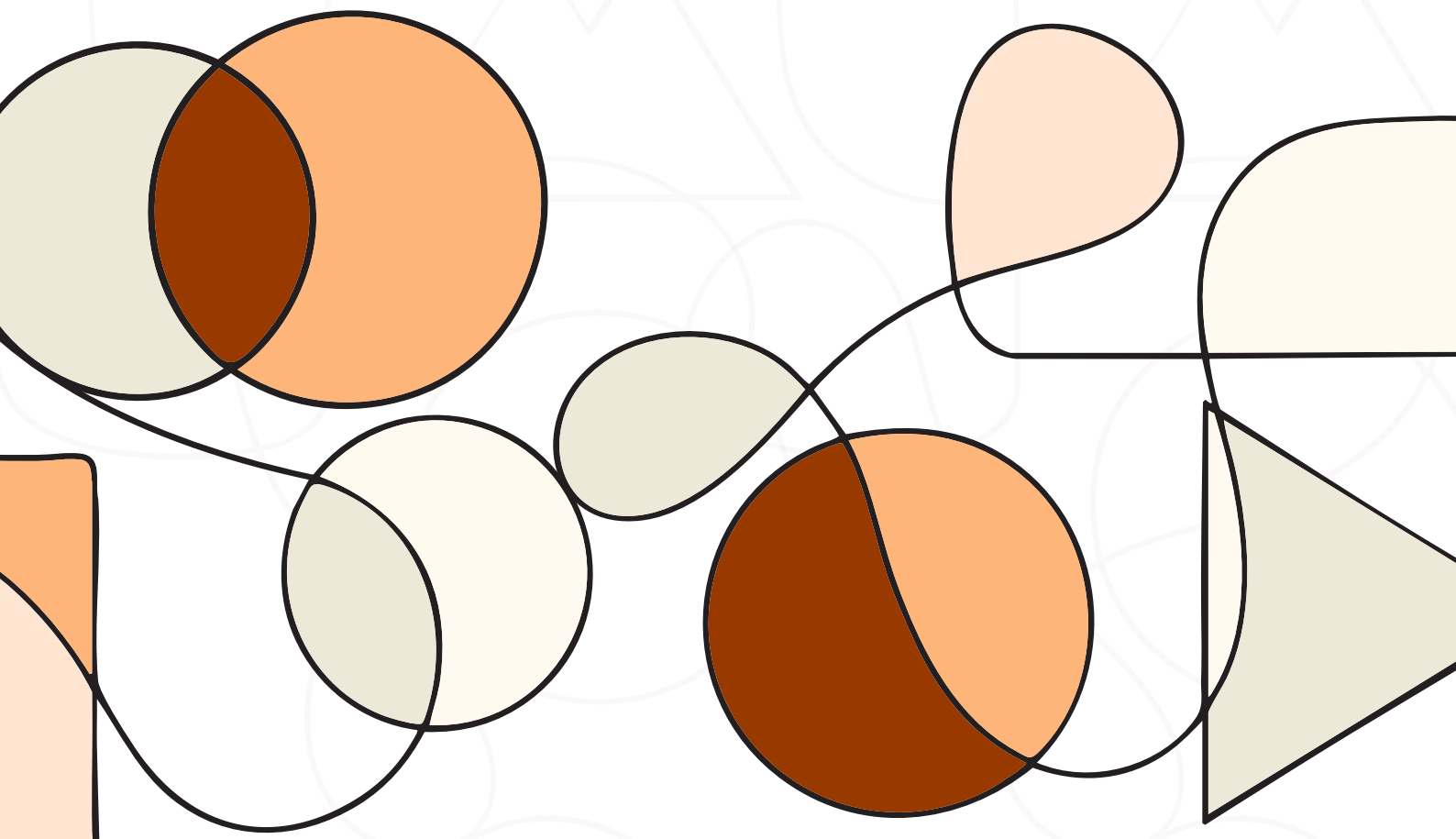


CREATING AND SUSTAINING A WOMEN'S PARLIAMENTARY CAUCUS

A Companion to ParlAmericas' Multi-Party Caucuses
for Gender Equality for Caribbean Parliaments





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An introduction to women's parliamentary caucuses

Parliamentary women's caucuses bring together parliamentarians committed to advancing women's rights and gender equality across chambers and party lines in order to coordinate their efforts and accelerate progress on these agendas. There is no standard form these bodies must take, nor is there a particular set of objectives within these agendas they must pursue; rather, women's parliamentary caucuses are most likely to be effective when designed in response to the specific national and parliamentary context.

