

**International Human Rights Recommendations at Home: Introducing the Women's Rights
Compliance Database (WRCD)**

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The proliferation of international human rights treaties and organizations since the end of World War II has led to an explosion in the number of human rights-related recommendations that states receive each year. These recommendations, which are discrete obligations imposed by international human rights organizations to improve human rights conditions in member states, range from general statements on human rights practices to specific directives regarding domestic policies. We differentiate between compliance with the recommendations and the attainment of broader normative human rights goals. We conceptualize compliance with these recommendations as part of the progressive realization of human rights that takes place long after the treaty ratification stage (Fariss 2014; Haglund and Hillebrecht 2020).

While the existing literature has significantly advanced our collective understanding of why states comply with international human rights law and recommendations, two significant gaps remain. First, the existing literature identifies domestic institutions as the main drivers of compliance (Cole 2013; Dai 2005, 2014; Goodman and Pegram 2011; Haglund 2020a, 2020b; Hill and Watson 2019; Hillebrecht 2014a, 2014b; Viljoen and Louw 2007). This emphasis on domestic institutions obscures variations in compliance *within* states, and particularly within democracies.

Second, the existing conceptualizations of compliance are agnostic about *how* states process and comply with the recommendations they receive, focusing instead on the compliance outcome (Donald, Long, and Speck 2020; Hawkins and Jacoby 2010; Murray and Long 2015; Andreas von Staden 2018). By focusing on the ultimate outcome rather than the process of compliance, the existing measures of compliance are unable to answer the question of *how* states address the recommendations they receive. And they receive a LOT of recommendations.

Since its inception in 2006, the UN’s Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process has generated 64,164 discrete recommendations concerning states’ human rights practices (UPR-info 2021a). The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) has handed down 21,651 judgments since its establishment in 1959. Meanwhile, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) issued 1,946 recommendations on violence against women and women’s economic rights between 2007-2016. After international human rights institutions issue all of these recommendations and rulings, what happens? Our dataset, The Women’s Rights Compliance Database (WRCD) provides researchers with new data that can help answer this and other key questions about compliance.

In what follows, we first outline the theoretical foundations of the WRCD and discuss how these data reflect a novel conceptualization and operationalization of compliance with international human rights institutions’ rulings and recommendations. We then introduce the WRCD, describe its scope, and the coding procedures we used to collect the data. Next, we provide descriptive statistics of the data. The penultimate section of the paper illustrates how the WRCD fills a critical gap in the human rights compliance data landscape. We conclude by discussing the robust research agenda these data can facilitate.

Reconceptualizing Compliance: Disrupting the Democracy Myth

Recent scholarship on compliance with international human rights institutions’ recommendations broadly suggests that democracies are more likely to comply with international human rights treaties, rulings, and recommendations than their non-democratic counterparts (Hill and Watson 2019; Huneeus 2011; Viljoen and Louw 2007; Gaer 2003). Democratic institutions create compliance coalitions (Cardenas 2007; Hillebrecht 2012; von Staden 2018); activate

domestic mobilization (Simmons 2009; Haglund and Welch 2020); generate action within legislatures (Stiansen 2019); or engage with domestic judicial actors and processes (Huneeus 2011; Çali and Bruch 2011; Haglund 2020a). These recommendations also can empower executives to engage in human rights policy change (Haglund 2020b).

The compliance literature's focus on democratic institutions masks critically important variations in compliance *within* and *across* democracies (see, for example, the discussion in Wade 2015; and Hill and Watson 2019). Take, for example, Denmark. As one of Europe's most robust democracies, Denmark's compliance rate with the recommendations and rulings it receives is higher than most other states.¹ And yet, Danish compliance is neither perfect nor uncomplicated. In 2009, for example, Denmark received a recommendation from CEDAW to reduce gender inequality in pay by employing gender-sensitive job evaluation systems (CEDAW, 2009). Denmark declined to comply with the recommendation, contending that, "discrimination is a minor problem" (Kingdom of Denmark 2013, 25).

Interviews with government and civil society stakeholders in Denmark revealed that compliance with international recommendations such as this 2009 CEDAW recommendation get derailed because domestic actors must decide which recommendations to prioritize, how to coordinate across domestic agencies, and whether a particular recommendation is logically feasible and politically resonant (Interview #566 2019; Interview #158 2019). By better understanding *how* compliance unfolds, scholars and practitioners alike are better positioned to

¹ Throughout this article, we refer to compliance as compliance with recommendations. We do not mean that states have fully implemented the ideals of the institutions providing recommendations, but rather that states have complied with particular recommendations made by these bodies. For example, if a state receives a recommendation to reduce gender inequality by taking X action, we code the state's compliance with X action.

understand variations in compliance both across and within states, including robust democracies.²

Overview of the Women’s Rights Compliance Database (WRCD)

The Women’s Rights Compliance Database offers nuanced information about compliance with 2,559 rulings and recommendations across 47 European states and three institutions: CEDAW, the UPR, and the European Court of Human Rights.³ These data enable research on how state compliance varies by state characteristics, including variations both between and within regime types as well as with regard to characteristics of the recommendations themselves.⁴ The WRCD also facilitates research that examines the differences, if any, in how states comply with the different types of international obligations, such as binding rulings from the ECtHR and recommendations from CEDAW and the UPR. The WRCD data begin in 2007, when the UPR launched its first round of review. While the other institutions predate the UPR, beginning the data collection in 2007 provides consistent coverage across the three human rights institutions. The data terminate in 2016, as recommendations issued after 2016 have generally not yet generated the necessary state self-reports to consistently code compliance.

² We suggest that the often used, semi-synonymous terms of implementation (of recommendations) and execution (of judgments) also need to be understood as processes, not dichotomous outcomes.

³ Appendix Table AIV provides information about the total number of recommendations issued each year by each body.

⁴ For a more detailed discussion of the recommendation characteristics in the WR2D2, see Haglund and Hillebrecht (2020).

Women’s Rights in Europe

The WRCD provides data on compliance with recommendations related to two women’s rights issues: violence against women and women’s economic rights. Violence against women and women’s economic rights violations are pervasive, affecting women across the globe (WHO 2017; UN Women 2018). These are normatively important rights issues and are widespread across time and space, representing near universal challenges for states and institutions. By narrowing our issue scope, these data allow scholars to study the influence of a variety of factors on compliance with recommendations while holding the issue area constant.

The data’s geographic focus on Europe, which we understand to include all 47 Council of Europe (COE) member states, gives researchers purchase into understanding a wide range of compliance processes and outcomes. The COE reaches from Andorra to Azerbaijan, and thus includes a range of regime types, from robust democracies to (quasi)-authoritarian states; religious traditions; and other socio-economic factors. Even within Europe’s strongest democracies, important variations exist: variations in the electoral and parliamentary processes; in states’ membership in and relationship with the EU, UN, and the ECtHR; and in the strength of a domestic women’s movement, among other variables.

Europe also provides a rich empirical and theoretical testing ground because of the density of the human rights architecture and the volume of recommendations that states receive each year. All 47 Council of Europe member states accept the jurisdiction of the ECtHR and participate in the CEDAW and UPR review processes. Because of the variation in regime types, human rights mobilization strategies, and international institutional design present within the COE, this dataset can motivate and answer questions about the design of international

recommendations and domestic human rights mobilization that are broadly generalizable to other regions and institutions.

Compliance Source Materials

To code the compliance data, we relied on the recommendations in the Women’s Rights Recommendations Digital Database (WR2D2) (Haglund and Hillebrecht 2020). We evaluated compliance with each recommendation per review cycle. For example, we coded compliance with the recommendations offered in the concluding observations of a 2010 CEDAW report at the time of that state’s next evaluation in 2014. Recommendations are available through 2016; compliance data for these recommendations are available through late 2019, when coding was completed. See the Appendix for more information (section II).

Approximately every four years the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women reviews states parties’ adherence to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (UN Women 2021). CEDAW relies on states’ self-reports to generate recommendations for how states can improve their women’s rights protections. State self-reports in the following cycle engage the Committee’s recommendations by conveying related developments, such as the passage of laws criminalizing certain types of violence against women, the strengthening of protection orders, or the initiation of awareness raising campaigns to eliminate gender stereotypes. To assess state compliance with CEDAW recommendations, we coded these state self-reports and any associated addendums. Such reports are released at varying points in time following the Committee’s recommendations and are located in the UN Treaty Body Database (OHCHR 2021) along with reports containing recommendations from the CEDAW Committee, referred to as “concluding observations.”

The UN’s Universal Periodic Review mechanism is a peer review process in which states evaluate one another’s human rights practices in order to provide recommendations to improve these practices (UNHRC 2020a). In contrast to CEDAW, the UPR adopts a broad scope, with states generating recommendations for other states on issues as wide-ranging as the abolition of torture and equal pay for women. Each state is evaluated every five years based on states’ self-reports (UPR-info 2021b). These self-reports are then evaluated by other states that ultimately provide recommendations to the state under review. The subsequent state self-report reflects any progress made in implementing the recommendations. These reports, which we used to code state compliance with UPR recommendations, are available on the Human Rights Council’s website (UNHRC 2020b).

The ECtHR hears cases from individual petitioners alleging some sort of human rights violation by a member state. If the ECtHR finds a violation, the offending state receives recommendations to remedy the violation and prevent similar violations in the future. Following an adverse judgment at the ECtHR, a case is transferred to the Department for the Execution of Judgments, which works with the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers (COM) to generate recommendations for redress. The COM monitors implementation of, and compliance with, these recommendations by meeting periodically to examine states’ progress in the execution of particular judgments. During these meetings, the COM examines state reports detailing actions taken to comply with judgments and highlights areas in which further action is required. We used compiled summaries of these meetings regarding thirteen relevant leading cases to code compliance with the ECtHR. These summaries are located on the Council of Europe website (Department for the Execution of Judgments of the ECtHR, COE 2020). In contrast to CEDAW and UPR, this information consists of meeting notes recorded by the COM

rather than state self-reports. These meeting notes, however, are largely based on self-reported information that states supply through action reports.

Self-reporting is the primary driver of human rights information at the three institutions covered by the WRCD. Although states have substantial control over the self-reporting process (e.g. what information to report and when to release a report), recent research shows that self-reporting can provide important information for domestic constituencies to create better pressure for compliance (Creamer and Simmons 2019). Variation in the self-reporting monitoring process across all three institutions allows scholars to use the WRCD to answer questions about the influence of institutional design and reporting procedures on compliance.

Operationalizing and Coding the Compliance Process

To capture the *process* of compliance, we code compliance with recommendations based on six categories: inaction, consideration, delegation, execution, compliance, and no mention. A more detailed discussion of our conceptualization, operationalization, and coding of these variables is available in the Appendix (Table A1).

Briefly, a complete lack of progress on a recommendation, including outright rejection, is reflected by the **inaction** category. The first stage of the compliance process is **consideration**, when a state reports that it will take a recommendation into account. The next stage, **delegation**, refers to the point in the compliance process at which a state has directed sub-state actors to take action on the recommendation. The third stage is **execution**, which refers to situations in which the state is carrying out the steps necessary to comply, but action is not yet complete. The

highest stage of the process is **compliance**, which indicates that a state has fully met the requirements of a particular recommendation.⁵

The WRCD is designed to provide end-users with optimal flexibility. Table AII (Appendix) provides a snapshot of the data to facilitate understanding of the dataset's structure, and a few additional data coding rules warrant discussion here. For example, the categories **delegation** and **consideration** can overlap with both **execution** and **compliance**, as well as with one another. See Figure A4 in the Appendix for details. Each compliance category receives a binary code (0 or 1), allowing users to aggregate these codes as desired. For example, users only interested in full compliance can study this outcome, while users interested in recommendations that result in delegation and subsequent compliance can aggregate the data to create a delegation/compliance variable coded a 1 when both are present.⁶ Also, note that **inaction** differs from **no mention** in that **inaction** signifies that the recommendation is addressed, albeit unsatisfactorily, in either the self-report (CEDAW, UPR) or by the COM (ECtHR). If the self-report or COM report does not mention the recommendation, **no mention** is recorded. Finally, missing data and the **no mention** categories are distinct. If there was not a state report available to assess compliance, then the data were treated as missing rather than as **no mention**. Table I details the number of recommendations, disaggregated by international institution, for which compliance data is coded.⁷ In total, 2,559 recommendations were coded.

⁵ We also include categories of partial codes under certain circumstances. Details are available in section IV of the Appendix.

⁶ Users can also include the partial compliance and partial delegation categories if desired (coded 333 in the data). See section IV of the Appendix.

⁷ For a discussion of why compliance data are not available for all recommendations in the WR2D2, see the Appendix (section II).

[Table I in here]

Compliance coding was completed with the assistance of six undergraduate coders from two universities who were selected based on their academic achievement and interest in human rights. Each coder underwent an extensive training process in which they coded practice recommendations, received feedback on coding decisions and conducted coding certification checks.⁸ All coding was checked for accuracy by a project manager before it was finalized.

Temporal and Spatial Trends in the WRCD

The data that comprises the WRCD reveal numerous trends about compliance with women's rights recommendations across institutions, over time and across states. Figure 1 displays the number of recommendations falling in each category of compliance (coded a 1 in the WRCD) from 2007 to 2016 for CEDAW (upper left panel), the UPR (upper right panel), the ECtHR (lower left panel), and for all three international institutions (lower right panel). With respect to all international institutions, the largest number of recommendations from 2007-2016 fall in the compliance category (1,005), while the second largest number of recommendations fall in the inaction category (788). This bifurcated pattern in the data suggests that states do not treat all recommendations equally, and that full compliance and complete inaction are quite common.

[Figure 1 in here]

⁸ The certification checks and additional information about intercoder reliability, are available in the Appendix (section VIII).

Figure 2 displays temporal trends in our dataset, showing the number of recommendations each year from 2007-2016 coded as compliance, execution, delegation, consideration, and inaction (a 1 in the WRCD) for CEDAW (upper-left panel), the UPR (upper-right panel), the ECtHR (lower-left panel), and for all three international institutions (lower-right panel). Notably, recommendations from CEDAW and the UPR are not made annually, but rather every few years, which means uneven compliance over time may be partly attributed to the behavior of international institutions and characteristics of the particular subset of states that are being assessed each year. These temporal patterns raise interesting questions: Do international institutions behave strategically in terms of which issues they assess and highlight each year? Do international institutions seek to protect their legitimacy by making some recommendations to states where compliance is relatively likely each year?

