



**Report to the CEDAW Committee
13 November 2015, Room XVI, Palais des Nations, Geneva
with PostScript on CSW 62**

**Cities for CEDAW
Synthesis report 2014 to 2018**

INTRODUCTION

Madame chair, CEDAW experts, colleagues, and friends. Welcome to the briefing on the [Cities for CEDAW](#) campaign. I am Soon-Young Yoon, past chair of NGO Committee on the Status of Women/New York and First Vice-President of the Conference of NGOs. In 2015, we presented our first report on Cities for CEDAW. For the benefit of those who were not present, I will review some key points.¹

PURPOSE AND GOAL

The short-term goal of this campaign is to “make the global local” by promoting the adoption of CEDAW as a municipal ordinance in cities large and small. The long-term goal is to ensure that CEDAW is fully integrated --and implemented-- with the 2030 sustainable development agenda at the local level. The concept is simple: If we can weave women’s human rights into the urban sustainable development agenda, we can change the course of development, not just for women but for the whole world.

Why is this important? First, as [Habitat III](#) noted we live in an increasingly urban world². More than 80% of Americans live in urban areas. By 2050, nearly 80% of the world’s women and girls will live in cities.³

Second, cities are becoming the epicenter of political, economic, and cultural growth, and innovation. As the home of the world’s greatest concentration of cities, the industrialized countries have a critical role to play in achieving the [2030 sustainable development goals](#), including those related to gender equality, cities and human settlements, and others related to climate change and the environment. Equally important, cities have the ability to innovate and measure rapid change, even when the national

¹ This report covers the period 2015 to 2017. The first report is available on request to YoonCSW@aol.com.

² UN-Habitat was held in Quito, Ecuador, 17-20 October 2017. At that meeting, the New Urban Agenda was adopted: <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda>

³ UN Conference of Parties, Outreach Issues, Warsaw, 2013, www.cop19.gov.pl.

government cannot—or will not—take action. This includes addressing political, economic and cultural, as well as social inequality.



THE CONTEXT

In the US, there has been a growing interest in the UN as an ally to fortify cities against the federal opposition posed by the Trump administration. Mayors have taken the lead to implement the Paris Accord on Climate Change, defying attempts by the Federal government to discredit the UNFCCC process.⁴ Some analysts suggest that the Cities for CEDAW campaign provides a much-needed landing platform for the spontaneous energy unleashed by the women's marches. As one lawyer from Beirut said, "For us, CEDAW is the roadmap on how to

include gender equality in city government." Marches mobilize, but CEDAW guides policies to get the work done.

An important UN landmark event was the adoption of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals during the UN General Assembly in early 2016. Goal 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment should align with Goal 11 on Cities and human settlements.⁵ Although the SDGs are not widely visible in the US public discourse about CEDAW, important constituencies are mobilizing around similar issues, indicating a potential important convergence with CEDAW.⁶ In short, there has never been a better opportunity to translate UN international agreements into local action.

THE BEGINNINGS

1998 - San Francisco became the first municipality in the world to adopt CEDAW as a local ordinance.

1998 – 2014 – Hawaii and Berkeley adopt CEDAW.

March 2014 –The NGO CSW/NY launches the Cities for CEDAW campaign. It requests Mayor Lee and San Francisco to be the peer leader for the Cities for CEDAW-USA campaign. The city requests Women's Intercultural Network (WIN) to be a civil society counterpart.

⁴See the C40 Cities for Climate: <http://www.c40.org>. Also, Women Mayors for Climate: <http://www.c40.org/women4climate>.

⁵ The 17 SDGs are "universal" and reset the attention on obligations of developed as well as developing countries. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

⁶ For example, there were more than 25,000 participants registered for the [World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur](#) (1-13 February 2018)

June 2014 –More than 200 mayors at the U.S. National Conference of Mayors adopted a general resolution in support of CEDAW followed by another resolution in 2015.

August 2015 – Mayor Eric Garcetti of Los Angeles issues an Executive Directive on CEDAW, an innovative use of mayoral directives.

September 2015—Miami-Dade County in Florida is the first county in the U.S. to pass CEDAW as a county-wide ordinance.

February 2018 – California passed a state resolution endorsing CEDAW.

CHALLENGES

Among the challenges identified by the campaign were:

- Poor knowledge by city officials and the public about CEDAW
- Lack of baseline data
- No funding for organizing the campaign or implementation within city budgets
- Lack of research and legal expertise
- Limited training possibilities

ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite these challenges, Cities for CEDAW—particularly in the US—has become a widespread movement with new initiatives reported every few months. According to WIN’s report this year, “...we have put down strong bases in several key cities, evolved into regional working groups, and have grown a movement of 70 US cities and counties. There are nine municipal ordinances, 34 CEDAW resolutions (actually 35 including Charleston) and 36 exploring resolutions or ordinances.” Among cities with new ordinances are Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Durham County, San Jose and Santa Clara County.