According to data from the Inter Parliamentary Union, there are presently over a hundred women's caucuses¹ in parliaments around the world. While each caucus' specific goals tend to vary to respond to the needs identified in a particular parliament and/or societal context, **the purposes of these bodies can be broadly categorised across three themes:**

- 1. Creating a space for solidarity and support among women leaders, regardless of political background or chamber** – whether by fostering stronger relationships among women leaders, providing a space for dialogue on gender equality themes and/or facilitating access to training or mentorship.
 - ↳ For example, former members of the United States Congress have highlighted the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues as a pivotal space for new women parliamentarians to receive mentorship and guidance to undertake their roles effectively.
- 2. Fostering advocacy and action on key issues of concern to their members** – especially in relation to women's rights or drawing attention to the gender dimensions of topics – by calling attention to important issues or supporting the strengthening of the legal environment for women's rights and gender equality.
 - ↳ For example, the Parliamentary Group for Women's Rights in Ecuador worked on a legal reform related to psychological violence and was able to collaborate with UN Women to develop an effective process for reviewing and proposing legislation with a gender lens, bringing together members of the legal and justice administration, as well as civil society organisations that work with victims of violence. This yielded important insight on the topic, helped to create clearer recommendations, and engaged a wider array of actors in the process.²

¹ [Women's Caucus](#) – Inter Parliamentary Union Parline Database

² [Multi-Party Caucuses for Gender Equality](#), ParlAmericas

3. Promoting continued growth in the inclusiveness of legislatures themselves – whether in parliamentary procedure, practice, or culture. Caucuses can also be avenues through which parliaments strengthen citizen participation and gather necessary information to inform legislative and policy debates through partnerships with civil society and other organisations.

- ↳ For example, the Antigua and Barbuda Network of Women Parliamentarians has engaged with local civil society organisations to review national legislation that affects women and marginalised groups. They were also an essential partner for the [Young Women in Leadership](#) program in Antigua and Barbuda delivered by ParlAmericas, CIWiL, and the Parliament.

💡 Among their many achievements, caucuses have driven the passage of legislation on women’s rights themes, led to the adoption of gender-responsive budgeting initiatives and international frameworks, created gender-sensitive parliamentary regulations, delivered training sessions for parliamentarians and parliamentary staff on gender equality, and developed new mentorship initiatives and programmes for women.

The flexibility of women’s caucuses is the crux of what can make them such powerful spaces for advancing gender equality and women’s rights: during the establishment process, members can determine where their collective contribution to these agendas would be most valuable and complementary to the work being done nationally by other actors, and then design the structure of the caucus in the way that will best contribute to meeting these goals. The openness of this creation process can also create confusion or complexity, however, as members seek to determine the best way to proceed. This tool was developed to help ease initial formation discussions, sharing key considerations and recommendations to guide decision-making on the caucus’ structure, functioning, and objectives.

Gender equality work and women's parliamentary caucuses: A win win scenario

Each of the below factors related to national and regional gender equality and women's rights efforts make possible the creation of an effective women's parliamentary caucus, and are also further benefitted by the establishment of these bodies.

Enabling factor: Demonstrated national commitment to the principle of gender equality through the adoption of related international agreements, policies and legislation

How does it advance gender equality efforts?

International treaties and commitments, such as the [Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women](#) (Convention of Belém do Pará), [Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women](#) (CEDAW) and [Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action](#), among others, serve as catalysts for advancing gender equality at the national level. By establishing global standards, these conventions create benchmarks that countries can strive to meet, encouraging the adoption of laws and policies that promote gender equality.

In turn, national policies and commitments for gender equality, such as strategic action plans or sexual harassment acts, help to ensure that women and men have equal access to opportunities, resources and protection – promoting both sustainable human and national development.

How does this enable the creation and success of a women's parliamentary caucus?

Commitment at the highest levels of government can foster a political culture that values and supports gender equality. It can also lead to greater public and political support for women's parliamentary caucuses, helping them to be seen as legitimate and necessary mechanisms for promoting gender equality in legislation and policy-making. International commitments and existing national frameworks can also provide starting or rallying points for the caucus' work.