[Figure 2 in here]

Figure 3 displays the proportion of recommendations coded as “compliant”⁹ from 2007-2016 for each state in the sample.¹⁰ More specifically, the shade for each country represents the proportion of fully compliant recommendations out of the total number of recommendations for each country. Darker colored states represent states with the highest proportion of

⁹ For more descriptive spatial trends, including the proportion of recommendations coded as “inaction” and as “execution,” “delegation,” and “consideration” for each state in the sample see Appendix section IX.

¹⁰ We omit missing data, so the proportion of recommendations coded as compliance for each state is based on the number of recommendations coded for each state.

recommendations coded as “compliant,” while lighter colored states are those with the lowest proportion of recommendations coded as “compliant” from 2007-2016.

[Figure 3 in here]

An Example: The Association between Established Explanations of Compliance Using the WRCD

The WRCD considerably increases the number of research questions about state compliance with international human rights law that scholars can tests quantitatively. In what follows, we illustrate the usability of the WRCD by conducting a preliminary inquiry into the relationship between common explanations of compliance and the various compliance categories available in the WRCD. We present pairwise correlation coefficients as initial evidence of the relationship between several common explanations of state compliance with international law, (e.g. democratic institutions, domestic mobilization) and state compliance with women’s rights recommendations. Compliance, execution, delegation, consideration, inaction, and no mention are all recoded to be ordinal, in which a 0 indicates that the recommendation was not coded in each of these categories, a 1 indicates partially meeting the category definition (e.g., partial compliance, coded “333” in the WRCD), and a 2 indicates that a recommendation was coded in the relevant category. We do not provide a full empirical analysis of this relationship, but instead present bivariate relationships as preliminary evidence of expected patterns in the data.

Table II displays the association between several common explanations of compliance with women’s rights recommendations: 1) democracy (electoral and liberal), 2) domestic

mobilization capacity (women's civil society participation), 3) state capacity (GDP per capita),¹¹ and 4) female share of the population and six compliance categories in the WRCD (compliance, execution, delegation, consideration, inaction, no mention). In Table II, we report correlations between the various explanations of compliance and each compliance category when higher levels of compliance are coded a 0. In other words, we present the correlation between common explanations of compliance and each compliance category for a subset of recommendations where higher values of compliance are not coded as present (2) or partially present (1). For example, we show the correlation between consideration and electoral democracy when compliance, execution, and delegation are all coded 0. These values show the correlation between electoral democracy and consideration for a subset of recommendations where consideration is not coded alongside compliance, execution, or delegation.¹²

Inaction is often mutually exclusive, except when inaction is coded alongside partial compliance, execution, delegation, or consideration. The correlations for inaction and the various explanations of compliance represent correlations between inaction (where a 1 indicates that the state failed to take any action or failed to take action with respect to part of a recommendation, and a 0 otherwise) and the various explanations of compliance. We present the correlation

¹¹ While recent literature has used NRIs as indicators of state capacity (e.g. Creamer and Simmons 2019), we suggest that there is such variation in the mandates of NRIs, including within the region, that they are not adequate indicators of capacity for mobilization. Moreover, some states with very strong capacity do not have NRIs.

¹² Examining the overall correlation between consideration and electoral democracy produces values where consideration = 2, 1, or 0 and the state engaged in full compliance (2). By examining a subset of the data and only looking at the correlation between consideration and electoral democracy when compliance = 0, execution = 0, and delegation = 0, we are able to examine the correlation between the action of consideration (none, partial, full) and democracy, for example, for only recommendations where no higher level of compliance was also achieved on the same recommendation.

between common explanations of compliance and inaction for the subset of observations where partial compliance, partial execution, partial delegation, or partial consideration are not coded.

To measure democracy, we utilize two variables from the Varieties of Democracy (VDEM) dataset. The first captures the extent to which the ideal of electoral democracy is achieved and the second captures the extent to which the ideal of liberal democracy is achieved, including the protection of civil liberties, strong rule of law, independent judiciary, and effective checks on executive power (Coppedge et al. 2020). We expect democracy to be positively related to compliance with international women's rights recommendations (e.g., Neumayer 2005).

To measure domestic mobilization capacity, we utilize a variable from the VDEM dataset capturing the extent to which women are prevented from participating in civil society organizations (CSOs), where higher values indicate that women are almost never prevented from participating and lower values indicate that women are almost always prevented from participating (Kiyani and Murdie 2020, Coppedge et al. 2020). We expect that when women participate more often in CSOs, they have a greater capacity to mobilize for women's rights in society as well as place greater pressure on state actors to comply.

To measure state capacity, we rely on the gross domestic product per capita (logged), obtained from the World Bank (2017). We expect that states with higher GDP per capita will have greater capacity to comply with recommendations, and as GDP per capita grows, we expect to see more full compliance and less inaction and no mention of recommendations (Poe and Tate 1994). We also utilize a measure of female share of the population from the World Bank (2017) with the expectation that when women make up a larger share of the population, states may find it more difficult to fully comply, as more resources will be required to ensure compliance. As a

result, we expect that as females gain a greater share of the population, full compliance is less likely and inaction and no mention are more likely (Poe and Tate 1994).

Finally, beyond the standard explanations of compliance, we posit that characteristics of recommendations themselves may be related to compliance. Using the WR2D2 (Haglund and Hillebrecht 2020), we utilize an ordinal measure of precision, where recommendations are passive (recommendations are vague and give states high interpretative power), guided (recommendations provide some guidance on what types of measures would satisfy the international institution), or directive (recommendations explicitly ask states to undertake particular actions). We expect that although precise recommendations provide states with clearer directions, highly precise recommendations may also make full compliance more difficult to achieve.

Table II displays several key pieces of information, including (1) the Pearson's correlation coefficient, which indicates the strength of the correlation; (2) a p-value, which indicates the statistical significance of the result ($p < 0.10$); and (3) the number of recommendations used to calculate the correlation. To determine the strength of the correlation, we look at the Pearson's correlation coefficient. The Pearson's correlation coefficient ranges -1 to +1, and higher values indicate a stronger correlation. We adopt Cohen's (1988) conventions for correlation strength.

[Table II in here]

In Table II, several interesting, statistically significant correlations emerge. For example, when it comes to full compliance, the coefficients for electoral democracy, liberal democracy,

and GDP per capita, are all positive and statistically significant. Moreover, the coefficient for the association between female share of the population and full compliance is negative and statistically significant, suggesting that more resources are required to fully comply with recommendations when women make up a relatively greater share of the population, and full compliance may be less likely. Finally, the correlation coefficient for recommendation precision, and full compliance is negative and statistically significant, which suggests that more precise recommendations can make it more difficult for states to achieve full compliance.¹³ The relationship between recommendation precision and execution (when full compliance is not achieved) is also negative and statistically significant.

Importantly, there are very few cells with strong correlations, and with the exception of recommendation precision, none of the aforementioned correlations are moderate or strong, an indication that there are few substantively significant findings for correlations among existing explanations of compliance and compliance with women's rights recommendations. Given the long-standing established relationships between the various explanatory factors discussed above and compliance, the lack of strong (or even moderate) correlations is surprising. The initial evidence displayed in Table II suggests that traditional explanations of compliance may not be as effective at explaining the compliance process with individual recommendations from international human rights institutions.¹⁴ These preliminary findings deserve further attention as they generate important policy prescriptions for international institutions, particularly as it involves the type and quality of recommendations made to states. However, characteristics of

¹³ See the Appendix for more information about conceptualizing and coding recommendation precision (section VII).

¹⁴ See Hill and Watson (2019) for more on the lack of relationship between democracy and compliance with international women's rights law.

the recommendations themselves (e.g., precision) may provide more explanatory power for scholars seeking to understand the compliance process with respect to individual recommendations. Notably, recommendation precision is negatively related to inaction and no mention and these results are statistically significant. The WRCD empowers researchers to investigate these and other patterns further.

A Future Research Agenda

The WRCD produces a burgeoning research agenda related to the study of compliance with international human rights recommendations. The WRCD also integrates seamlessly with the Women's Rights Recommendations Digital Database (WR2D2) (Haglund and Hillebrecht 2020), which includes data on characteristics of recommendations, such as the action required by a recommendation (e.g. legal/legislative change). Using these original recommendation-level datasets, scholars can now answer questions such as:

- Does the quantity or density of (similar) recommendations influence the likelihood of state compliance with recommendations?
- What characteristics of recommendations influence the likelihood of compliance with recommendations?
- Do features of recommendations influence the domestic pro-compliance mobilization process necessary to achieve different steps in the compliance process?
- Do the structure and design of international institutions, including institutional processes for monitoring, influence the likelihood of compliance?
- Do international institutions behave strategically by making particular types of recommendations to states with varying track-records of compliance?
- To what extent do steps in the compliance process vary systematically across international institutions and why?
- Is domestic pro-compliance mobilization more likely for some international institutions' recommendations than others?

Conclusion

Scholars seeking to explain compliance with international human rights institutions have focused heavily on the role of domestic institutional differences across states, with a large focus on the role of democracy and democratic institutions in ensuring compliance. Although this literature has advanced our understanding of the influence of international human rights institutions on state behavior, it is limited in several respects, and our new WRCD addresses these limitations.

First, international human rights institutions have a lasting influence long after ratification in the form of recommendations. Rather than focusing on compliance following treaty ratification, the WRCD presents original data on compliance with individual recommendations that enables scholars to examine the extensive impact that international human rights institutions exhibit on states after the initial decision to ratify a treaty.

Second, by moving beyond conceptualizing compliance as solely an outcome, the WRCD advances our understanding of compliance by reconceptualizing compliance as a process that is negotiated domestically. The WRCD provides data on the steps toward compliance and presents that data in a disaggregated format, allowing users to aggregate data across international institutions, across compliance categories, as well as over time and space.

Finally, the WRCD permits scholars to examine factors that explain variation in compliance within states, including the role of international institutional design and behavior on recommendation compliance as well as characteristics of recommendations. It is our hope that scholars will find value in the WRCD and utilize these data to advance our understanding of compliance with international human rights law.

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Table I. Number of Recommendations Coded by International Institution

International Institution	Number of Recommendations with Compliance Data	Total Number of Recommendations
European Court of Human Rights	106	158
Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women	1,409	2,243
Universal Periodic Review	1,043	1,530

Table II: Correlations between Common Explanations of Compliance and the WRCD

	Compliance	Execution	Delegation	Consideration	Inaction	No Mention
Electoral Democracy	0.0531** (0.011) N=2314	0.0234 (0.3239) N=1776	0.0070 (0.8508) N=725	0.0258 (0.4985) N=692	-0.0040 (0.8705) N=1663	-0.0369 (0.1051) N=1926
Liberal Democracy	0.0491** (0.018) N=2314	0.0301 (0.2043) N=1776	0.0203 (0.5855) N=725	0.0262 (0.4916) N=692	0.0009 (0.9705) N=1663	-0.0406* (0.0748) N=1926
GDP per capita (logged)	0.0586*** (0.0048) N=2321	0.0276 (0.2420) N=1794	0.0332 (0.3715) N=726	-0.0132 (0.7279) N=693	0.0292 (0.2314) N=1684	-0.0401* (0.0780) N=1935
Women's CSO Participation	-0.0034 (0.8716) N=2314	-0.0046 (0.8469) N=1776	0.0898** (0.0156) N=725	0.0383 (0.3144) N=692	0.0438* (0.0739) N=1663	-0.0524** (0.0214) N=1926
Female Share of Population	-0.0498** (0.0177) N=2270	-0.0329 (0.1685) N=1750	-0.0407 (0.2781) N=712	0.0467 (0.2241) N=680	0.0262 (0.2895) N=1642	0.0169 (0.4634) N=1889
Precision	-0.3359*** (0.000) N=2421	-0.1508*** (0.000) N=1863	0.0439 (0.2279) N=755	0.0431 (0.2476) N=721	-0.0642** (0.0073) N=1748	-0.1621*** (0.000) N=2019

Notes: Pearson's correlations coefficients, p-values (in parentheses), and sample size are displayed. Stars indicate statistical significance (* $p < .10$, ** $p < .05$, *** $p < .01$), but not strength of relationship.