Public awareness efforts and briefings to city officials and council members about CEDAW are critical tools of the campaign. Activities included school and public education programs, online and social media campaigns-- such as in Napa County-- promoting CEDAW. Activists also used petitions, briefings for mayors, as well as demonstrations and marches. For example, the New York City for CEDAW coalition held a Day of Action Rally at City Hall that brought together 230 organizations. The march crossed the Brooklyn Bridge and ended with a press conference at City Hall. A citation was conferred to the coalition (and to Soon-Young Yoon) by the Borough President of Brooklyn. Numerous activities were also conducted with county council members and with the Gender Equity Commission and mayor's office staff. In Boulder county, Colorado the Business and Professional Women of Colorado and the United Nations Association of Boulder County met with city council members in Boulder, Lafayette, Louisville and Boulder County to obtain Resolutions, handing out CEDAW T-shirts to mayors. Nine other cities in Colorado are working on resolutions and Boulder aims to have an ordinance in the next two years.

The Midwest Coalition 4 CEDAW developed a PowerPoint “CEDAW 101” that is used for community education at the public library and for women’s organizations in Kansas City, Laurence, Lee’s Summit and

other regional cities. In Washington DC and Port of Spain (Trinidad/Tobago), meetings with local officials and city council members were initiated to gain allies inside city government.



Financing and building accountability mechanisms remain a challenge. Thus far, initiatives use local resources without UN support. In Oregon, the Women's Foundation of Oregon has been a strong supporter. Local women's funds, NGOs, businesses, and universities have supplemented city funding. One of the most innovative strategies was in Cincinnati where the CEDAW coalition raised money, first, then approached the city to commit funds. According to their 2018 report, the coalition raised \$12,500 from NGOs and the University of Cincinnati. Then, they succeeded to get a commitment of \$8000 in the CEDAW ordinance. Other cities have strategies that include fund-raising events around awards. For example, San Francisco's [Friends of the Commission on the Status of Women](#) has held CEDAW awards fund-raising events for several years. In 2017, they gave eight awards in areas such as environment, girl's empowerment and education, community, and arts and culture. Thousands of dollars have been raised through their annual award events. Concerning city support for new mechanisms of accountability, one interesting trend is for ordinances to include new structures for accountability. For example, in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Palo Alto and Santa Clara County, the ordinances include the establishment of a new CEDAW task forces or commissions for women and/or gender equality.

Although it is too early to measure the impact of recent ordinances, it is important to note that CEDAW has shown results in cities such as San Francisco that reports a steady decline in violence against women. In more recent situations, it has helped build bridges between mayors, city officials and city councils with civil society organizations. Indeed, CEDAW is seen as a unifying umbrella, bringing together diverse constituencies that have often worked in isolation. This feature of CEDAW can be a useful selling point when trying to convince mayors about CEDAW's significance. As a California mayor said, one reason he would support CEDAW is that "it covers everything that all women want". Building relationships and coalitions that often include mayors and city council members takes time and effort—most of which is donated by volunteers. Groups such as the Silicon Valley CEDAW Task Force even promote sub-regional networks. (For a list of partners identified in city reports see Appendix I).

It is noteworthy that in some cases passing a CEDAW ordinance leads to other ordinances. For example, after Hawaii passed an ordinance a decade after San Francisco, Honolulu city council introduced an ordinance establishing a CEDAW taskforce and a 5-year action plan. Also, after Miami-Dade County pass its first ordinance, later in June of 2017, it passed Ordinance No. 17-31 to enforce gender parity on county boards and a resolution No. r-1072-17 requiring that those that contract with the county comply with equal pay laws.

Civil society coalitions have most often taken the lead in the campaign. However, commissions have also initiated action. For example, in Miami-Dade County, Commissioner Daniella Levine Cava introduced CEDAW to the Board of County Commissioners to pass the CEDAW ordinance. It is also noteworthy that when counties or states take the lead, the ordinance can influence communities within its jurisdiction. In the case of Miami-Dade, the county covers 36 cities and towns. Similar county-level actions are now in place in Durham and Santa Clara counties. Ventura Tri-county (covers Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo) reports progress in building strategic partnerships between the CEDAW coalition and the mayor's office as well as the Santa Barbara Women's Commission.