How does the establishment of a women's parliamentary caucus support this existing work?

Women's parliamentary caucuses can provide an additional mechanism to encourage action on these themes, support the implementation and strengthening of gender-responsive legal and policy frameworks and raise public awareness on the importance of the gender equality and women's rights agendas.

Enabling factor: Continued growth in women's representation in formal political spaces

How does it advance gender equality efforts?	Women's equal participation in politics is necessary to ensure that their voices and perspectives are meaningfully incorporated into all decision-making; this is essential to democracy and good governance.
How does this enable the creation and success of a women's parliamentary caucus?	Advancements in the number of candidates or women elected to parliament provides a strong base for membership.
How does the establishment of a women's parliamentary caucus support this existing work?	Women's parliamentary caucuses can strengthen women's representation in formal political spaces by serving as a supportive space for current women parliamentarians; as an important forum for encouraging conversations and actions to continue expansions in women's representation; and as an example of the commitment of the women already inside the legislature to provide support to others who seek to obtain a seat in the parliament in the future. These groups can also lead formal programming to support emerging women leaders' interest in and preparation for political participation.

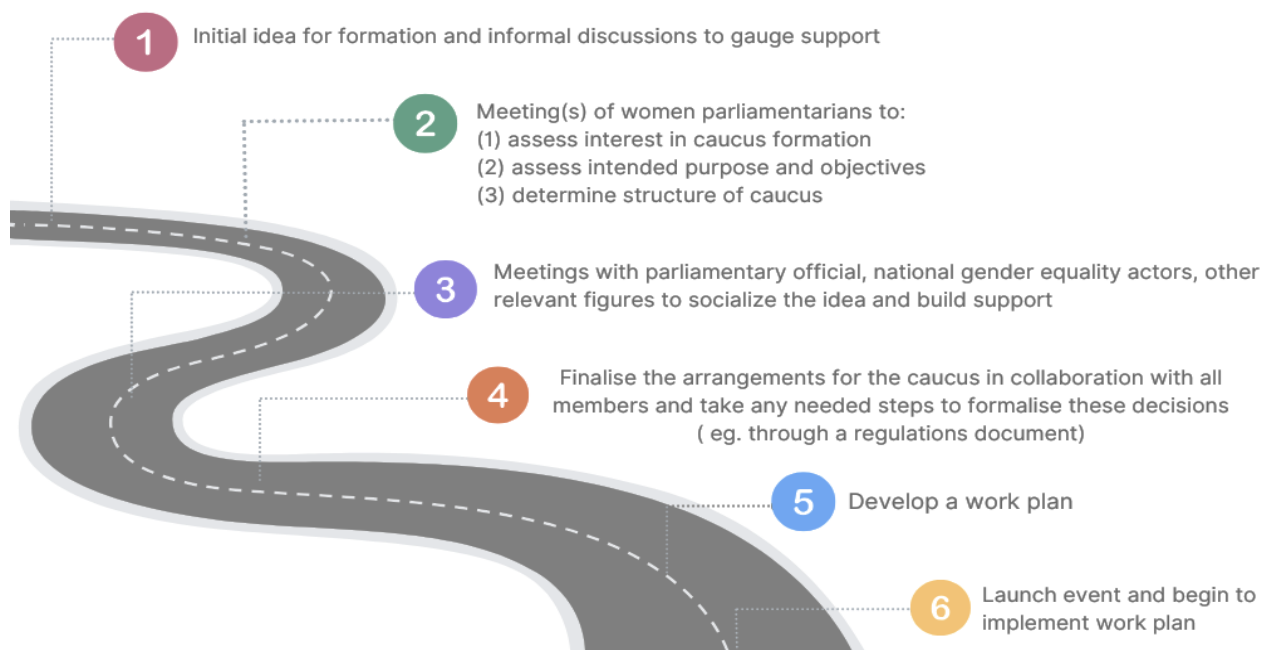
Enabling factor: Existence of a strong women's movement