Figure 1. Compliance by International Institution

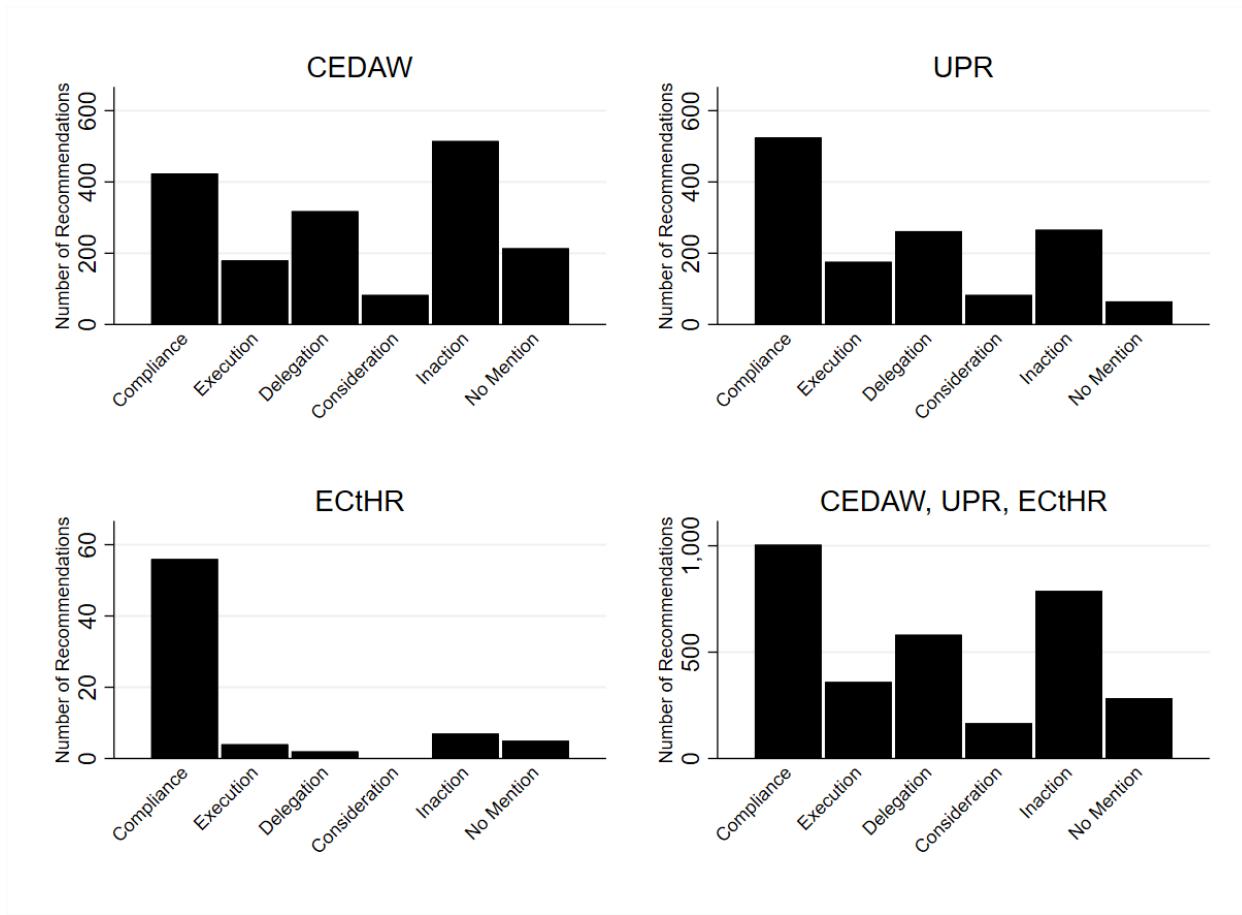


Figure 2. Temporal Trends in Compliance

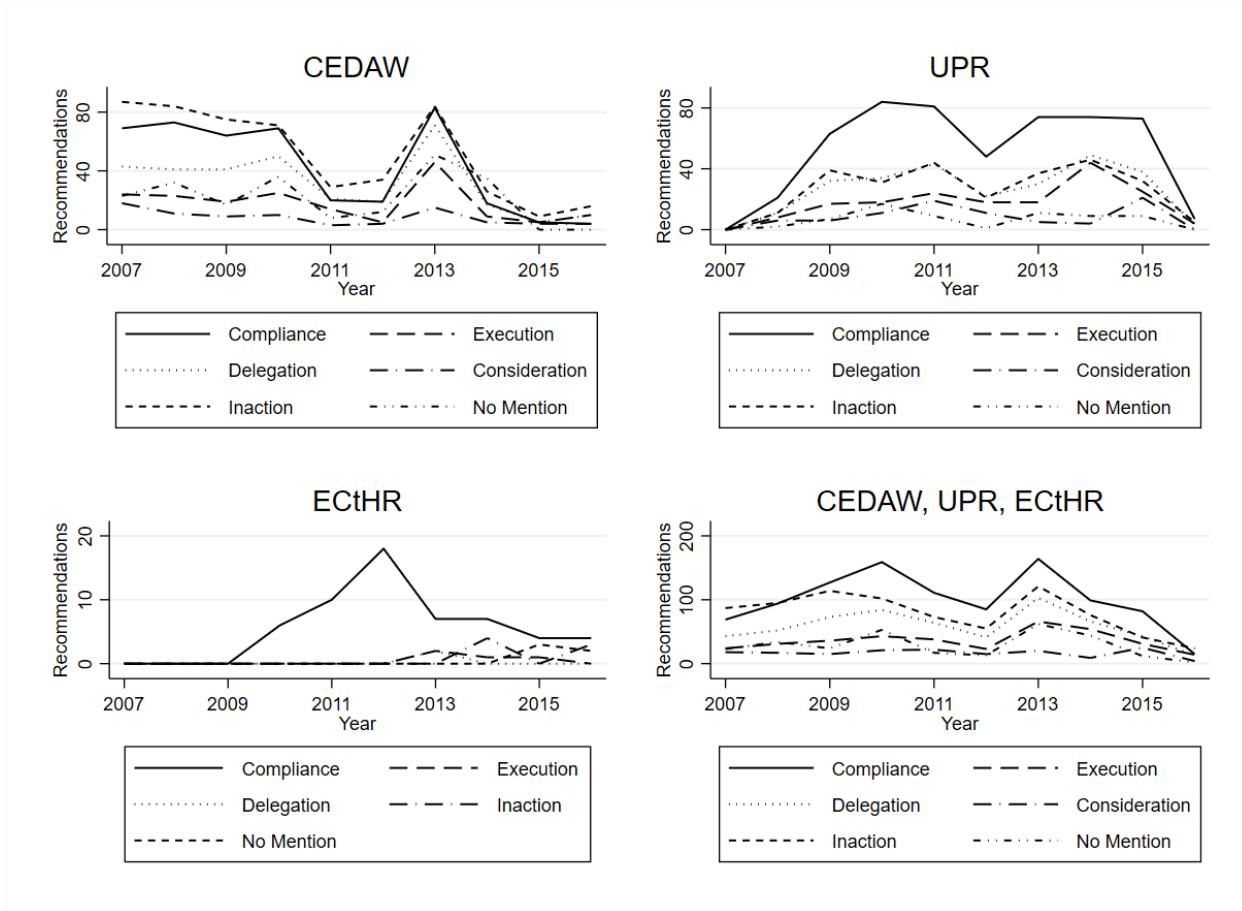
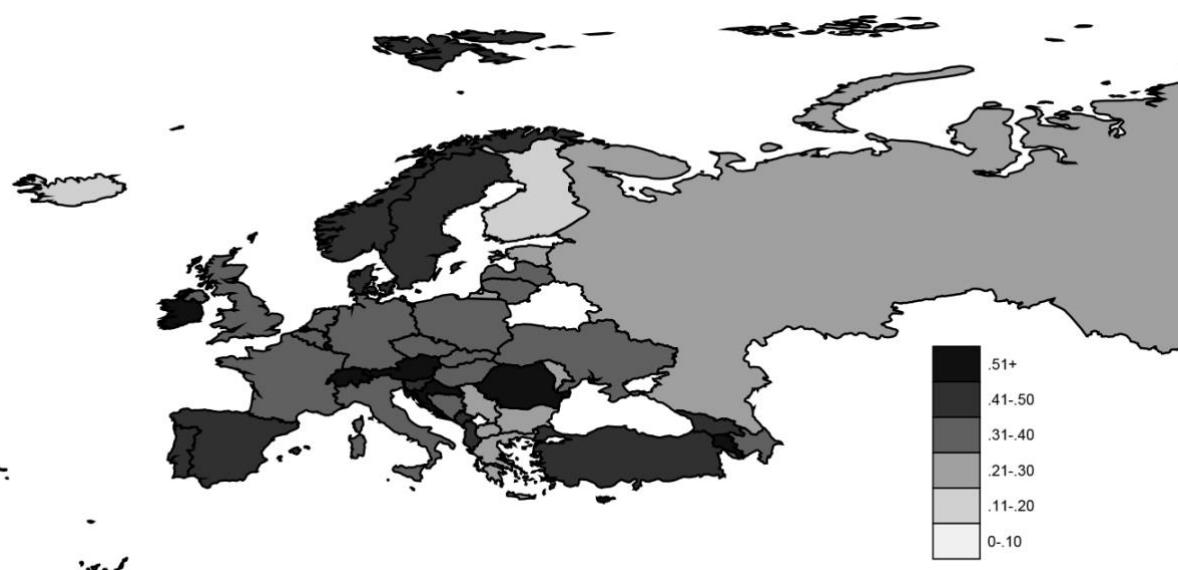


Figure 3. Regional Trends in Compliance



Supplementary Appendix

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I. Identifying Recommendations: The WR2D2

The recommendations for which we assess compliance are identified by Haglund & Hillebrecht's (2020) Women's Rights Recommendations Digital Database (WR2D2). The process used to identify recommendations in the WR2D2 is briefly discussed here. Haglund & Hillebrecht (2020) worked with undergraduate students to identify all women's rights recommendations related to violence against women and women's economic rights made by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, and by states through the Universal Periodic Review. With respect to CEDAW, Haglund and Hillebrecht (2020) identified recommendations by evaluating concluding observations reports published by the CEDAW Committee. For the UPR, coders identified recommendations by visiting UPR-info.org and searching the database using the keyword "women's rights." Finally, with respect to the ECtHR, coders read through all judgment summaries to determine whether judgments involved a women's rights issue. In order to narrow the issue scope to violence against women, coders were guided by the definition of violence against women in Article 2 of the United Nations Declaration of the Elimination of Violence Against Women. With respect to identifying recommendations involving women's economic rights, coders were guided by the set of women's economic rights included in the Cingranelli, Richards, and Clay (2014) human rights dataset.¹⁵

¹⁵ For more information on identification of recommendations, see the Appendix to Haglund & Hillebrecht (2020).

II. Identifying Compliance in the WRCD

In the main manuscript, we note that we evaluated compliance with each recommendation per review cycle. Focusing on the periodic review cycle is common in studies of international human rights law (e.g. Creamer and Simmons 2019). As an example, we coded compliance with recommendations offered in the concluding observations of a CEDAW report at the time of that state's next evaluation in 2014. As a result, compliance is only coded at one period in time following the issuing of a recommendation by the international institution. If states fail to achieve full compliance in one review cycle, they may receive the same recommendation from the international institution in the next review cycle. This means that repeat recommendations can occur, though often they are updated in some way to reflect any progress made by a country toward compliance. Evaluating compliance by review cycle is the most accurate way to study compliance because states are directly responding to recommendations made by international institutions within a review cycle, rather than across review cycles. In other words, states often directly refer to specific recommendations made by the international institution in a review cycle and are less likely to refer to recommendations from prior review cycles in their follow-up reports, making it difficult to track compliance across multiple review cycles. The WRCD provides the text of recommendations, which allows scholars to track recommendations over time if their research questions pertain to the manner in which recommendations are updated or repeated.

A. Discussion of Table II: Recommendations without Compliance Data

Table II in the article reports both the total number of recommendations recorded for each body, as well as the number of recommendations for which we were able to code state

compliance. Compliance data may be missing for several reasons, including missing state self-reports. Consistent with the data presented by Haglund & Hillebrecht (2020), CEDAW issued the most recommendations and the European Court issued the fewest. However, the number of recommendations reported here varies slightly from the WR2D2 (Haglund & Hillebrecht, 2020) for two main reasons. First, in the case of CEDAW, several Committee reports that were issued in mid- to late-2016 were not yet published when Haglund & Hillebrecht's (2020) data were coded. However, these reports were available during the coding of the WRCD and as a result, we coded compliance with these additional recommendations, as well as the action and precision dimensions described in Haglund & Hillebrecht's (2020) WR2D2 dataset.

Second, systematic and consistent information addressing state compliance with recommendations provided by the ECtHR was not available for all of the cases captured by WR2D2 (Haglund & Hillebrecht 2020). To address the lack of consistent information on compliance, we located relevant leading cases featured in the “Compilation of Decisions” documents provided on the Council of Europe website. We then split each case into its constituent recommendations and coded action and precision using the WR2D2 coding procedures. This alternative process was advantageous in that it both ensured consistency of information in coding compliance (we drew recommendations and compliance information from the same documents for all cases) and minimized missing data during the compliance coding process for all of the cases included.

III. Typologizing the Compliance Process

A. Types of Actions

As discussed in the main text, to better understand challenges and variations in compliance within democracies, we understand compliance as a process, not just an outcome. While Table I in the main text summarizes the categories of compliance that we implement to understand compliance as a process, this section provides a more in-depth discussion of the process of state compliance that motivates these categories.

The compliance process begins once an international institution hands down a ruling or recommendation. Typically, international organizations communicate their rulings and recommendations with a state's permanent diplomatic mission to the organization, which falls under that state's foreign ministry. In an ideal world, upon receiving the recommendation, the foreign ministry would process the recommendation and coordinate with other domestic actors and agencies to consider the recommendation and delegate responsibility for implementing the required steps. Each of these responsible parties would faithfully and expeditiously complete the work necessary to comply with the recommendation and civil society would play an important role by agitating for compliance and helping to shape the state's decision. Each step would be well-coordinated and well-organized.

In practice, however, states vary in their ability and willingness to comply with the recommendations they receive; individual actors have fluctuating levels of interest in particular recommendations; and even seemingly minor recommendations can generate considerable domestic debate. Compliance is not predetermined; it is negotiated. Understanding *how* the compliance process unfolds requires a new typology of compliance, which the Women's Rights Compliance Database provides.

We understand the compliance process to consist of five potential phases: (1) consideration, (2) delegation, (3) execution, (4) compliance, and (5) inaction. The first stage, consideration, captures the moment when government actors decide to take a recommendation into account. Some recommendations are rejected by government actors out of hand, but in other instances, domestic actors must decide if they want to pursue a recommendation and what the logistical, political and financial implications of doing so would be.

If governments, after considering a recommendation, do decide to pursue it, the next step is delegation. While the executive branch receives international human rights institutions' rulings and recommendations, they cannot comply with them alone. Instead, they must delegate the responsibility for pursuing compliance to a range of actors, from the judiciary to the legislature or even individual cabinet members with related portfolios. This delegation moment is a notable sticking point. It requires intentional coordination and oversight. Even in states with the most robust democratic institutions, complex bureaucracies and full agendas can derail compliance at the delegation stage.

Once governments have delegated recommendations, the actors in charge of executing them can get to work. International human rights recommendations and rulings typically do not take direct effect. Instead, they require that all the actors delegated responsibility for the recommendations do the work required. We call this stage "execution." The execution stage can last for a significant amount of time. Changing laws, leveling pay scales, rolling out trainings to judges and police officers, building shelters for victims of domestic violence, and regulating popular media representations of women are difficult tasks. The execution stage could be captured by other datasets as "partial compliance," meaning that the state has done some, but not all, of the required work. For the WRCD, only once all the elements of the recommendation and

ruling are fully executed has a state reached compliance with that recommendation, which is the final stage of this process.

Many recommendations never reach the consideration or delegation phase. Instead, they stall at a stage that we label “inaction.” States have taken no visible steps toward considering the recommendation, delegating responsibility for the recommendation to domestic actors, or executing the ruling or recommendation. In our coding schema, described in detail in the main text, we also include a category, no mention, to capture those instances in which the states and the recommending bodies make no reference to previous recommendations. Table AI details the coding categories and provides examples of each.