The campaign has stimulated a number new studies, reports, and projects for gender analysis. Among these are the studies mandated under Mayor Garcetti's Executive Directive requiring all city departments to provide data and report on progress under CEDAW. The mayor of Taipei and the women's commission published a well-documented report in 2017 on the implementation of CEDAW. San Francisco's Department on the Status of Women has a study showing impressive progress on combatting violence against women and increased participation of women in the workforce. Particularly noteworthy is the ordinance providing six weeks of 100% paid parental leave. The department also tracks data on appointees to the city commissions and board by gender, LGBT status, disability and ethnicity/race. In Oregon, the CEDAW coalition spent a year traveling around the state to gather qualitative data through interviews with diverse women's groups, including American Indians, to produce a savvy state-wide report called ["Count Her In"](#). This helped the coalition gain momentum to propose action at the state level. One result was a Senate Bill declaring November 29 of each year to be International Women Human Rights Defenders and CEDAW day in Oregon. Cincinnati's ordinance included budgeting for a Gender

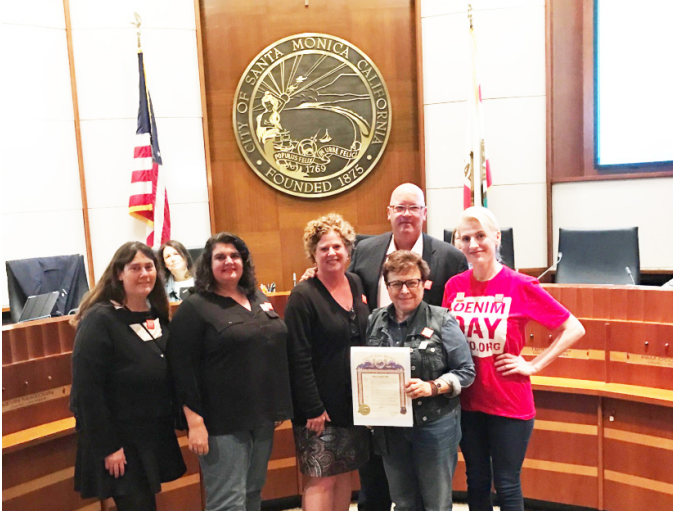
Study to be conducted by a Gender Equity Research team at the U. of Cincinnati and the Gender Equality Task Force appointed by the mayor.

The role of academic institutions and law firms or legal counsel have played an important role—not only in providing expertise and research but also in connecting the campaign to students. In North Carolina, WomenNC offers a fellowship program. Students present their research findings on inequalities in the county to Durham County Commissioners and Durham City Council during their regular meetings. Another example is in Santa Monica where the Commission on the Status of Women mentors a young woman from a local high school to encourage them to run for office. In many cities, law schools and specialized programs on women's studies, international affairs, and political science have provided valuable additional human resources and expertise. Some have also contributed to the drafting of ordinances and research expertise to the Cities for CEDAW campaign. For example, the Center for Women's Global Leadership is developing indicators for implementation and measurement of progress for the Cities for CEDAW training.

Finally, the role of NGOs that have national as well as global networks has been critical in sustaining momentum, opening new opportunities, and promoting collaboration across state and city lines. Among these organizations are the Business and Professional Women, Center for Women's Global Leadership, International Association of Human Rights Agencies⁷, Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, National Organization of Women, UNA/USA, Zonta and Women's Environment and Development Organization. Equally important as their activities within the US, these organizations often help connect the campaign to global efforts.

LESSONS LEARNED

1. CEDAW can work in cities to mobilize political leadership within city government as well as the public.
2. CEDAW is recognized as an important tool for addressing inequality even when a human rights ordinance already exists.
3. Taking time for public education and movement building is as important as passing an Ordinance.
4. CEDAW can mobilize men, youth and new constituencies for gender equality, but more efforts are needed.
5. Financing of CEDAW continues to be a challenge, but using existing funds is a good start.
6. The private sector can play a positive role by contributing resources and implementing CEDAW in their own businesses and services.
7. The UN and the CEDAW committee has an important role in taking this campaign international by setting standards, providing motivation and help connect the campaign to international processes.



STRATEGIES FOR THE FUTURE

What are our next steps? The organization of “Cities for CEDAW” campaign is similar to the 16 Days of Activism to end violence against women campaign. It is a bottom-up, horizontal organization that fosters a spontaneous, creative political space. In reports from more than 20 cities, we find diverse leadership, varying composition of coalitions and a reliance on mixed local resources. Peer leadership is an effective city to city strategy that provides technical support and builds regional coalitions. For

example, the coalition in Pittsburgh reports reaching out to a group in Buffalo. Boulder groups are also interested to work with cities in New Mexico.

At the global level, the NGO CSW/NY continues to coordinate efforts with the UN. The NGO CSW/NY will give its first Cities for CEDAW Global Leadership Award in 2018 to mayors Eric Garcetti and Mayor Edwin Lee (posthumous). It schedules events during CSW on Cities for CEDAW and actively participates in strategic planning meetings. In the future, it will continue to be the global coordinator of the campaign, providing a link with UN Women and the CEDAW committee.

We believe the CEDAW committee has a key role to play. We are grateful to committee members here for this opportunity to report and have an interactive dialogue. We hope that you will be advisors to the campaign, not only in your own countries but others that may interest you. With your help, we can make CEDAW a practical, pro-active human rights instrument for the feminist and international women's movement in cities throughout the world.

