

Annotated Bibliography

**UN General Assembly, *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, 18 December 1979, A/RES/34/180,
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/text/econvention.htm>**

This source, specifically Articles 4 and 7, is the textual basis for the foundation of my project. It is the treaty from which all other sources take information and facts from, establishes the reporting protocols for party states, and is the cornerstone resource for the entirety of my proposal.

**European Parliament Directorate-General for Internal Policies. “The Policy on Gender Equality in Germany.” 2015,
[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/510025/IPOL_IDA\(2015\)50025_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/510025/IPOL_IDA(2015)50025_EN.pdf)**

This source gave an in-depth, detailed look into the life of women in Germany as of 2015, and had impressive details concerning the political status and representation of women. Given the focus of my question, the source tracked the progression of women in politics in Germany, both as civilians and representatives, and proved extremely helpful in examining Germany as one of the sample countries in my project.

**Inter-Parliamentary Union. *Women in Parliaments: World Classification*,
archive.ipu.org/wmn_e/classif.htm.**

This source is critical to the overall success of my project. It reports on the exact percentage of women in the legislative bodies of countries around the world after every election from 1997 to present day. All seven of my sample countries are represented in the data on the source, and in conjunction with the country reports submitted under the CEDAW reporting mechanism, this source has been essential.

**Lawless, Jennifer L., and Richard L. Fox. *Men rule: The continued under-representation of women in US politics*. Women & Politics Institute, 2012,
<https://www.american.edu/spa/wpi/upload/2012-men-rule-report-web.pdf>**

This report outlines the status of women and political participation in the United States, the one outlier country in my project who is not subject to the same reporting standards as the others. It serves as a great initial look at the political position of women in the U.S. and is a great comparison piece with the other sources for the other seven countries.

OECD (2018), *Women in politics (indicator)*. doi: 10.1787/edc3ff4f-en

This data resource gives an overview of how and where women are participating in politics. It shows, through charts and maps, the number of women parliamentarians, ministers, and whether or not the country in question has a participation quota to encourage equality

achievement. It is an extremely useful resource given that my project seeks to expand on and investigate further all of those areas.

Rocha Zarine, "Putting gender back on the policy agenda: Gender equality and political participation in the Russian Federation", *Russia Profile*, 10 October 2007, <http://iknowpolitics.org/sites/default/files/gender-russiaprofile.pdf>

Given its political history and the political changes it went through following its ratification of CEDAW, this source helps to untangle the complexities surrounding Russia and how women in the country participate in politics. It includes data and visualizations of how women are represented in parliament at the federal level and what effect the fall of the Soviet Union had on women and their role in Russian politics.

Trung, Pham Thanh. "Are women's rights human rights? A view on women's political participation in Vietnam." 2013, <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.301.319&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

In the same vein as the source above, this report allows a glimpse into the political climate of Vietnam and what role women play in it. It uses data from other sources on this list to identify where and how women are participating in the Vietnamese government and how this has changed over a number of years.

United Nations. *Women in power and decision-making*, 2012, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/beijingat10/G.%20Women%20in%20power%20and%20decision%20making.pdf>.

This source is the report submitted by the United Nations on the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. The conference was crucial in that it specifically highlighted women's participation and representation in political spheres in all party states, and is frequently referenced and highlighted by my sample states as an ideal to achieve concerning women's place in each state's respective government.

UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), *Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention, Eighth and ninth periodic reports that States parties were supposed to submit in 2015 : Guatemala*, 11 January 2016, CEDAW/C/GTM/89, <http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ash?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqKb7yhslldCrOIUTvLRFDjh6%2fx1pWA0iXgd285wrQ75aXjdtHbMWS3%2fGbeKyqr727EdY9o%2fTU6XZWT1PVo3nEpg0WPmUyh6idNSGXLTiZuqolts>

This source, used as an example in this bibliography, is the report submitted to the CEDAW oversight committee by Guatemala on the status of women in the country in accordance with the treaty. It reports on progress made concerning previous recommendations, where and how the treaty is being implemented, and highlights how the state itself views its role

in its' female citizens' lives. All other countries in question also submit country reports in accordance with the reporting mechanism in place and these have proven exponentially important in my research.

UNDP. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Public Administration: Jordan Case Study, 2012

<http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/Women-s%20Empowerment/JordanFinal%20-%20HiRes.pdf>

This source allows a more in depth look into how Jordanian women, through the eyes of an outside organization, are living their lives as of 2012. It identifies areas where circumstances could improve but also highlights where the government has progressed over the years. It presents important statistics in laymen's terms and has proven helpful in analyzing the state.