Table AI: Types of Actions

Category	Description	Example
Inaction	The state has taken no observable steps toward complying with the ruling or recommendation.	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> “consider extending the equal pay monitoring and reporting obligations to companies with fewer than 35 employees.” (2009 CEDAW Concluding Comments – Denmark).</p> <p><i>State Response:</i> “As of 1 January 2007, all major enterprises are required to draw up gender- segregated pay statistics. It means that many enterprises for the first time are required to work on equal pay. Cooperation on equal pay in the enterprises becomes a top priority. Therefore, it is the enterprises that already have gathered experience from joint consultation committees that are to draw up gender-segregated pay statistics. It is only major enterprises that are required to do so. The legislation is to be revised in order to include a bigger number of companies and to give the employees more knowledge about the pay situation of women and men in their company.” (Denmark 2013 Follow-Up Report).</p>

Consideration	<p>The state announces that it will consider or take the recommendation into account.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> “raise the legal age of marriage for women and men to 18 years, in line with article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Committee’s general recommendation 21 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.” (2007 CEDAW Concluding Comments – Hungary).</p> <p><i>State Response:</i> “According to the above, as a main rule, adult persons may marry based on the Hungarian law as well and persons under 18 may do so only in exceptional cases, with appropriate guarantees. In addition, we point out that based on Government Resolution 1129/2010. (VI.10.) the re-regulation of the Civil Code is underway. In the course of the re-codification of the Family Law Book, the above issue can also be discussed and re-considered.” (Hungary 2011 Follow-Up Report).</p>
Delegation	<p>The executive, who receives the recommendation via the state’s Foreign Ministry or equivalent, disseminates the ruling or recommendation to the relevant stakeholders. If the state has taken steps to comply with the recommendation in the future by stating that the responsibility for carrying it out lies with certain actors, delegation is coded.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> “Amend article 10 (1) of the Law on Protection against Domestic Violence so as to remove the one-month time limit and to ensure that protection orders are available without placing undue administrative and legal burdens on applicants.” (2008 CEDAW Concluding Comments – Bulgaria).</p> <p><i>State Response:</i> “The Ministry of Justice will establish an interagency working group to develop the necessary legislative changes in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee in the second half of 2014. This process will continue after the parliamentary elections in early October 2014 and the appointment of a new government.” (Bulgaria 2014 Follow-Up Report Addendum).</p>

Execution	In this stage, the relevant stakeholders are taking steps to implement the recommendation. Recommendations generally do not take direct effect and thus require multiple points of execution. Execution is coded when some action is taken (beyond delegation or consideration), but the actions aren't fully completed.	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> “measures [must] be taken to provide shelters for women victims of violence in sufficient numbers and with adequate standards.”</p> <p>(2008 CEDAW Concluding Comments – Slovakia).</p> <p><i>State Response:</i> “We are currently preparing a framework for providing institutional support to victims of violence against women and domestic violence... The main content of the project is support for shelters for women (women’s safe houses) and related social services (advice centres) where these exist and the establishment and operation of new facilities throughout Slovakia in a way that ensures regional accessibility in every self-governing region. These establishments will provide a full range of services for women who experience domestic violence and their children.”</p> <p>(Slovakia 2014 Follow-Up Report).</p>
Compliance	The state has fully met the expectations set out in the recommendation or ruling and it is considered closed.	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> “encourages the State party to take further legislative measures (to increase women in management positions and in the labour market and business sector) as required.”</p> <p>(2009 CEDAW Concluding Comments – Denmark).</p> <p><i>State Response:</i> “The voluntary approach has influenced the development in Denmark in a positive direction, but still there is room for improvement and as a result of that, the Government’s bill on more women in company boards and management positions was passed in the Parliament 14 December 2012.” (Denmark 2013 Follow-Up Report).</p>
No Mention	No mention of relevant state action is provided to code compliance.	

B. Data Snapshot

Below, Table AII provides a snapshot of several rows of data from CEDAW to demonstrate the dataset's structure. Only the compliance data are included in this snapshot for the sake of simplicity. The data snapshot in Table AII displays the various combinations the variables are coded. All variables are coded a 1 when that category of compliance is present and 0 when it is absent. A “333” is coded when the recommendation is a list and the state must meet every part of that list for compliance/execution. If the state meets compliance and/or execution on some parts, but inaction on others, all categories that are partially met receive a “333” value. Additionally, the consideration , delegation, execution, and compliance categories are not mutually exclusive, so a state might indicate that it has delegated a recommendation and is in the process of executing the recommendation, in which case delegation and execution are both coded a 1. Inaction is mutually exclusive, but can be coded alongside partial consideration, delegation, execution, or compliance as noted above. Table AII displays the combinations of compliance categories that can be coded for any recommendation. Please see the codebooks in section VII of this appendix for further details on the available variables.

Table AII. Data Snapshot

Recommendation Number	No mention	Inaction	Consideration	Delegation	Execution	Compliance
9	0	0	0	1	1	0
33	0	0	1	1	0	1
51	0	0	0	0	1	0
81	0	1	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	1	0	1
247	0	0	1	0	0	1
354	0	1	333	333	0	0

647	0	0	0	1	0	0
1166	0	1	0	333	0	333
1188	0	0	1	0	1	0
1394	0	0	1	1	1	0
1601	1	0	0	0	0	0
1723	0	1	0	333	333	0
1850	0	0	0	0	0	1
1939	0	0	1	0	0	0
2135	0	1	0	0	0	333

Note: The “333” value is coded when the recommendation is a list and the state must meet every part of that list for compliance/execution. If the state meets compliance and/or execution on some parts, but inaction on others, all categories that are partially met receive a “333.” Compliance categories can be recoded as ordinal for scholars interested in partial compliance.

IV. Partial Codes and Overlapping Codes

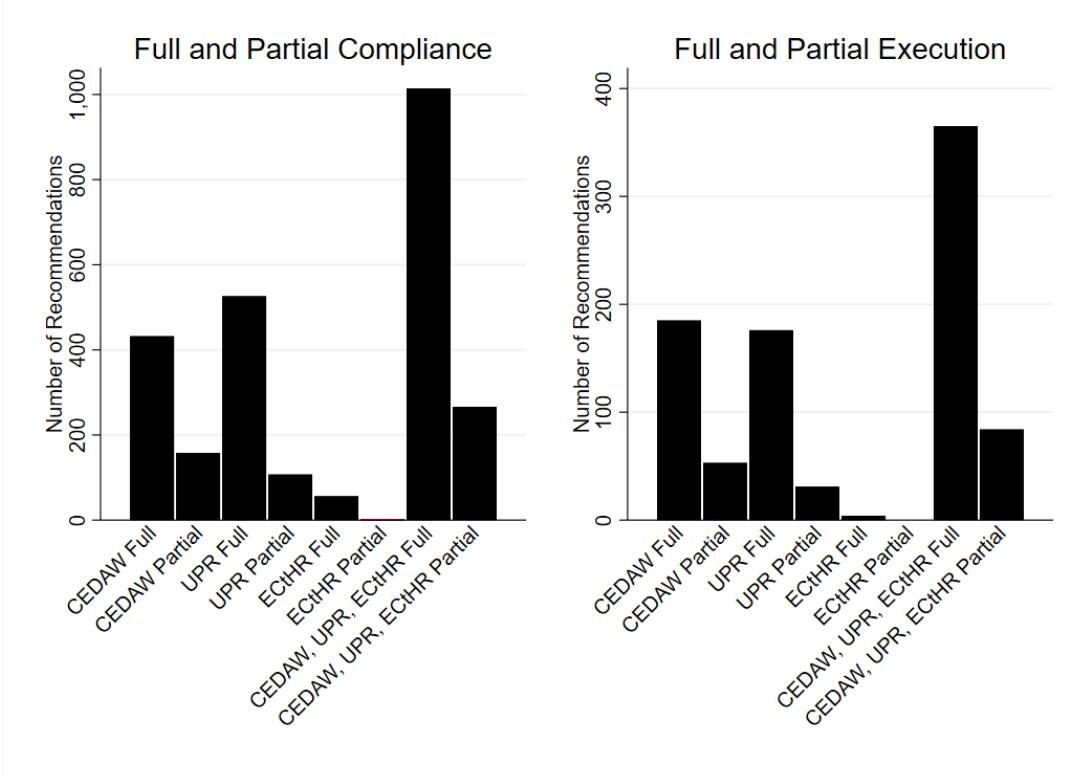
A. Full and Partial Compliance and Execution

As we note in the main manuscript, under certain circumstances we coded whether states partially complied with or partially executed a recommendation. We also coded partial delegation and consideration. We applied partial codes for recommendations containing multiple, discrete components. Partial codes signify that the recommendation as a whole is categorized as inaction, but some discrete component(s) of the recommendation meet some combination of compliance, execution, delegation, or consideration. For state action to be coded as compliance or execution, action must be completed or initiated for each component of the recommendation. When states indicate that they have complied with a specific component of a recommendation, but have not addressed another component, the recommendation is coded as partial compliance. Additionally, when states indicate that they have executed a specific component of a recommendation, but have not taken action on another component, the recommendation is coded as partial execution. The same logic applies to partial delegation and consideration. That is, when states have addressed part of a recommendation, but meet inaction on another component, we code the relevant compliance category as partial. Data users thus

have the flexibility to either count these codes as inaction or to incorporate partial codes into analyses. We provide an example of the latter in the main manuscript by adopting an ordinal coding scheme in the empirical example.

Figure A1 depicts the number of recommendations that fully meet compliance and execution, as well as the number of recommendations that partially meet compliance and execution for CEDAW, the UPR, and the ECtHR. Again, recommendations for which state actions did not fully satisfy one of the compliance categories were coded as inaction. Partial compliance and execution in Figure A1 therefore reflect the number of recommendations that were coded as inaction for demonstrating some unsatisfactory level of compliance or execution. Notably, across all three institutions, full compliance and execution are more common than partial.

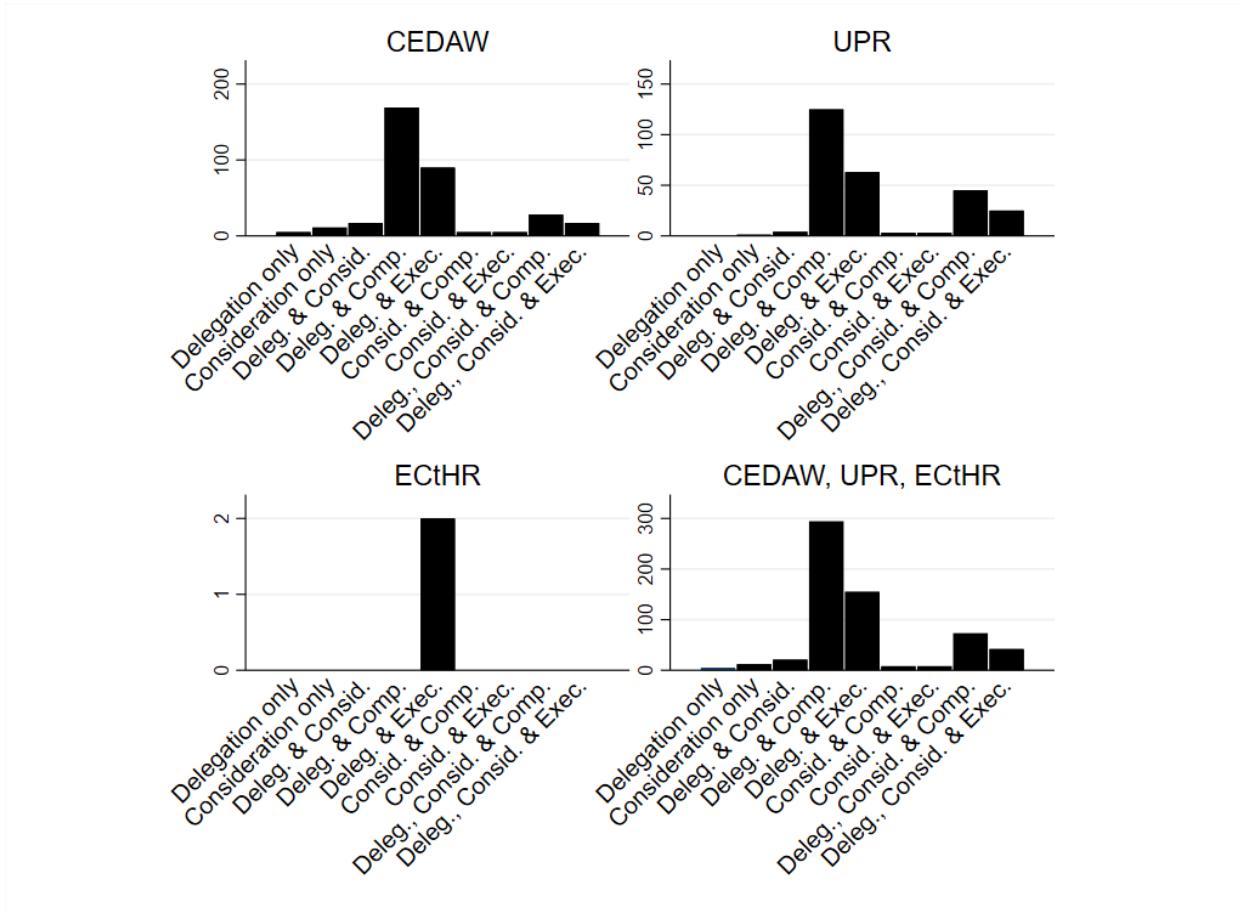
Figure A1: Full and Partial Compliance and Execution



B. Overlapping Delegation and Consideration by International Institution

As mentioned in the previous section, for any given recommendation, consideration, delegation, execution, and compliance can be coded; that is, these categories are not mutually exclusive, with the exception of execution and compliance. The overlapping nature of these codes is discussed in greater detail in section IIB of this Appendix. Figure A2 shows the frequency with which recommendations are coded as only delegation or only consideration. Figure A2 also shows the frequency with which recommendations receive a combination of consideration, delegation, execution, and/or compliance. Overall, recommendations are more likely to be coded only as consideration than they are to be coded only as delegation. However, recommendations are rarely only coded as delegation or consideration, meaning that states that note that they have considered a recommendation or have delegated it to the appropriate bureaucratic agency are likely to also indicate that other actions to ensure compliance are being undertaken. For CEDAW and the UPR, delegation is the most commonly noted when the state is in compliance, whereas consideration is often noted by states that are either engaged in executing the recommendation or that have achieved compliance. Figure A4 also shows that no ECtHR recommendations were coded as consideration and only two were coded as delegation. The COM meeting notes that were used to code ECtHR recommendations are considerably more succinct than the state reports issued for CEDAW and UPR, which helps explain the lack of delegation and consideration in the ECtHR data.