POST SCRIPT – Outcome of the CEDAW briefing, CSW 62 and movement building.

The CEDAW committee members expressed strong support for the Cities for CEDAW campaign and is keenly interested in how local implementation is taking place in the US which has not ratified CEDAW. At the same time, committee members expressed concern that too often implementation has been slow even in countries that have ratified long ago. Cities for CEDAW is a promising opportunity to localize CEDAW. Committee members were interested in the impact after an ordinance has passed. They understood that time was short for impact evaluations, but supported the trend for ordinances to create commissions/task forces and make financial commitments. Some committee members volunteered to review training materials on Cities for CEDAW, which was a welcome gesture of support for the campaign.



During the Commission on the Status of Women meeting (CSW62) a number of Cities for CEDAW activities took place. The NGO CSW/NY gave awards to mayor Eric Garcetti of Los Angeles and a posthumous award to mayor Edwin Lee. In addition to numerous side events, a Cities for CEDAW strategy meeting was held at the UN Foundation (16 March). Some of the strategic ideas were:

- Gender analyses and data collection about hiring, wages, and employment in cities' county boards and other governing bodies are good starting points. However, these should be conducted reflecting the human rights principles.
- CEDAW covers compliance by the private sector which can be a useful policy guide for working with that constituency such as decisions on procurement contracts.
- Many coalitions wish to work more on climate change. The new CEDAW General Recommendation 37 on "Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change" provides good guidance on how to implement CEDAW at all levels, including cities.
- The women's marches are providing momentum and some city coalitions—like in Rapid City, South Dakota—have mobilized around the march themes to pass a Cities for CEDAW resolution. The #MeToo campaign can be leveraged to draw attention to the need for CEDAW as took place in Denver, Colorado.

APPENDIX I Summary Chart Reports

(Note data are derived from voluntary reports sent to the NGO CSW/NY before February 1, 2018. For more information on cities involved, see www.citiesforCEDAW.org)

Name city and Population size	Name person reporting and organization	Key Partners	Notes
Boulder (97,385)	Sharon Simmons National Federation of Business and Professional Women - Colorado Federation hawksndragons1955@gmail.com	Boulder Human Relations Commission, United Nations Association, Boulder. League of Women Voters, Women's Collaborate with Colorado, Zonta Foothill Club of Boulder County, Moving to End Sexual Violence Boulder Valley Health Center, 9 to 5 and others	Worked with other organizations, attended and presented at City Council meetings to make this the third city in Colorado to pass a resolution in support of CEDAW
COLORADO STATE: Boulder County and Denver Metro (Various)	Veronica Hrukay UNA BG/Zonta veronica.hrutkay@gmail.com	Boulder City Council. Boulder Human Relations Commission, Lafayette City Council, Louisville City Council, Women's Collaborative of Boulder and Denver, Business and Professional Women of CO, United Nations Association, League of Women Voters, MESA (moving to end sexual assault), Zonta Foothills, Women's Health, 9-5, Denver for CEDAW/UNA Denver, One Billion Acts of Peace, Eco Women, Colorado	We have achieved 3 cities to sign resolutions and one on a five-year plan toward an ordinance and 7 other cities in progress, includes Boulder and Lafayette. We have also conducted research on statewide implementation.

		Women's Education Foundation (CWEF), He for She, WECAN International, Safe House Progressive Alliance for Non Violence (SPAN), PRIDE Sanitary Pad, Laboratory to Combat Human Trafficking (LCHT), Safe Shelter for St Vrain Valley and Voice of Bold Business Radio (VBBR). Supporting Businesses: Grassroots Landscape Inc., A Second Office, Red Direction, PPI Advantage, Cherry Blossom Coaching and Reiki, Simple Synergy Consulting-all women-owned Boulder County businesses.	
Charleston, South Carolina (761,000)	Melinda Hamilton Charleston Commission on Women and the League of Women Voters of the Charleston Area MelindaLH@aol.com	Circulo Hispanoamericano de Charleston, People Against Rape, the Center 4 Women, The Sophia Institute, Tricounty Women's Project, YWCA of Charleston, Women's Rights and Empowerment Network (WREN), Florence Crittendon Programs of South Carolina, Junior League of Charleston, AAUW of South Carolina, AAUW Charleston Branch, My Sisters House.	City Council pass resolution February 2018
Cincinnati, OH, (298,000)	Jan Marie Fritz University of Cincinnati Jan.fritz@uc.edu	University of Cincinnati (particularly the Department of Women, Gender and Sexuality Studies and faculty members from the School of Planning); Zonta Club of Cincinnati; Woman's City Club of Greater Cincinnati; Tri-State Freethinkers; Greater Cincinnati Homeless Coalition; Amnesty International Group 86; and Cincinnati Women's Political Caucus. Also attending meetings at City Hall have been representatives of the	City Council passed a resolution in May 2015.