How does it advance gender equality efforts?	Diverse and vibrant CSO communities positively shape national and regional work on gender equality and human rights through their collective activism. These civil society stakeholders – along with other actors advancing gender equality, such as regional organisations – contribute to moving forward women's rights and gender equality work in pivotal ways that are complementary to those of decision makers, particularly through their direct community engagement.
How does this enable the creation and success of a women's parliamentary caucus?	Thriving civil society spaces create additional support mechanisms for caucuses. Partnering with civil society offers caucuses access to inputs that will enrich their work and build their support base, contributing to long-term sustainability. Opportunities for collaboration could include research projects related to legislation or campaigns; the development and delivery of capacity-building sessions; and/or the co-organisation or sponsoring of events or initiatives.
How does the establishment of a women's parliamentary caucus support this existing work?	Women's parliamentary caucuses can equally be valuable assets to the women's movement. For partner organisations, having a group in parliament dedicated to gender equality themes and open to partnership could help to increase awareness of their own work and further their impact.

Setting up a caucus

Much like there is variability in the structure and work of women's parliamentary caucuses, the full process and timeline for establishing a caucus will also differ in accordance with the parliamentary context. A key starting point, however, is convening a representative group of women parliamentarians to ensure support for the idea and generate consensus around the way the caucus will function. The sections below provide guidance on the areas for consideration by this group, beginning with determination of the caucus' objectives and functions so that this can inform planning around the caucus' structure.

Sample Road Map for the Establishment of a Women's Parliamentary Caucus:



Caucus Objectives and Functions

Caucuses can be important vehicles for advancing women's rights and gender equality in the legislature in a variety of ways, but the specific objectives and functions for each caucus should reflect the collective goals of its membership. Agreeing first upon the areas of focus and objectives for the caucus helps to define the **why** for its creation and to build ownership over the group's mission. These decisions should also influence the caucus' structure and relationship to Parliament.

Because of the broad range of possible areas of focus, it is recommended to start with identifying what issues are of importance to members and/or where the group is seen as being able to have the greatest possible impact. The priority topics around which there is consensus can then be translated into the defined objectives and activities for the caucus.

Some examples of caucus objectives include:

- ↳ Building solidarity among women members of the legislature
- ↳ Promoting women's representation in politics
- ↳ Mainstreaming gender in parliamentary institutions and procedures
- ↳ Drafting and reforming laws with a gender perspective
- ↳ Facilitating dialogue and raising awareness on gender issues in the legislature, political parties, and constituencies and communities
- ↳ Fostering linkages with women's organisations and other actors committed to advancing gender equality and women's rights in the country and beyond
- ↳ Providing training, information, or other support to caucus members and/or other parliamentarians

● Determining objectives is a critical first step for caucuses as it can bring members together around a united purpose and give guidance for the structure to be pursued – but it can also be challenging if members have a diverse range of interests.

💡 Focus dialogue on the unique and strategic benefits members see coming from the creation of the caucus (rather than general interests related to gender equality) and pursue objectives around which there is the greatest consensus after a roundtable presentation by all members.

If your group's priority area of focus is...

Promoting women's political leadership

Objectives could include:

- facilitating networking and building solidarity among women parliamentarians across party lines and chambers;
- enhancing the visibility of women leaders and their positive impacts in parliament, government and other spheres of society;
- contributing to concrete actions to expand women's representation and effective participation in parliament and other decision-making spaces;
- mobilising participation by women and marginalised groups from across the country in legislative decision-making and other democratic processes

Fostering greater discussion on gender equality in parliament

Objectives could include:

- supporting caucus members in further strengthening their leadership capabilities and their capacities to participate in the legislative process in a gender-responsive manner;
- raising awareness on gender equality and the importance of women's leadership among all parliamentarians and parliamentary staff;
- supporting gender mainstreaming in the parliament to ensure that institutional practices are gender-sensitive, accessible and inclusive for all parliamentarians, staff and visitors;
- supporting knowledge creation and exchange within the parliament on the gender dimensions of legislative issues through the pursuit of research partnerships; consultations with community leaders, women's rights organisations and experts; and the organisation of public dialogues

Advancing work on a specific gender equality theme

Objectives could include:

- periodically reviewing the implementation and impact of select legislation related to gender equality and human rights;
- engaging in advocacy and lobbying on specific priority policy themes, to be identified on a periodic basis in accordance with national needs and outlined in the caucus' work plan;
- proposing new legislation and legislative reforms that centre women's rights and gender equality;
- educating the population on the specific impacts of laws, policies, and programmes on women and marginalised groups and supporting awareness raising on expanded access to protections, rights and services for women and marginalised groups as relevant

Caucus structure

After the caucus' general objectives have been defined, some key elements of the caucus' structure to consider are its level of **formality**, its **membership**, its **governance**, the avenues of **support** for the caucus and the general guidelines for its **functioning**.