Figure A2. Overlapping Delegation and Consideration by International Institution



C. Possible Coding Combinations and Observations in the WRCD

Table AIII displays the combinations of compliance categories that can be coded for any recommendation. Please see the codebooks in Part VII of this appendix for further details on the available variables.

Table AIII: Possible Coding Combinations and Observations in the WRCD

Compliance Categories	CEDAW (N)	UPR (N)	ECtHR (N)
Compliance	226	102	60
Execution	73	40	8
Delegation	5	0	0
Consideration	12	1	0
Inaction	279	110	21
Compliance + Delegation	169	125	0

Compliance + Consideration	34	3	0
Compliance + Delegation + Consideration	28	45	0
Execution + Delegation	90	63	2
Execution + Consideration	5	3	0
Execution + Delegation + Consideration	16	25	0
Delegation + Consideration	17	4	0
Inaction + Partial Compliance	64	26	4
Inaction + Partial Execution	20	13	0
Inaction + Partial Delegation	0	0	0
Inaction + Partial Consideration	1	2	0
Inaction +_ Partial Compliance + Partial Delegation	62	43	0
Inaction + Partial Compliance +_ Partial Consideration	1	1	0
Inaction +_ Partial Compliance +_ Partial Delegation + Partial Consideration	10	10	0
Inaction + Partial Execution + Partial Delegation	20	11	0
Inaction + Partial Execution +_ Partial Consideration	3	4	0
Inaction +_ Partial Execution + Partial Delegation + Partial Consideration	5	1	0
No Mention	218	65	11
Totals	1,358 + 10 (222)		

V. Inaction, No Mention and Missing Codes

If a state does not reference a recommendation at all in its self-report or the COM doesn't reference a prior recommendation in a subsequent meeting, this is classified as a no mention. In contrast to no mention, inaction represents cases in which states indicate that they have not taken any steps to implement the recommendation. It is not uncommon for states to remark that they do not have any intention of carrying out a recommendation, which is captured by the inaction code. With respect to ECtHR recommendations, when the COM repeats a recommendation at a later meeting without noting any progress by the state, this is coded as inaction.

Lastly, compliance variables are entered as missing if the required state reports or COM meeting notes required to code compliance are not yet available. In addition, if only an addendum was available to code compliance with CEDAW recommendations, a midterm report was the only information available to code UPR recommendations, or if a COM meeting is the last available meeting for a given case, unmentioned recommendations are recorded as missing. However, when these interim reports addressed relevant recommendations, the recommendations included were coded according to the process described previously. This is because states often address a small subset of recommendations in interim reports, but this does not necessarily indicate that the omitted recommendations won't be addressed in subsequent full reports.

VI. Low Precision Recommendations

Haglund & Hillebrecht (2020) include a variable for recommendation precision in their WR2D2 database. They classify the least precise recommendations as "passive." These types of recommendations ask states to consider an issue or to address a general women's rights issue, such as gender discrimination, without providing clear steps to address the issue. Due to the

vagueness of these recommendations, any number of state actions scattered throughout a report may fulfill the recommendation. As a result, we coded the highest level of compliance that a state achieved for a passive recommendation and entered all other codes as “999” rather than risk inconsistency in the coding of these recommendations.

VII. Codebooks and Coding Process

Although, the compliance categories in the WRCD are the same for all three international institutions, there is some variation in the coding procedures of the WRCD across institutions, and as such, codebooks for each international institution (CEDAW, UPR, ECtHR) are included below. In what follows, we present the compliance categories coded for CEDAW, the UPR, and the ECtHR. Although we coded compliance across the same set of categories (e.g. compliance/execution/delegation/consideration/inaction) for all three international institutions, there is variation in the coding rules due to differences in the practices and procedures of each institution. As a result, in sections B, C, and D below, we include codebooks describing the rules for assigning each of the compliance codes to each international institution. In section E, we provide templates used by coders to code the compliance data. Finally, in section F, we provide a document used by coders that details rules coders used to code challenging situations.

A. WRCD Coding Rules

1. ***no mention***: Coded 1 if there is not any information provided about a state’s actions in response to a particular recommendation and coded a 0 if there is information. If no mention receives a 1, all other compliance variables automatically receive a 0
2. ***compliance***: Coded a 1 if the state has fully met the expectations set out in the recommendation and it is considered closed, a 0 otherwise.
3. ***inaction***: Coded a 1 if the state has taken no observable steps toward complying with the ruling or recommendation, a 0 otherwise.

4. ***consideration***: Coded a 1 if the state announces that it will consider or take into account the recommendation, a 0 otherwise.

5. ***delegation***: Coded a 1 if the executive, who receives the recommendation via the state's Foreign Ministry or equivalent, disseminates the ruling or recommendation to the relevant stakeholders. This is a crucial step in the process and is not otherwise captured by dichotomous compliance variables, nor by variables that capture the proportion of recommendations with which the state has complied. If the state has taken steps toward compliance in the future by stating that the responsibility for carrying it out lies with certain actors, this is delegation (0 otherwise).

6. ***execution***: Coded 1 if the relevant stakeholders are taking steps to implement the recommendations. Recommendations generally do not take direct effect and thus require multiple points of execution. This is when some action is taken (beyond delegation), but the actions aren't fully completed (0 otherwise).

7. ***Additional codes used for each type of compliance in particular situations***:

- a. 222: Coded if the state references outside material and its response can't be coded without this material
- b. 333: Coded when the recommendation is a list and the state must meet every part of that list for compliance/execution; if the state meets compliance and/or execution on some parts but inaction on others, all categories that are partially met receive a "333"
- c. 999: Only one compliance category is coded for passive recommendations (precision=1); all other compliance categories receive a "999"

B. CEDAW Codebook

Country: State that received the recommendation

ccode: Correlates of War country code for the state that received the recommendation

Date: Date that the recommendation was provided

Year: Year that the recommendation was provided

Occasion: Session during which the recommendation was provided

Document Name: Name of the document that contains the recommendation, as listed in the UN Treaty Body Database

Report Considered: Number of the state's periodic report containing the recommendation

Principle Subjects of Concern: General topic of the recommendation

VAW: Receives code of 1 if recommendation concerns violence against women and of 0 if the recommendation does not

econ: Receives code of 1 if recommendation concerns economic discrimination against women and of 0 if the recommendation does not

vawecon: Sum of the *VAW* and *econ* variables

Document Type: Type of document that contains the recommendation, as listed in the UN Treaty Body Database

WR2D2recnum: WR2D2 recommendation number

Action: Captures the type of action that recommendations involve, categorical, ranges from 1 to 8, and is coded accordingly:

1- IO-Oriented:

- a. Pertains to the state's relationship with international organizations and/or international law.
- b. Focused on improving working relationship with the IOs in question and/or ratifying/acceding to specific international legal instruments.
- c. Examples:
 - i. Take some action for the next periodic review or assessment
 - ii. Include information in the next report on...
 - iii. Address concerns of human rights treaty bodies, etc.
 - iv. Share best practice and policies with States and relevant IOs
 - v. Share experiences with policy X or program X with other countries
 - vi. Accede to international treaty X, Ratify international treaty X
 - vii. Strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation mechanisms

2- Assessment:

- a. Concerns the need to evaluate/assess attainment of policy objectives and legal initiatives.
- b. Could also include the creation/improvement of oversight bodies.
- c. Examples:
 - i. Assess the impact of some policy
 - ii. Set up oversight bodies
 - iii. Improve data collection and statistics on X
 - iv. Undertake a deep analysis of...
 - v. Monitor the impact of program X or policy X
 - vi. Monitor the situation of women in...
 - vii. Review the issue of...
 - viii. Conduct a comprehensive study on...

3- Provision of Justice and Accountability

- a. Focused on holding individual perpetrators accountable and the ability of certain groups to access justice.
- b. The emphasis is on the provision of justice with victims' rights central to the requested action.
- c. Examples:
 - i. Ensure that all reports are investigated and perpetrators brought to justice
 - ii. Remove impediments faced by women in accessing justice
 - iii. Ensure effective law enforcement/undertake investigations...
 - iv. Ensure offenders are punished
 - v. Provide free legal aid for women victims of domestic violence

4- Changing Societal Attitudes

- a. These recommendations are aimed at changing the public's perception and education.
- b. The key constituency is society at large.
- c. Examples:
 - i. Continue to increase active promotion...
 - ii. Develop awareness-raising campaigns aimed at...
 - iii. Promote gender equality through education and training programs
 - iv. Conduct outreach programs
 - v. Eradicate traditional stereotypes of women
 - vi. Strengthen educational measures
 - vii. Promote the rights of women
 - viii. Ensure international law is part of educational curricula
 - ix. Encourage media to project positive non-stereotyped images of women
 - x. Widely disseminate national law X or international treaty X

5- Legal and Legislative Changes

- a. These actions are directed toward the judiciary and legislature and involve adopting new laws or amending/striking down existing laws.
- b. Examples:
 - i. Adopt into law proposed changes...
 - ii. Improve the legal framework
 - iii. Undertake a gender revision...
 - iv. Amend all laws on...
 - v. Improve the efficiency of law X

6- Policy and Programming

- a. These actions involve creating or amending existing policies and programs.
- b. For recommendations related to creating or funding a particular policy or program related to assessment ("2"), provision of justice or accountability ("3"), changing societal attitudes ("4"), etc., code the recommendation based on the type of program recommended (i.e. 2, 3, or 4), rather than a "6".
 - i. For example, a recommendation involving the provision of legal aid or the establishment of legal aid clinics for victims of domestic violence should be coded as "3" (provision of justice and accountability).

- c. There could be multiple stakeholders for these actions but the recommendations are clear about what steps should be taken.
- d. Training and education for **stakeholders** should be included in this category (as opposed to society-wide education initiatives aimed at changing *public* perceptions.)
- e. Code recommendations involving the use of “temporary special measures” as a “6,” *unless* the “temporary special measures” are related to actions that fall under a different category (i.e. “utilize temporary special measures to promote women’s representation in education and academia (coded a “4”), or “evaluate the application on temporary special measures” (coded a “2”)).
- f. Examples:
 - i. Take gender sensitive approach to programs and policies
 - ii. Continue programs addressing values and attitudes that contribute to...
 - iii. Ensure adequate training of police
 - iv. Continue work aimed at increasing the participation of women
 - v. Strengthen collaboration with women’s groups
 - vi. Increase financial resources to program X; provide gender equality institutions with necessary financial and technical resources
 - vii. Support the victims and survivors/strengthen assistance to victims
 - viii. Enhance support services for victims
 - ix. Establish appropriate shelters and social services
 - x. Adopt rehabilitation and reintegration programmes
 - xi. Strengthen use of temporary special measures

7- Implementation

- a. These actions specifically mention implementing previous recommendations/rulings and/or international legal commitments.
- b. E.g. “Implement X policy” or “Take effect measure to...” or “take steps necessary to fulfill...”
- c. Examples:
 - i. Invest resources into the implementation of the law
 - ii. Continue to implement effective measures to...
 - iii. Continue the full implementation of the plan to combat...
 - iv. Take effective measures...
 - v. Fully implement policies

8- Overarching Actions with No Accountable Actors

- a. These actions identify broad objectives but have no accountable actors. It is unclear **what** the required action might be AND **who** has the burden of discharging the recommendations.
- b. The recommendations include language such as “take steps,” “take measures,” and “provide opportunities” but do not identify the stakeholders, either explicitly or implicitly.
- c. Examples:
 - i. Develop a national plan of action / national strategy
 - ii. Consider the establishment of quotas

- iii. Intensify efforts to prevent discrimination
- iv. Take steps to prevent discrimination
- v. Address the specific needs of “X” minority group
- vi. Intensify or make efforts or intensify measures
- vii. Give the female population the opportunity to do X
- viii. Address the issue of VAW
- ix. Take concrete actions to reduce the gender gap in decision-making
- x. Ensure equal treatment
- xi. Eliminate the gender pay gap
- xii. Increase the number of women in political and public life
- xiii. Strengthen administrative measures
- xiv. Take legal steps necessary for...

Precision: Captures how precise recommendations are and ranges from 1 to 3, coded according to the following rules:

- 1- Passive: recommendations that ask states to:
 - a. “Consider” an issue and/or
 - b. Eliminate, eradicate, address *broad* women’s rights issues (i.e. gender equality, gender discrimination), no steps provided to achieve the goal
 - c. Examples:
 - i. Consider implementing economic temporary measures with the aim of developing and strengthening the capacity of women entrepreneurs (“a” above)
 - ii. Accelerate the adoption of the proposed law on gender equality (“b” above)
 - iii. Adopt a gender specific approach in its laws, policies, and programmes (“b” above)
- 2- Guided: recommendations that ask states to:
 - a. “Take steps” toward a specific goal (VAW, equality in employment), but those steps are not clearly specified
 - b. Examples:
 - i. Expedite the process to amend the Election Code to raise the 15 percent quota (steps to expedite not clearly specified)
 - ii. Take all the necessary steps to ensure the rehabilitation and social reintegration of victims of trafficking (specific goal, but steps not clearly specified)
 - iii. Increase women's representation in political and public life (goal specified, but no direction to achieve the recommended goal)
- 3- Directive: recommendations that ask states to:
 - a. Take particular actions, which ARE specified
 - b. The goal is stated, and specific steps are laid out
 - c. Examples:

- i. Ensure access to employment for women with disabilities by providing adequate vocational training and accessible information on employment opportunities (clear goal and steps specified)
- ii. Decriminalize abortion and provide access to legal abortion in cases of threats to the life or health of pregnant woman, rape, incest (clear goal and steps fully specified)

Recommendation: Text of the recommendation

Post_2009: Dummy variable that indicates whether the recommendation was provided to the state before (0) or after (1) 2009.