		Greater Cincinnati Foundation; YWCA; Cincinnati USA Regional Chamber; and Girl Scouts of Western Ohio.	
Denver (680.000)	Malliga Och United Nations Association Denver una@denverforcedaw.com	Kimberly Desmond (head of women's office, open to it but not convinced); Business Professional Women Denver	Preparing a report for the Women's Office under the mayor as a guideline on how to implement a CEDAW ordinance.
Irvine, CA for Orange County (248,531)	Rupsi Burman Hope in Life Foundation in collaboration with United Nations Association/USA hopeinlifefoundation@gmail.com	AAUW: American Association of University Women USNC UN Women: U.S. National Committee United Nations Women, UNA/USA OC: United Nations Association, USA Orange County Chapter S.A.R.A.H: Spiritual and Religious Alliance of Hope, HILF: Hope in Life Foundation, WIN: Women's Intercultural Network, NOW: Network of Women, NW PC: National Women's Political Caucus, Commission on the Status of Women (TBD) Interfaith Council of Garden Grove, Stanton and, Westminster	A county-wide campaign; holds monthly meetings; contacted 34 mayor's offices in Orange County, Baseline data for CEDAW implementation underway
Kansas City, MO (467,007)	Gail James, Alice Kitchen, Stacey Carrow, Karenbeth Zacharias, and Sherrill Mulhern gail119@icloud.com zontaadvocacy@live.com	Women's Equality of Greater Kansas City (WEGKC), UNA Women Kansas City, Zonta International, with other NGOs such as Women's Foundation, Mayor of Kansas City, City Councilwomen along with the AAUW, League of Women Voters, NOW, NAACP, Women's Political Caucus, Central Exchange, El Centro, Inc., StandUp KC and MainStream Coalition	Passed resolution in 2014, plans to broaden coalition with city officials, women leaders at the Mid-American Regional Council, Director of Human Relations Commission, Women's Bureau, of

			the U.S. Department of Labor
Los Angeles, CA (3.884 million)	<p>Rebecca Ninburg</p> <p>Commission on the Status of Women of LA</p> <p>RANinburg@gmail.com</p> <p>Araceli Campos, ACCW Executive Board</p> <p>Campos.Araceli@gmail.com</p>	13 city General Managers including those in non-traditional fields of water and power and transport, neighborhood councils, businesses and a Gender Equity Coalition	Passed city ordinance in 2004. Mayor Garcetti issued an Executive Directive in 2015 for a series of Gender Studies so by Feb 1, 2016, each General Manager or Department must submit a Gender Equity Action Plan, and personnel will conduct salary analyses to monitor gender wage gap among city employees. The overall aim is to implement CEDAW department with quarterly reports.
Louisville, KY (253,128)	<p>Mary Sue Barnett</p> <p>Louisville CEDAW Coalition</p> <p>louisville.cedawcoalition@gmail.com</p>	Center for Women and Families, Louisville Girls Leadership, League of Women Voters of Louisville, Planned Parenthood, Zonta International, ACLU KY, UNA-KY, AAUW, Presbyterian Women, and Church Women United USA.	Hearings held, resolution passed in Metro Council and signed by the mayor, public outreach through films, book discussions, workshops and continuing education through an Education Committee, gender study and monthly coalition meetings, aiming at ordinances.
Miami-Dade County (2.8 million)	<p>Adele Valencia, Miami-Dade County/ Commissioner Daniella Levine Cava/ Commission for Women/Commission Auditor</p> <p>Adele@Miamiidade.gov</p>	Lead organization is the Commission for Women and Commission Auditor. Other partners include Florida International University, University of Miami), and many	County ordinance passed. The first report came out in December 2016 and the second is forthcoming

	<p>And Laura Morilla</p> <p>Miami-Dade County Commission for Women Laura.Morilla@miamidade.gov</p>	<p>local women's groups, The Women's Fund of Miami-Dade, the Junior League, the League of Women Voters, the Women's Chamber of Commerce among others.</p>	<p>(expected March of 2018). Since the report's release, Commissioner Levine Cava has taken up legislating as many recommendations as possible.</p>	
<p>Mount Vernon (70,000)</p>	<p>J. Yuhanna Edwards Yunanna@aol.com</p>	<p>Mount Vernon City Council</p>	<p>Resolution passed</p>	<p>J. Yun Yun</p>
<p>New York City, NY (8.406 million)</p>	<p>Sheila Katzman Women's Rights in Action nyc4cedaw@gmail.com</p>	<p>Advising Organizations: Joann Kamuf Ward and Erin Smith, Human Rights Institute at Columbia University Law School, US Human Rights Network, Anita Teekah, Esq., New York Legislative Coordinator Amnesty International/New York, Planned Parenthood, and Ellen Chesler of the Roosevelt Institute, Theresa McGovern, Mailman School, Columbia University. City Government: The City Council Office of the Committee on Women's Issues, The Public Advocates Office, The Borough Presidents and the Mayor's Office. Community Organizations: Women's City Club of NY, the International Association of Women in Radio and Television-USA, United Nations Association-USA, Amnesty International/New York, Zonta International, PowHer New York, New York County Lawyers Association and the Women's City Club of New</p>	<p>Main efforts in coalition building at grass-roots level combined with city officials, the mayor, and civil society leaders. Expect draft resolution to be introduced through the City Council working with the City Council Office of the Committee on Women's Issues, the Public Advocates Office, Borough Presidents and the Mayor's Office.</p>	

