committee requests the State party to continue to disseminate the Convention, the Optional Protocol thereto and relevant jurisprudence, in addition to the Committee’s general recommendations, to all stakeholders.
Technical assistance

44. The Committee recommends that the State party link the implementation of the Convention to its development efforts and that it avail itself of regional or international technical assistance in this respect, including through the United Nations system.

Follow-up report

45. The Committee requests the State party to provide, within two years, written information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in paragraphs 19 (a) and (e) and 29 (b) and (c) above.

Preparation of the next report

46. The Committee invites the State party to submit its seventh periodic report in July 2019.

47. The Committee requests the State party to follow the harmonized guidelines on reporting under the international human rights treaties, including guidelines on a common core document and treaty-specific documents (HRI/MC/2006/3 and Corr.1).