FORMALITY OF THE GROUP

There tend to be three main types of women's caucuses – all of which vary in their level of formality and their integration within parliament. A caucus may also transition from one of these types to another if its objectives or purpose changes, or to enable functioning in an informal way during the completion of any administrative processes required for greater formality (e.g. adoption of governance documentation or incorporation into the standing orders).

1. **Formal parliamentary body:** In this scenario, the group exists as a formal committee of parliament, following the structure and regulations laid out in the standing orders for committees (or other types of bodies as permitted within parliamentary regulations). This approach has been pursued by Antigua and Barbuda's Network of Women Parliamentarians, the Belize Women Parliamentarians Caucus and Jamaica's Caucus of Women Parliamentarians, for example, with each body being incorporated into the Parliament's standing orders following parliamentary debate and approval.

! A committee structure gives the caucus greater institutionalisation, but it can also restrict the types of action that can be pursued, as well as its membership. Caucuses that are formal parliamentary bodies may be limited in their advocacy efforts, for example, and may not be able to include former women parliamentarians as members.

2. **Formally structured group designed by the members:** Another common approach taken by women's caucuses is for the caucus membership to develop its own structure and rules of procedure for the body, enshrining these in a regulations document that guides the caucus' functioning. Though they may have a relationship with or support from parliament, they're most often not directly part of the parliament's structure.

! The Grenada Women's Parliamentary Caucus and the Women Parliamentarians of Trinidad and Tobago are examples of this kind of body. The groups are open to membership from current and former women parliamentarians and they developed their own structures, which were codified in rules documents that were adopted by members to guide the caucus' functioning. Though not a formal part of the standing orders, the caucuses have been able to secure support from parliament, including through the assignment of a parliamentary staff person to aid in the group's functioning.

! This approach grants greater flexibility in determining the structure and topics of focus for the caucus, but this approach is also more dependent on the individual efforts of its membership to maintain momentum and continuity since it is not an institutional body in parliament. Opting not to become a formal body of parliament may also limit the support that parliaments can provide to the caucus' work.

💡 Early meetings with parliamentary staff are recommended while determining the possible structure of the caucus. This allows members to draw on institutional knowledge and familiarity with the standing orders and assess what options would exist for the caucus to become a formal body within the legislature, as well as any implications this would have for the caucus' work. Parliamentary staff can also help in understanding what support can be accessed from parliament for the caucus' functioning.

3. **Informal association:** This model is how the women’s caucus in Antigua and Barbuda (now a formal parliamentary body) began: as an informal group of all women parliamentarians to foster solidarity amongst themselves and across party lines. There may not be any specific governing body or meeting or activity schedule, but there is a joint interest in meeting as a group and informal gatherings are convened.

- ! Operating as an informal association can be a valuable way to quickly respond to emerging issues in a flexible and innovative way; however, a lack of structured
- ! procedures and resources can also limit the group’s effectiveness and sustainability.

💡 Knowing the caucus’ expected objectives and functions will provide essential guidance on what type of structure is most suitable for the group. For example:

If the caucus seeks to primarily undertake **advocacy work**, this may not be possible if the group becomes a formal committee of parliament depending on the rules of the legislature.

If the caucus’ primary goal is to **review legislation or impact the structure of parliament**, becoming a formal body of the institution may prove the more effective mechanism for this kind of work.

If the group wants to primarily facilitate occasional **social engagement or solidarity building**, operating as an informal association may make the most sense by limiting the administrative and organisational work required of other types of caucuses.

MEMBERSHIP

Caucuses most commonly have two components: a general membership of women parliamentarians and an executive or coordinating body (discussed further in the next section).

The general membership – or “general assembly” – of the caucus brings together all of its members and is usually presented as the supreme decision-making body of the caucus. Most often, caucus membership is open to all women parliamentarians (from all parliamentary chambers and all political parties). However, some caucuses around the world go beyond this to include former women parliamentarians and/or engage men parliamentarians who are allies for gender equality in the work of the caucus. The latter is usually done in one of three ways: inviting men’s participation in certain caucus activities (the most common approach); providing them with associate or honorary membership; or granting them full membership within the caucus.