		York.	
Ventura County (Oxnard/Ventura Santa Barbara) (1.3 Million)	tricountycedaw@gmail.com	Santa Barbara Women's Commission, WIN (Women's Intercultural Network), CAUSE (Central Coast Alliance for a United and Sustainable Economy)	Beginning coalition-building and meetings with partners
Phoenix, AZ (3 million)	Dianne Post postdlpost@aol.com	One city council member now running for mayor, city women's commission, Central Phoenix Inez Casiano NOW organization.	Beginning campaign
Pittsburgh, PA, (306,000)	Edith Bell WILPF/ Pittsburgh, New Voices Pittsburgh, Women and Girls Foundation edith.bell4@verizon.net	Councilwoman and other council members	Ordinance and establishment of a Commission on Gender Equity
Port of Spain, Capital City, (48,000...work in the city, all do not live in the city)	Gia Gaspard Taylor Port of Spain Sister Cities Network giagaspardtaylor@gmail.com	Mayor, Division of Gender affairs, local government bodies, and Port of Spain Sister Cities Network; reached out to Sangre Grande Regional Corporation (a "city")	Plan to do an awareness-raising project among high school students on CEDAW and actively participate in HeForShe events
Eugene, OR (156,185)	Elicia Reed The Oregon CEDAW Coalition eliciakreed@gmail.com oregoncedaw@gmail.com	The Oregon CEDAW Coalition has 13 organizations with 3 supporting partnerships; Mayor of Eugene and other mayors, The Women's Foundation of Oregon, Urban League of Portland, Crittenton Foundation, UN Association Chapter of Portland, YWCA, Domestic Violence Safe Dialogue Program, Dress for	Resolutions and efforts being made for state-wide campaign

		Success of Oregon, Mothers Legacy Project, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Oregon NOW, Oregon Commission for Women, Center for Women's Leadership, Equal Access for Girls.	
Napa County	Charlie Toledo Suscol Intertribal Council suscol@suscol.net	NEWS (Napa Emergency Women's Services), AAUW, County supervisors and first new woman district attorney	Public education, building coalition of local organizations and legislators.
Department on the Status of Women report - San Francisco (805,235)	Dr. Emily Murase Dept. on the Status of Women Emily.Murase@SFgov.org	In 1996, the Women's Institute for Leadership Development created a coalition with Amnesty International, the Women's Foundation of California in partnership with the San Francisco Commission on the Status of Women; a more recent partnership is with the Women's Intercultural Network and other NGOs; has mainstreamed CEDAW into city's administration (See full report).	Through work of the Department and women's Commission, the U.S. Conference of Mayors adopted a resolution in support of CEDAW, reached out to other mayors offices throughout the U.S., other Commissions on the Status of women, city staff and officials; held training webinars, and organized a regional Cities for CEDAW conference; hosted a Mayors Roundtable prior to the 2015 National Conference of Mayors, and conducts workshops and presentations on "Cities for CEDAW," providing technical

			assistance to more than 18 cities nationwide.
San Jose CA (1,026,908)	Taraneh Roosta Voices of Women For Change Taraneh_roosta@yahoo.com	The San Jose vice mayor, Santa Clara County Commission on the status of women, Santa Clara County Office of women's policy, nonprofit women's organizations, civil rights organizations and human rights organizations.	Established a Silicon Valley CEDAW Task Force in July 2016 and started lobbying the local Government to pursue the CEDAW Ordinance for SJ. On December 19, 2016, the CEDAW ordinance was unanimously approved by all the city council members.
Santa Clara County, CA (1,781,642)	Francisco Rivera International Human Rights Clinic at Santa Clara Law fjrivera@scu.edu	We partnered primarily with the County's Office of Women's Policy, Commission on the Status of Women, County Counsel, the President of the Board of Supervisors, and the community, particularly organizations that address domestic violence and homelessness.	On December 12, 2017, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara adopted a CEDAW ordinance, available here. The ordinance creates a CEDAW Task Force, which is an advisory body to the Board of Supervisors. The CEDAW Task Force will focus on the following six areas: (1) economic development and security, (2) gender-based violence, (3) education and leadership, (4) health care, (5) housing, and (6) criminal justice. Our next steps are to select members of