JurisRepeatRec: If the recommendation comes from jurisprudence and is a repeat of another recommendation, this is the number(s) of the recommendation(s) of which the recommendation is a repeat

JurisInstanceRec: If the recommendation comes from jurisprudence and is a repeat of another recommendation, this indicates whether this is the first, second, third, etc, issuance of the recommendation

Number_Actions: If a recommendation requires multiple actions, this is the number of actions required

Missing Material: Name of material referenced, but not provided, by state in response to a recommendation that would be required to assess compliance

WRCDcomprecnum: Number that uniquely identifies each recommendation in the Compliance dataset

C. UPR Codebook

Country: State that received the recommendation

ccode: Correlates of War country code for the state that received the recommendation

Bloc: UN regional group to which the state receiving the recommendation belongs

Organization: Regional inter-governmental organization(s) of which the state receiving the recommendation is a member

Issue: The topical areas addressed by the recommendation

Rec. State: Name of the state that provided the recommendation

Rec. State Bloc: UN regional group to which the state that provided the recommendation belongs

Rec State Org: Regional inter-government organization(s) of which the state that provided the recommendation is a member

Response: The receiving state's response to the recommendation

action_upr: Action category as listed by UPR-info (n.d): (1) minimal, (2) continuing, (3) considering, (4) general, (5) specific

Session: Number of the UPR session during which the recommendation was provided

Date: Year in which the recommendation was provided

VAW: Indicates whether recommendation concerns violence against women (1) or not (0)

econ: Indicates whether recommendation concerns education or employment (1) or not (0)

vawecon: Sum of *VAW* and *econ*

WR2D2recnum: WR2D2 recommendation number

Recommendation: Text of the recommendation

Precision: Captures how precise recommendations are and ranges from 1 to 3, coded according to the following rules:

1 - Passive: recommendations that ask states to:

- a. "Consider" an issue and/or
- b. Eliminate, eradicate, address *broad* women's rights issues (i.e. gender equality, gender discrimination), no steps provided to achieve the goal
- c. Examples:
 - i. Consider implementing economic temporary measures with the aim of developing and strengthening the capacity of women entrepreneurs ("a" above)
 - ii. Accelerate the adoption of the proposed law on gender equality ("b" above)
 - iii. Adopt a gender specific approach in its laws, policies, and programmes ("b" above)

2 - Guided: recommendations that ask states to:

- a. "Take steps" toward a specific goal (VAW, equality in employment), but those steps are not clearly specified
- b. Examples:
 - i. Expedite the process to amend the Election Code to raise the 15 percent quota (steps to expedite not clearly specified)
 - ii. Take all the necessary steps to ensure the rehabilitation and social reintegration of victims of trafficking (specific goal, but steps not clearly specified)

iii. Increase women's representation in political and public life (goal specified, but no direction to achieve the recommended goal)

3 - Directive: recommendations that ask states to:

- a. Take particular actions, which ARE specified
- b. The goal is stated, and specific steps are laid out
- c. Examples:
 - i. Ensure access to employment for women with disabilities by providing adequate vocational training and accessible information on employment opportunities (clear goal and steps specified)
 - ii. Decriminalize abortion and provide access to legal abortion in cases of threats to the life or health of pregnant woman, rape, incest (clear goal and steps fully specified)

Action: Captures the type of action that recommendations involve, categorical, ranges from 1 to 8, and is coded accordingly:

1 - IO-Oriented:

- a. Pertains to the state's relationship with international organizations and/or international law.
- b. Focused on improving working relationship with the IOs in question and/or ratifying/acceding to specific international legal instruments.
- c. Examples:
 - i. Take some action for the next periodic review or assessment
 - ii. Include information in the next report on...
 - iii. Address concerns of human rights treaty bodies, etc.
 - iv. Share best practice and policies with States and relevant IOs
 - v. Share experiences with policy X or program X with other countries
 - vi. Accede to international treaty X, Ratify international treaty X
 - vii. Strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation mechanisms

2 - Assessment:

- a. Concerns the need to evaluate/assess attainment of policy objectives and legal initiatives.
- b. Could also include the creation/improvement of oversight bodies.
- c. Examples:
 - i. Assess the impact of some policy
 - ii. Set up oversight bodies
 - iii. Improve data collection and statistics on X
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3 - Provision of Justice and Accountability:

- a. Focused on holding individual perpetrators accountable and the ability of certain groups to access justice.
- b. The emphasis is on the provision of justice with victims' rights central to the requested action.
- c. Examples:
 - i. Ensure that all reports are investigated and perpetrators brought to justice
 - ii. Remove impediments faced by women in accessing justice
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 - iv. Ensure offenders are punished
 - v. Provide free legal aid for women victims of domestic violence

4 - Changing Societal Attitudes:

- a. These recommendations are aimed at changing the public's perception and education.
- b. The key constituency is society at large.
- c. Examples:
 - i. Continue to increase active promotion...
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5 - Legal and Legislative Changes:

- a. These actions are directed toward the judiciary and legislature and involve adopting new laws or amending/striking down existing laws.
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- e. Code recommendations involving the use of “temporary special measures” as a “6,” *unless* the “temporary special measures” are related to actions that fall under a different category (i.e. “utilize temporary special measures to promote women’s representation in education and academia (coded a “4”), or “evaluate the application on temporary special measures” (coded a “2”)).
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 - i. Take gender sensitive approach to programs and policies
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7 – Implementation:

- a. These actions specifically mention implementing previous recommendations/rulings and/or international legal commitments.
- b. E.g. “Implement X policy” or “Take effect measure to...” or “take steps necessary to fulfill...”
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8 - Overarching Actions with No Accountable Actors:

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RepeatRec: If the recommendation is a repeat of another recommendation(s), this is the number(s) of the recommendation(s) of which the recommendation is a repeat

InstanceRec: If the recommendation is a repeat of another recommendation(s), this indicates whether this is the first, second, third, etc, issuance of the recommendation

Missing Material: Name of material referenced, but not provided, by state in response to a recommendation that would be required to assess compliance

WRCDcomprecnum: Number that uniquely identifies each recommendation in the Compliance dataset

D. ECtHR Codebook

Country: State that the case is against

Case: Case name

Applicant Number: Applicant number for case as listed in Hudoc and Hudoc-Exec

Final Judgment Date: The month and year that the judgment was finalized, as given in COM documentation

Final Judgment Year: Year judgment was finalized, as given in the compilation of COM decisions documentation

Brief Case Description: Short summary of the case based on Hudoc/Hudoc-Exec

Convention Article(s) Violated: Articles violated, based on “Conclusion(s)” section in Hudoc

Women’s Rights Issue: Relevant women’s rights issue(s), based on “Keywords” subheading of “Case Details” section in Hudoc

vaw: Receives code of 1 if case concerns violence against women and of 0 if the case does not

econ: Receives code of 1 if case concerns economic discrimination against women and of 0 if the case does not

vawecon: Sum of *VAW* and *econ*

First COM Meeting Number: The number of the first meeting at which the case was discussed, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

First COM Meeting Date: The month and year of the first meeting at which the case was discussed, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

First COM Meeting Year: The year of the first meeting at which the case was discussed, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

Importance Level: The importance level, based on “Importance Level” subheading of “Case Details” section in Hudoc

Number of Repetitive Cases: The number of repetitive cases listed in Hudoc-Exec under the “Leading case” section; if there aren’t any cases listed this is record as 0

COM Meeting Number_Rec: The meeting number from which the recommendation is drawn, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

RecDate: Month and year of the meeting from which the recommendation is drawn, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

Decision: If provided in the compilation of COM decisions documentation, this is the decision taken in a particular case in a particular meeting determined by the COM. For example: “move to enhanced supervision”, “continue supervision”; “close examination”. A decision is not provided at every meeting, but if a decision is provided it is entered the same across recommendations drawn from that meeting

Recommendation: Text of the recommendation, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation. Recommendations are typically entered in the blocks used by the COM, however, if a recommendation clearly contains distinct components it is entered as separate recommendations

Implicit_Rec: If a recommendation requires the state to “provide information”, but the provision of this information requires the state to take actions beyond just providing information, these actions are considered implicit recommendations and are coded separately for precision, action, and compliance. The original recommendation will be listed under the “Recommendation” variable and coded based on whether information was provided

Implicit_RecNumorig: This is the recommendation number from which implicit recommendations were drawn

COM Point Number_Rec: The number of the COM point from which the recommendation is drawn, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation (the numbering system starts over at each meeting; to locate a specific recommendation the meeting number and point number are required)

Precision: Captures how precise recommendations are and ranges from 1 to 3, coded according to the following rules:

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 - vii. Give the female population the opportunity to do X
 - viii. Address the issue of VAW
 - ix. Take concrete actions to reduce the gender gap in decision-making
 - x. Ensure equal treatment
 - xi. Eliminate the gender pay gap
 - xii. Increase the number of women in political and public life
 - xiii. Strengthen administrative measures
 - xiv. Take legal steps necessary for...

COM Meeting Number_Comp: The meeting number(s) from which information regarding state action taken in relation to the recommendation is drawn, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

CompDate: The month(s) and year(s) of the COM meeting date(s) from which information regarding state action taken in relation to the recommendation is drawn, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

CompYear: The year(s) of the COM meeting date(s) from which information regarding state action taken in relation to the recommendation is drawn, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

COM Point Number_Comp: The number(s) of the COM point(s) from which information regarding state action taken in relation to the recommendation is drawn, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation (the numbering system starts over at each meeting; to locate a specific information on state action the meeting number and point number are required)

finres_01: Whether or not there is a final resolution, which indicates that all recommendations are met (0=no, 1=yes), based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

finres_date: Date of final resolution (month and year), if there is one, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

COM_acceptdate: Date of meeting (month and year) at which COM accepted action in relation to the recommendation (ex: “we welcome the state’s actions to do X”), based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

COM_firstmentionunf_date: Date of first meeting (month and year) at which COM notes that a recommendation is unfulfilled, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

COM_lastmentionunf_date: Date of last meeting (month and year) at which COM notes that a recommendation is unfulfilled, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

COM_numtimesmention: Number of times COM mentions a particular recommendation, based on the compilation of COM decisions documentation

repeatrec: Recommendation number(s) of which recommendation is a repeat. For example, if recommendation 12 is a repeat of recommendation 4, then this cell gets entered as 4 for recommendation 12. This cell remains empty the first time a recommendation is given (but *instancerec* will have a 1). It only counts as a repeat if recommendations are given at the same meeting

instancerec: Number of times repeat recommendation is mentioned at that particular cell (chronological order): first time=1, second time=2,...n time=n. It only counts as a repeat if recommendations are given at the same meeting

Source: Name of document(s) from which recommendation and compliance information is drawn

ccode: Correlates of War country code for state that the case concerns

RecNum: Number that uniquely identifies each recommendation in the Compliance dataset

Notes: Any notes about a given recommendation

E. Coding Templates

Coders filled in a coding template unique to each international institution (e.g. CEDAW, the UPR, and the ECtHR). For every recommendation, coders used these templates. After these coding templates were completed, coding for each recommendation was reviewed before data from the templates were entered into a spreadsheet. The coding templates for each treaty body are included below. Please note that the field “Restatement of Recommendation” is not included in the codebooks. This field simply served as an exercise for coders to re-write the recommendation in their own words to ensure that they considered every aspect of the recommendation when coding. In addition, one example of a completed template is included from CEDAW.

Coding Template (CEDAW)

Country:

Rec Number:

CEDAW Committee Report Number:

State Response Report Number:

Recommendation:

Restatement of Recommendation:

Response:

Source:

Codes:

No mention:

Compliance:

Inaction:

Consideration:

Delegation:

Execution:

Coding Template (CEDAW Example):

Country: Serbia

Rec Number: 1502

CEDAW Committee Report Number: CEDAW/C/SRB/CO/2-3

State Response Report Number: CEDAW/C/SRB/4

Recommendation: encourage women to report incidents of domestic and sexual violence by raising awareness of the criminal nature of such acts

Restatement of Recommendation: State must encourage women to report DV and SV by raising awareness that these acts are illegal

Response:

88. To encourage women to report cases of domestic and sexual violence by raising awareness of the criminal nature of such actions, the MoJ has conducted a national awareness-raising campaign titled “Turn off the Violence”. The aim is to raise the awareness of domestic violence among all stakeholders through online channels, social networks and the media, to provide information and education to different target groups, to explain the new legal measures both to those who can be or are victims of domestic violence and to perpetrators or potential perpetrators, as well as to the community at large, to enable them to recognise violence and respond appropriately. Furthermore, one of the main priorities of this campaign is to mobilise all those who could directly or indirectly be affected by any form of domestic violence.

Source: pages 18-19

Codes:

No mention: 0

Compliance: 1

Inaction: 0

Consideration: 0

Delegation: 1

Execution: 0

Coding Template (UPR):

Country:

Rec Number:

Session:

State Response Report Number:

Recommendation:

Restatement of Recommendation:

Response:

Source:

Codes:

No mention:

Compliance:

Inaction:

Consideration:

Delegation:

Execution:

Coding Template (ECtHR):

Country:

Case:

Rec Number:

Recommendation Meeting Number and Month/Year:

Source for Recommendation (report, page numbers, paragraph number):

Recommendation:

Restatement of Recommendation:

Precision:

Action:

State Action Meeting Number and Month/Year:

Source for State Action (report, page numbers, paragraph numbers):

State Action:

Codes for State Action:

No mention:

Compliance:

Inaction:

Consideration:

Delegation:

Execution:

F. Resolving Challenging Coding Situations

While coding recommendations for state compliance, several challenging situations arose that made coding particularly difficult. Rules were created for each of these situations in order to ensure reliability. Each of these situations, along with the rules for resolving them and examples, are included. First, a description of each situation is listed. Next, a more detailed entry and example corresponding to each numbered situation is included. The examples are from CEDAW, but the same logic and rules were applied across institutions.