			the newly established CEDAW Task Force and to begin analyzing county operations using a gender and human rights lens in order to make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors.
Santa Monica, CA (92,987)	Natasha Kingscote Administrator in Human Services Division, Santa Monica Natasha.Kingscote@smgov.net	Santa Monica City Council and the Santa Monica Commission on the Status of Women, Santa Monica Police Department, Westside Domestic Violence Network and Brothers Respecting Others as well as NGOs working in health, education and social services.	Completed a gender analysis of elected officials and residents in Santa Monica in 2015; reorganized its Ad Hoc Committees under the COSW on public safety, health, economic development, housing and communications.
Santa Monica; CA (92.169)	Sylvia Ghazarian The Santa Monica Commission on the Status of Women coswcommissionersylviag@gmail.com	Within the municipal code, the Commission is charged with consulting and maintaining contact with groups and individuals who are concerned with the status of women or who are primarily responsible for assuring equal opportunities for women and girls. (Prior code § 2915; added by Ord. No. 1216CCS, adopted 8/25/81). To that end, COSW has many strategic partners within the community to support its work. The COSW works closely with the Santa Monica Police Department, the City Attorney's office, the Westside Anti Violence Authority and Sojourn on issues of domestic violence, sexual assault	Published "Report on the Status of Women and Girls in Santa Monica, 2015" that includes a gender analysis of elected officials and residents in Santa Monica and a set of key findings and recommendations. Since Santa Monica adopted CEDAW, the COSW reorganized its Ad Hoc Committees to align with CEDAW principles. These Ad Hoc Committees - Community & Health,

		<p>against women, and human trafficking. Other strategic partners within the City include the Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce and non-governmental organizations that represent health care, education and social service organizations</p>	<p>Learn & Thrive, Economic Opportunity, and Women's History Month. Priorities include end to human trafficking, combatting domestic violence, mentoring future leaders, youth mental and physical health, bullying because of gender identity, voters registration, housing and gender data.) Women's History Month. Link to 2018 Women's History Month Calendar: https://www.smgov.net/uploadedFiles/Departments/CCS/About/Boards_Commissions/WHM%20calendar%20of%20events%202018-Print%20Version.pdf</p> <p>Another link to some of the above accomplishments: https://youtu.be/HJ3ACf5w_v8o</p>
<p>USA</p> <p>(323.000.000)</p>	<p>Marilyn Fowler</p> <p>Women's Intercultural Network for Civil Society arm of C4C Campaign</p> <p>win@winaction.org</p>	<p>Our strategic partners within the US Cities for CEDAW Civil Society Campaign are the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, the Institute of Human Rights, Columbia Law School, Krishanti Dharmaraj, Campaign Chair, and the UN CSW NGO NY,</p>	<p>Creation of regional working groups; 70 US Cities and Counties with nine Municipal Ordinances, 34 CEDAW Resolutions, and 36 exploring and</p>

		Soon Young-Yoon, Founder Cities for CEDAW Campaign. US NGO partners include the UNA USA, Feminist Majority Foundation, American Assn of University Women (AAUW,) National Council of Women's Organizations (NCWO), US Human Rights Network, US Women Connect, EPW-USA, Suscol Intertribal Council, National Assn. of Women's Commissions, Iranian Circle of WIN, WUNRN, El Quinto Sol de America, Black Women for Wellness and others including the National Organization for Women	organizing for possible CEDAW Resolutions or Ordinances. Building more partnerships with Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, the Human Rights Institute, Columbia University School of Law, NYC. The Cities for CEDAW coalitions will hold a Strategic Planning Session on March 16, 2018.
Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo (1.576.706 for Tricounties)	Junemarie Justus WIN - Cities for CEDAW, CAUSE junemarie.justus@gmail.com	SB Women's Commission, Mayor Pro Tem City of Oxnard, AAUW	Coalition building, workshops, and education
Wake County, NC (1,085,632)	Beth Dehghan NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW beth.dehghan@womennnc.org	The NC Coalition for CEDAW, University of North Carolina, NOW/NC, League of Women Voters, UNA-Wake, AAUW NC, UN Women/NC Chapter, NC Women United	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Department of Public Policy gender analysis research; a resolution is expected to pass in Wake County in support of CEDAW. It has gained ground with the Wake County.
Washington, District	Karen Mulhauser,	Works with 200 member organizations (20,000 members) to be involved in local efforts.	In November, UNA-USA is bringing a resolution in support

of Columbia (658,893)	The United Nation Association of the USA kmulhauser@consultingwomen.com	Affiliates in the Washington, D.C. area include YWCA, AAUW, and League of Women Voters, as well as faith and sexual assault service providers.	of “Cities for CEDAW” to the World Federation of UNAs in November; produced CEDAW Guidelines and Toolkit
-----------------------------	---	--	--

City of Cincinnati
An Ordinance No. 91

AKS/B *AKS*

- 2017

AUTHORIZING the City Manager to expend up to \$8,000 to procure and execute a grant agreement with the University of Cincinnati for a gender study, co-funded by the University of Cincinnati Political Science Department, Women's Gender & Sexuality Studies, Office of the Provost, and School of Planning and College of Design, Art, Architecture and Planning, Taft Research Center's Human Rights Research Group, the Woman's City Club, Zonta Club of Cincinnati, Tri-State Freethinkers, and League of Women Voters to evaluate City policies and practices regarding gender equality.

WHEREAS, although women and girls have made gains in the struggle for equality in many fields in the United States and other countries, much more needs to be accomplished to fully eradicate discrimination based on gender and to achieve full equality; and

WHEREAS, local governments have an appropriate and legitimate role in affirming the importance of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls; and

WHEREAS, through passage of Resolution No. 43-2015 on May 20, 2015, City Council has expressed its support for the work of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and its desire that women and girls who live in Cincinnati, Ohio enjoy all the rights, privileges, and remedies that are bestowed on all people in the United States, no matter their race, national origin, gender or religious belief, and with a purpose to proclaim that Cincinnati, Ohio is a city that will not tolerate discrimination against women and girls; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 43-2015 acknowledged that it was a first step toward a future ordinance that would call for a gender analysis of all Cincinnati departments and commissions, the designation of a task force and resolution to support these actions; and

WHEREAS, local data to support a gender study is available from the original 2005 PULSE Study on the Status of Women and Girls and several update reports through 2014; and

WHEREAS, the City is entering into a grant agreement with the University of Cincinnati to provide funds toward development of a gender study that the University of Cincinnati will conduct and manage and upon completion of the study, the University of Cincinnati will provide the results of the study to the Mayor and Council for their review and consideration of ways in which the City may be able to increase gender equity; and

WHEREAS, the University of Cincinnati and the Women's Fund will provide additional research resources for the study; now, therefore,

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio:

Section 1. That the City Manager is authorized to expend up to \$8,000 to procure and execute a grant agreement with the University of Cincinnati for a gender study, co-funded by the University of Cincinnati Political Science Department, Women's Gender & Sexuality Studies, Office of the Provost, School of Planning and College of Design, Art, Architecture and Planning, Taft Research Center's Human Rights Research Group, the Woman's City Club, Zonta Club of Cincinnati, Tri-State Freethinkers, and League of Women Voters to evaluate the City of Cincinnati's current internal policies and practices regarding gender equality and treatment of women, including but not limited to pay equity, promotional opportunities and the creation of a culture which treats individuals equally regardless of gender.

Section 2. That the transfer of the sum of \$8,000 from the General Fund Operating Account no. 050x102x7200, Office of Budget and Evaluation, to the General Fund Operating Account no. 050x121x7200, Human Resources Department, for the purpose of funding a gender study to be performed by the University of Cincinnati and the Cincinnati Women's Fund.

Section 3. That the proper City officials are hereby authorized to use and expend the sum of \$8,000 in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 hereof.

Section 4. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest time allowed by law.

Passed: May 10, 2017

Attest: [Signature]
Clerk

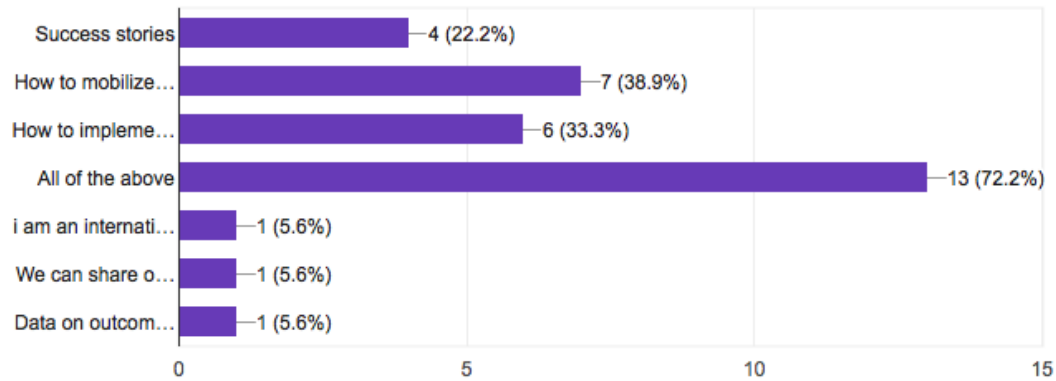
[Signature]
John Cranley, Mayor

HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ORDINANCE No. 91-2017
WAS PUBLISHED IN THE CITY BULLETIN
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER ON 5-24-2017
[Signature]
CLERK OF COUNCIL

Appendix III. Summary from 2018 charts

Do you want more information:

18 responses



Will you address climate change and environment as women's human rights issue?

16 responses