Situations:

1. Mix of compliance and execution, but recommendation is neither a list nor low precision; the same portions of the recommendation meet a mix of compliance and execution
2. State is restating past actions, but not including any new actions
3. State is replying directly to a recommendation without mentioning specific items

4. Response to recommendation contains a mix of execution and compliance, and delegation and/or consideration is coded for one of these but not for the one that the recommendation is ultimately coded (related to #1 and #7 in this document)
5. It's not clear what subject the recommendation is addressing
6. State references outside material and its response to the recommendation can't be coded without this material (222 codes)
7. Recommendation has several separate parts that must be met for it to be coded as compliance, and some parts of the response meet compliance but other parts are execution (this can either be a list with required items or a long recommendation with several different components)
8. Recommendation is a list and the state must meet every part of that list for compliance/execution; state meets compliance and/or execution on some parts but inaction on others (333 codes)

Details and Examples of Situations

1. If there is a mix of compliance and execution, but the recommendation is neither a list nor low precision (precision is considered low when it is coded as “1”), and meets a mix of compliance and execution for the same portions of the recommendation, code up to the highest level of compliance met:

Coding Template (CEDAW):

Country: Georgia

Rec Number: 664

CEDAW Committee Report Number: CEDAW/G/GEO/CO/4-5

State Response Report Number: CEDAW/C/GEO/CO/4-5/Add. 1

Recommendation: “encourage women to report acts of sexual and domestic violence by raising awareness about the criminal nature of such acts.”

Restatement of Recommendation: Must raise awareness about the illegality of sexual and domestic violence in order to encourage women to report such acts

Response:

10. In February 2016, a new regulation was added to the Law of Georgia on Elimination of Domestic Violence, Protection and Support of its Victims and in the Organic Law of Georgia Local Self-Government Code. According to this regulation local self-government is authorized to take measures against domestic violence. Local government bodies may participate in domestic violence prevention activities, which may include raising awareness, analysis of the causes of conflict (preconditions), mediation, etc., as well as rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence. During the fulfilment of the activities against domestic violence the local authorities cooperate with relevant governmental organs and non-government organizations.

20. Apart from this, promotion of raising awareness of general population on violence against women and domestic violence is one of the priorities for the Government of Georgia. In this regard, the representatives of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia permanently organize information meetings for local population, especially for ethnic minorities and those who are living in rural areas. They are informed about their rights to be protected from violence and available state run services for the victims of violence and domestic violence.

21. Furthermore, the Ministry of Justice of Georgia promotes engagement of civil society organization in preventive measures on violence against women and strengthen cooperation with NGOs in this field. Therefore, in 2015 the Ministry of Justice issued one-off grant of 15,000 GEL for the local NGO which conducted different awareness raising activities on violence against women and domestic violence. Within the framework of the grant project information meetings were held in all regions of Georgia, 5000 multilingual leaflets (Georgian, English, Russian, Azerbaijani and Armenian) were produced and disseminated, also a short film (video) was produced and broadcasted on local TV stations.

22. Apart from this, the Ministry of Justice will start 2-months awareness raising campaign in 2016. Different activities (Production and dissemination of the video; Information meetings with local population, etc.) are included in the information campaign which particularly aims at informing general population about the novelties introduced in national legislation on violence against women and domestic violence; promoting civil responsibility of all persons and encouraging them to report the violence cases, even if they are only the direct or indirect witnesses of violence/crime.

Source: pages 4-6

Codes:

No mention: 0

Compliance: 1

Inaction: 0

Consideration: 0

Delegation: 1

Execution: 0

2. If state is restating past actions, but is not including any new actions, this is inaction:

Coding Template (CEDAW):

Country: Russia

Rec Number: 1397

CEDAW Committee Report Number: CEDAW/C/USR/CO/7

State Response Report Number: CEDAW/C/RUS/8

Recommendation: “adopt programmes aimed at reintegrating women into development processes in the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation.”

Restatement of Recommendation: Programs must be adopted to reintegrate women into development processes in the Chechen Republic of the Russia Federation.

Response:

27. Active in a number of RF entities are gubernatorial commissions and councils for issues involving the status of the family, women and children or for demographic or family policy that address gender equality issues. In Saint Petersburg, for example, the Coordinating Council for the Implementation of Gender Equality Policy operates within the government of Saint

Petersburg (<http://gov.spb.ru/helper/social/gender/>). Gender perspectives are taken into account in the formation of demographic and family policy and employment and security policy and in the activities of political parties and trade union organizations. The commission on women's affairs has been active in the Chechen Republic since 2003, and its work includes elevating the role of women in the Chechen Republic and actively participating in the restoration of Chechnya and bringing life back to normal.

Source: pages 7; 16

Codes:

No mention: 999

Compliance: 999

Inaction: 1

Consideration: 999

Delegation: 999

Execution: 999

3. If the state is replying directly to a recommendation without mentioning specific items, make sure to read through the surrounding text, especially headings, for context. If the surrounding text suggests that the state is directly replying to the recommendation, treat the response as if it used the same language as the recommendation. The following example is stated in direct response to the recommendation; although it does not directly mention legal aid, legal aid is implied since the heading of this response references the recommendation, 26(d).

Coding Template (CEDAW):

Country: Norway

Rec Number: 1265

CEDAW Committee Report Number: CEDAW/C/NOR/CO/8

State Response Report Number: CEDAW/C/NOR/9

Recommendation: “Taking necessary steps to ensure that trafficked women and girls have access to free legal services, regardless of their availability or willingness to testify against their traffickers”.

Restatement of Recommendation: Take steps to make sure trafficked women and girls have access to free legal services, regardless of whether they are willing to testify against their traffickers

Response:

77. Possible victims who are granted a temporary, six-month residence permit will receive assistance regardless of whether they report human traffickers. The municipality in which the victims are staying is responsible for providing such assistance. Furthermore, central government support is provided for specialized projects for victims of human trafficking.

Source: page 14

Codes:

No mention: 0

Compliance: 1

Inaction: 0

Consideration: 0

Delegation: 1

Execution: 0

4. If a response contains a mix of execution and compliance (see #1 and #7 in this document) and delegation and/or consideration is highlighted for one of these but not for the one that the response is ultimately coded, code delegation and/or consideration as “1” at the bottom of the template since it deals with recommendation as a whole. In this example, the recommendation contains several components that must be met for compliance. The final component, “the demand for prostitution,” is coded as execution, so the entire recommendation is coded as execution. However, delegation is coded within the portion of the response that met compliance. In this case, code delegation as “1.”

Coding Template (CEDAW):

Country: Denmark

Rec Number: 533

CEDAW Committee Report Number: CEDAW//C/DEN/CO/7

State Response Report Number: CEDAW/C/DNK/8

Recommendation: “strengthen measures aimed at addressing the **exploitation of prostitution** in the country and, in particular, **the demand for prostitution**”.

Restatement of Recommendation: State must strengthen measures that address the exploitation of prostitution, and this must include addressing demand

Response:

As mentioned in the 7th periodic report, the Competence Centre for Prostitution was set up in 2005 as part of the Government action plan “A new life” initiating a holistic approach to the issue of prostitution. In 2011, the efforts of the Competence Centre for Prostitution were included in the guide to the Law on Social Services which regulates activities within social work in Denmark. Efforts within the field of prostitution are still included in one of the following five types of intervention: 1) Social support and health care to persons engaged in prostitution, 2) Knowledge production, 3) Developing methods within social work, 4) Counselling and instructing municipalities, and 5) In-service training of professionals working with vulnerable young people.

“Exit prostitution” is a four-year project which is expected to be implemented in the four largest municipalities in Denmark. The project constitutes the first efforts to develop a comprehensive strategy towards supporting persons in leaving prostitution. It is based on existing knowledge, and the effects of the project are systematically measured.

On a municipal level, the objective of the project is i) to support persons who wish to leave prostitution in settling without prostitution and ii) to support particularly vulnerable persons in prostitution to improve their current life situation. The target group must participate in Critical Time Intervention (CTI). CTI is an individually adapted, holistic and multidisciplinary effort to support persons in prostitution. The support is divided into phases focused at treatment as well as social and employment-related activities, including the acquisition of suitable housing, individual social support, treatment as well as financial stabilization and counselling on dealing with debt etc.

Each user is allocated a case manager who renders support to the CTI user throughout the process.

DKK 46 million has been allocated to the project.

The Government is currently carrying out a mapping of the demand for prostitution in Denmark with a special focus on human trafficking. The mapping will be finalized during spring 2013, based on the results new campaign activities will be launched in order to reduce the demand.

Source: pages 11-13

Codes:

No mention: 0

Compliance: 0

Inaction: 0

Consideration: 0

Delegation: 1

Execution: 1

5. It's not clear what subject the recommendation concerns, for example: "continue to collect and analyse data, disaggregated by age and country of origin, in order to identify trends and root causes, as well as priority areas for action, and to formulate relevant policies."

It's not clear from the text of this recommendation what type of data the state is expected to collect. In order to figure out what the state is being asked to do, open the "Committee Report" within the same state/year folder your recommendations are in. This is the report from which the recommendations were initially taken. Next, search the text of the Committee Report to locate the paragraph of the report that the recommendation is in. For the example above, a search of "country of origin" takes you to the appropriate paragraph. By reading the rest of the paragraph from which the recommendation is taken, we can identify that it regards trafficking. We know now that the state must take the above actions with respect to human trafficking and can code it accordingly.

6. If the state response references outside material, such as an annex or a law, and the information that you need to code is not in the report (as in there isn't enough information about the annex, law, etc, in the report to highlight), first look through the corresponding state/year folder to see if there is an annex/document matching the one referenced in the state response. If there is, key word search through the annex and, if there is text that addresses the recommendation, highlight that text and note the annex in the **State Response Report Number** section of the coding template. If the document you need is not in the folder, place a "222" in every compliance category at the bottom. Then go to the appropriate Excel spreadsheet and enter the name of the missing document in the column for "Missing Material," in the row that corresponds to the recommendation for which the material is needed.

7. If there is a recommendation with several separate parts that must be met for compliance (this can either be a list with required items or a long recommendation with several different components), highlight each part of the recommendation with the appropriate color as you go. Then, before entering "1"s and "0"s, think about the recommendation as a whole. If part of the recommendation meets compliance, but a different part only meets execution, then give execution a "1" and compliance a "0." You will not code compliance, execution, and/or inaction for the same recommendation. You can, however, have compliance or execution in combination with consideration and/or delegation. In the below example, the state meets compliance for several aspects of the recommendation. However, the state meets execution for taking measures

to eliminate vertical occupational segregation. Note how each component is highlighted in the text of the recommendation itself and that the appropriate coding it highlighted throughout all of the text even though only execution is coded as “1” in the end:

Coding Template (State Response):

Country: Austria

Rec Number: 99

CEDAW Committee Report Number: CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/6

State Response Report Number: CEDAW/C/AUT/7-8

Recommendation: Adopt policies and take proactive and concrete measures to eliminate occupational segregation *both horizontal and vertical, and to narrow and close the pay gap between women and men (precision=1)*

Restatement of Recommendation: State must adopt policies and take proactive/concrete measures to eliminate occupational segregation (horizontal and vertical) and to narrow and close the gender pay gap

Response:

7. The amendment to the Equal Treatment Act, which entered into force on March 1, 2011,⁴ constituted an especially important step. It contains a graduated plan for the implementation of the obligation imposed on companies over a certain size to draw up staff income reports every two years. This provision aims at creating pay transparency: from 2011 onwards, companies with more than 1,000 employees, from 2012 companies with over 500 employees, from 2013 onwards companies with more than 250 employees, and from 2014 onwards companies with more than 150 employees will be required to submit such reports. The requirement to draw up and submit such a report can be enforced by courts within a period of three years. In addition, employers when advertising vacancies have to indicate the collectively bargained minimum wage and state how much more they would be prepared to pay. Should this rule be violated for the first time, the district authority will issue a warning, and if the employer does not comply, a fine of up to euro 360 will be imposed. The Ombud for Equal Treatment and the senates of the Equal Treatment Commission may, in individual cases of presumed wage discrimination, obtain data relating to the wages of comparable employees from the competent social insurance institution. The minimum indemnification for (sexual) harassment now amounts to euro 1,000 instead of euro 720 as in the past. Protection against discrimination has also been extended to persons who, on account of their close relations with an individual requiring special protection, are put at a disadvantage (discrimination by association).

11. Since March 1st, 2011, an amendment to the Federal Equal Treatment Act⁵ has been in force under which the Federal Government is required to draw up annual income reports and publish these forthwith on the homepage of the Federal Chancellery. It is the aim of this amendment to eliminate gender-specific pay disparities in federal civil service. Although the income gap between women and men in civil service is not as wide as in the private sector, it still amounts to 16 per cent. Indemnification for (sexual) harassment has been increased to euro 1,000.

31. The Federal Minister for Women and the Civil Service presented the “National Action Plan for Gender Equality in the Labour Market”¹⁶ on June 30, 2010. This NAP defines four strategic goals and priority fields of action:

- (a) Diversifying educational paths and career choices, and gender-sensitive career orientation;
- (b) Increasing labour force participation of women with special emphasis on full- time employment (by, amongst other things, reducing gender-specific differences in employment,

supporting transitions from part-time to full-time employment, up-skilling of women, measures destined to make it easier to reconcile job and family obligations);

(c) Boosting the percentage of women in leadership positions;

(d) Reducing the gender pay gap.

32. These objectives are to be reached by means of 55 practical measures. The individual approaches are described below:

(a) Combating stereotypes of women's and men's roles, enlarging the range of occupational/professional and educational options for young women and giving women access to atypical domains, promoting gender competence of teachers, in school development programmes and in school management;

(b) Breaking down barriers to labour force participation, supporting and providing incentives for boosting female employment, promoting further education by offering a wider variety of technical options and better career opportunities, additional infrastructure and other measures which will allow persons in employment to reconcile job and family obligations with a view to gender equality;

(c) Raising the share of women in advanced in-company training, stepping up the number of women in supervisory bodies of private and public-sector companies and on management boards of universities, qualifying women for taking on leading positions, affirmative action in companies and in the federal civil service;

(d) Heightening transparency with regard to wages in enterprises, improving data collection and processing, providing information on pay scales for new entrants to the labour market, conducting analyses, supporting discrimination-free job evaluation, upgrading jobs in social service areas, such as kindergartens.

33. For this purpose, a number of tools will be employed, such as, amongst other things, mandatory vocational guidance in the 7th and 8th grades, revision of curricula and subjects taught to eliminate role stereotypes, with special emphasis on girls from immigrant families, appropriate measures in the basic and advanced training of teachers, continuation of the nationwide expansion of child-care facilities, promotion of paternal leave, or the most recent amendment to the Equal Treatment Act providing for a statutory obligation for companies to draw up income reports. The NAP complies with the recommendations of the Committee (especially recommendations contained in paragraphs 17 to 22 and 27 to 28). The representatives of civil society, including NGOs made valuable contributions to the drawing up of the NAP.

34. The introduction of statutory extra payment for additional work done by part-timers as of January 1st, 2008, constituted an important step on the road towards equal treatment. This extra payment amounts to a 25 per cent bonus for every additional hour worked. This arrangement was motivated by the desire to make it easier for part-timers to plan their private lives and to counteract the conversion of full-time jobs into part-time employment. With only a few exceptions, full-time employees have always qualified for a 50 per cent overtime bonus for extra work.

35. Two studies analyzed the gender-specific disparities in pay by means of a set of indicators in 2008 and 2009. The findings concluded that the income gap already starts for new entrants in the labour market, thus making a considerable contribution to the overall gender pay gap. Other significant causes of the income disparity between women and men are inequalities in career advancement and interruptions of work due to childcare periods.

36. The Ombud for Equal Treatment devised workshops for multipliers in bodies representing interests and in companies that combine comprehensive information on the relevant statutory

provisions with a description of practical cases and instructions for making income differentials visible.

37. A further training course which aims at heightening the professionalism of equal pay specialists was developed, and in 2008 and 2009 three seminars of this type were held. One module of the course dealt with mentoring as a tool for achieving equality for migrant women. In autumn 2009, a campaign entitled “Equal = Fair” was launched which focused on equal pay for equal work.

38. The Austrian Public Employment Service (PES) adopted the binding strategy that equality must be striven for in each and every respect. In 2001, the principle was introduced that 50 per cent of the budget funds earmarked for an active labour market policy must be spent on women; as a result of the economic crisis, which pushed up male unemployment figures, this goal was not entirely reached in 2009. A share of 48.4 per cent (472.9 million euro) (excluding short-term work) of the gender-assignable budget was spent on women in 2009. In 2007, 49.4 per cent of these funds, which had been boosted by 20 per cent in that year, were spent on women, which compares with as much as 52.3 per cent in 2008.

39. One essential objective of Austria’s equality orientation in its labour market policies is to give women and girls access to all occupations, professions and positions. The 63 vocational information centres of the PES support women and girls in their choice of an occupation or profession. In cooperation with counselling centres for women and girls, the PES offers special career orientation programmes. In addition, the up-skilling of unemployed women who lack the required qualifications or who have qualifications that are no longer in demand in the labour market, constitutes a central activity of the PES. A specific advancement programme entitled “FiT” (“Women in Crafts and Technology”) was launched in 2006 which offers certified training in technology, the crafts and trades. For health-care and nursing occupations, up-skilling courses also focus on imparting higher qualifications to persons already working in this sector. 2010 saw the start of the pilot phase of another affirmative action programme in some of the Federal Provinces: vocational centres for women were established which bundle up-skilling offers for women. Options for re-integration into the labour market: see response to paragraphs 21 and 22.

40. Examples from the Federal Provinces: In 2010, the LILITH competition, which seeks to motivate young girls to think about their future career, was held in Carinthia for the sixth time. Starting in 2007, a conference on gender-equitable career orientation has been organized in cooperation with the Klagenfurt Girls’ Centre every two years. Lower secondary schools with special achievements in the area of gender-sensitive vocational guidance can apply for a quality seal for career orientation that was introduced in 2009 (please see also Article 10).

Source: pages 3-4; 7-9

Codes:

No mention: 999

Compliance: 999

Inaction: 999

Consideration: 999

Delegation: 999

Execution: 1

8. If the recommendation is a list/lengthy with multiple components, the state must meet every component for compliance/execution. If the state meets compliance and/or execution for some

parts but inaction for others, code inaction as “1” at the bottom but input a “333” for anything else that is coded somewhere in the response. For things that aren’t present, input a “0.” This means going through and highlighting everything with the appropriate color even though it’s ultimately inaction.

Coding Template (CEDAW):

Country: Denmark

Rec Number: 527

CEDAW Committee Report Number: CEDAW//C/DEN/CO/7

State Response Report Number: CEDAW Greeland and Faroe Isalnds Response_2013

Recommendation: “Governments of the Faroe Islands and Greenland to conduct surveys in order to gain a better understanding of the persistence of occupational segregation and the pay gap between women and men and to monitor trends, including through the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by sex, skills and sectors in part-time versus full-time work, as well as the impact of measures taken and results achieved, and to take the necessary corrective steps.”

Restatement of Recommendation: 1. The governments of both Greenland and the Faroe Islands must conduct surveys on occupational segregation and the pay gap between men and women; 2. they must also monitor trends in part-time vs full-time work, including through the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by sex, skills, and sector, and the 3. impact of measures taken and results

Response:

There is a significant difference in the lines of work women and men occupy cf. figure 1 and 2. Thus, more than 60 % of women work in the public service and administration sector in 2011, which is only the case for 25 % of men. In all other lines of work men are over-represented, especially in the fishery and construction sector were the percentage of women is very low.

Figure 1: The employment of men distributed on main lines of work 2011 (in percentage)

Source: Statistics Greenland

Figure 2: The employment of women distributed on main lines of work 2011(in percentage)

Year	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)
2010	7,7	7,8	7,7
2011	9,4	9,2	9,7

(There are pie charts broken down by gender by sector)

Men earn a significant higher pay than women on average cf. table 10. However, the statistics do not take into account working hours and job functions. Therefore, a substantial part of the pay difference can be explained by the fact that women more often work part time. In addition, men are over-represented in different types of management positions.

The gender-segregated labour market is considered an essential reason for pay differentials between women and men.

(There is a graph of monthly pay by gender by year)

Faroe Islands wage by gender data by sector:

The average income for Faroese women in 2012 was DKK 238,000, up from DKK 209,000 in 2007. The average income for Faroese men in 2012 was DKK 356,000, down from DKK 370,000 in 2007. This indicates that the wage gap has decreased somewhat since 2007.

Table 11

Average wage 2012 (DKK 1,000)	Men	Women	Total average	Wage difference
-------------------------------	-----	-------	---------------	-----------------

Agriculture	178	152	170	17.6%
Fisheries	490	220	478	123.1%
Fish farming	354	213	299	65.6%
Natural resources	523	347	504	50.8%
Fish productions	264	177	222	48.7%

⁷ Figures only available for January to November 2012. December 2012 projections are based on the average in the previous 11 months. Source: Statistics Faroe Islands.

29

Boat building 294 185 282 59.2%

Other industry	299	227	276	31.9%
Construction	276	242	274	14.4%
Energy production	402	278	381	44.7%
Commerce and maintenance	295	164	224	79.6%
Hotels and restaurants	166	140	149	18.5%
Maritime transport	439	303	415	45.2%
Other transport	392	265	352	47.7%
Post and telecommunication	368	281	333	31.0%
Finance and insurance	512	335	405	52.7%
Commercial services	448	293	386	52.7%
Domestic services	289	181	222	59.6%
Government	437	340	387	28.5%
Municipal and other institutions	305	216	244	41.3%
Education	401	325	359	23.3%
Health and social services	394	258	277	52.5%
Organisations, culture etc.	309	261	290	18.4%
Undisclosed	3	-	4	-
Total	356	238	299	49.5%

The significant difference in wages can partly be explained by the fact that around 54% of Faroese women work less than 35 hours a week, while the corresponding figure for men is only approximately 17%. Around 75% of women working under 35 hours a week consider their hours

of work satisfactory, while just over 20% would like to work more hours.⁸

In 2009 the Gender Equality Commission published a report on the wage gap in the public sector. The report found that women, on average, have lower ranking positions, are less educated and work fewer hours than men. Yet, while the difference in working hours, age, economic sector and education may explain a large portion of the wage gap, a residual difference of 2.9% remains, which can only be explained by difference in gender. Furthermore, the results seemed to indicate that having children also adversely affects a woman's average wage. Thus, there are structural labour market issues, which must be addressed in order to reach economic parity on the labour market.

Source: pages 7-8; 29-30

Codes:

No mention: 0

Compliance: 333

Inaction: 1 (Greenland neglects part time/full time data and there isn't a discussion of the impact of measures because they don't discuss any specific measures)

Consideration: 0

Delegation: 0

Execution: 0

VIII: Certification Checks and Inter-Coder Reliability

To ensure inter-coder reliability, coders underwent a rigorous training process. Coders performed several rounds of practice coding before being certified to code the data. After a coder completed the initial test with 80 percent accuracy, the coder was assigned the recommendations from one states-year for a specific institution (coders coded data for CEDAW first, the UPR second, and the ECtHR last). To ensure consistency, when coders submitted data for a specific state-year, the coding was double-checked by a project manager. In the case that coding differed between the project manager and the coder, the coding decision was discussed until agreement was reached. Coders were also given additional “certification checks” throughout the project to ensure that coding remained reliable.

CEDAW Certification Check Recommendations (Fall 2018):

1. Andorra, 2013: “Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for girls and boys.”
2. Bulgaria, 2012: “provide incentives for political parties to nominate equal numbers of women and men as candidates.”
3. Georgia, 2014: “encourage women to report acts of sexual and domestic violence by raising awareness about the criminal nature of such acts.”
4. Russia, 2010: “adopt programmes aimed at reintegrating women into development processes in the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation.”
5. Ukraine, 2010: “work towards a comprehensive approach to preventing and addressing all forms of violence against women, in conformity with the Committee’s general recommendation No. 19.”

CEDAW Certification Check Recommendations (Spring 2019):

1. Norway, 2007: “reconsider its intended position not to enact a specific law on domestic violence.”
2. Norway, 2007: “ensure the collection of comprehensive statistical data disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity, and by type of violence and the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim.”

3. Norway, 2007: “continue its bilateral, regional and international cooperation so as to further curb this phenomenon (trafficking).”
4. Norway, 2012: “Further strengthen the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud, by providing it with adequate human and technical resources and consider authorizing the Ombud and the Tribunal to hear cases of sexual harassment.”
5. Norway, 2012: “Provide adequate assistance and protection to women victims of violence, including to women with disabilities, by strengthening the capacity of shelters and crisis centres.”

UPR Certification Check Recommendations (Spring 2019):

1. Andorra, 2010: “Consistent with article 87 of the Labour Code, proceed with the creation of a distinctive equality mark that encourages enterprises to promote a policy of equal pay for men and women.”
2. Andorra, 2010: “Amend legislation in order to decriminalize abortion under certain circumstances, such as pregnancies that are the result of rape.”
3. Denmark, 2011: “Remove from the Penal Code (arts. 218, 220, 221, 227) any references to marital relations between victim and perpetrator of offences, in order to ensure that there is no impunity in cases of marital rape.”
4. Denmark, 2011: “Consider the adoption of a specific law on violence against women, including domestic violence.”
5. Ireland, 2011: “Sign the Council of Europe Convention on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.”

ECtHR Certification Check Recommendations (Fall 2019):

1. P. and S. v Poland: “urged the authorities to introduce clear and effective procedures, for example in the form of guidelines for all hospitals, ensuring that women seeking lawful abortion are provided with adequate information on the steps they need to take, including in the event of a refusal by the doctor to perform an abortion on grounds of conscience.”
2. P. and S. v Poland: “noted the information from the authorities that when a doctor invokes the conscience clause the hospital is under an obligation to refer the woman to another facility which will provide this service; *called on the authorities to include this obligation in secondary legislation* and to ensure that the use of the conscience clause and compliance with the referral obligation are effectively monitored.”
3. P. and S. v Poland: “noted the information from the authorities that when a doctor invokes the conscience clause the hospital is under an obligation to refer the woman to another facility which will provide this service; called on the authorities to include this obligation in secondary legislation and *to ensure that the use of the conscience clause and compliance with the referral obligation are effectively monitored.*”
4. P. and S. v Poland: “urged the authorities to take action to ensure that medical service providers comply with their contractual obligation to the National Health Fund to provide lawful abortion.”
5. P. and S. v Poland: “requested them to provide the Committee with information on the availability of lawful abortion throughout the country.”

IX. Additional Spatial and Temporal Trends

A. Number of Recommendations by Year and International Institution

With respect to temporal trends, Table AIV further disaggregates the number of recommendations for which we coded compliance to the yearly level when compliance data were available, which are displayed graphically in the main manuscript in Figure 2.

Table AIV: Number of Recommendations by Year and International Institution

Year	Body			
	CEDAW	UPR	ECtHR	Total
2007	213			213
2008	231	45		276
2009	179	130		309
2010	238	153	6	397
2011	103	159	10	272
2012	75	88	18	181
2013	325	153	12	490
2014	182	208	9	399
2015	289	284	8	581
2016	408	310	13	731
2017			21	21
2018			37	37
2019			24	24
Total	2,243	1,530	158	3,931

B. Regional Trends in Inaction

Turning to spatial trends, Figure A3 displays the proportion of recommendations coded as inaction for each state from 2007 to 2016. Figure A3 can be interpreted in much the same way as Figure 3 in the main manuscript, in that darker colored states represent states with a higher proportion of recommendations for which a state has failed to take action and lighter colored states represent states with a lower proportion of recommendations for which a state has failed to take action. Latvia (.7), Ukraine (.45), Azerbaijan (.44), Poland (.44), and Macedonia (.43) represent the states with the highest proportion of recommendations coded as inaction. States with the lowest proportion of recommendations coded as inaction are Italy (.21), Romania (.20), Cyprus (.20), Ireland (.15), and Armenia (.15), and San Marino (0).

Figure A3: Regional Trends in Inaction



C. Regional Trends in Execution, Delegation, and Consideration

With respect to spatial trends for the other compliance categories, we observe some variation, but not enough to display in heat maps. The proportion of recommendations coded as

execution (when compliance = 0) ranges from 0 to 1 across all three institutions for the 47 European countries in the sample. However, the mean proportion is 0.184 and 95 percent of observations are below 0.33. These descriptive statistics demonstrate that the proportion of recommendations coded as execution (when compliance = 0) is similarly low for all countries. Additionally, the proportion of recommendations coded as delegation (when compliance and execution = 0) ranges from 0 to 0.21, with a mean of 0.081. The proportion of recommendations coded as consideration (when compliance, execution, and delegation = 0) ranges from 0 to 0.098, with a mean of 0.022. The descriptive statistics show that consideration and delegation are often not coded as the highest compliance category, but are more likely to be coded alongside execution or compliance.

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