Regardless of the individuals involved, the responsibilities of this general assembly-type of body include:

- ✓ Holding regular meetings on caucus business
- ✓ Determining the general orientation of caucus policies and projects
- ✓ Reviewing, adopting and updating (as needed) caucus regulations and work plans
- ✓ Supporting the implementation of the work plan and overall achievement of caucus objectives

💡 The work of women's caucuses often helps strengthen *cross-party collaboration* over time, but in some instances, partisanship can complicate the ability of legislators to come together to facilitate the caucus' formation and ongoing functioning. The following strategies can be proactively applied to help pre-empt or respond to any potential concerns of working across party lines:

- ✓ Fostering personal relationships among the members of the caucus by encouraging interaction in informal and social venues in addition to legislative settings
- ✓ Ensuring that everyone has access to the same information and an equal say in caucus functioning by establishing internal mechanisms and procedures to streamline decision-making, communication among members, and consensus-building
- ✓ Focusing on topics where common ground is most likely and that are less likely to be divisive along party lines, such as the country's progress implementing an international agreement like CEDAW, and encouraging discussion supported by research and data
- ✓ Discussing a possible conflict resolution approach during the early stages of caucus formation

Examples in practice:

- ↳ In Brazil, the women's caucus often votes as a bloc. By doing so, it has promoted legislation to establish a gender quota for candidacies in all offices subject to proportional representation and a law on violence against women. The caucus has also mobilised to ensure that the Brazilian budget included funds for social programs and gender equality initiatives.
- ↳ In Costa Rica, the Group of Women Members of the Legislative Assembly has come to ad-hoc agreements to bring forward the same points of discussion in their parties, including putting forth a request to the leaders of all parties for the legislative plenary on International Women's Day to focus on issues that differentially impact women.

COORDINATING BODY

The coordinating or executive group is the governing body of the caucus, responsible for ensuring the caucus' ongoing functioning and providing leadership to its efforts. As with general membership of caucuses, there is no set form a coordinating body must take. Caucuses around the world are incredibly diverse in the structure of their executive committees, with variations in their size, the titles of positions, term lengths and the process for their selection. The structure of the coordinating body can be decided based on the caucus' expected activities, group size and the roles the group wants to ensure are fulfilled.

- ! **Note:** If you opt to become a parliamentary body like a committee, executive roles (if any) may need to align with the structure set out in the standing orders or parliamentary practice.

Forming an executive group is important because it helps with continuity, making sure there is an individual or group of individuals responsible for ensuring the caucus' ongoing functioning and providing leadership to its efforts. Executive committees can also be mechanisms to foster cross-party collaboration by having individuals from both or all parties on the executive team, or rotating chair responsibilities among individuals from different parties over time.

SECURING RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

Considering what resources the caucus needs and has access to are important factors for determining how the caucus will function and what activities to take on. The caucus will need to assess, in particular, what support is needed in the form of funding (if any) and administrative assistance, as well as potential sources for these resources.³


- ✓ **Monetary resources** may be needed to support certain initiatives a caucus seeks to pursue. Offering training sessions or hosting events, for example, may have associated expenses. If this is the case, members will need to consider how to secure the necessary funding. Options could include seeking a designated budget from parliament, charging a membership fee or fundraising.⁴
- ✓ **Administrative assistance** is invaluable for supporting the ongoing caucus' convening and functioning, including organising and documenting meetings. In many cases, caucuses are able to benefit from the support of parliamentary staff and use of parliamentary facilities for this invaluable logistics work. National gender machinery and civil society organisations sometimes also play a secretariat role for women's caucuses depending on resourcing, relationships between different actors and the national context.

³ For more information, see the ["Securing resources" subsection](#) of the ParlAmericas publication *Multi-party Caucuses for Gender Equality*.

⁴ [Multi-party Caucuses for Gender Equality](#), ParlAmericas

GENERAL FUNCTIONING

It is also useful to think about how the different components of the caucus will operate on a day-to-day basis, including the frequency of meetings, how these are called, quorum for those meetings, decision-making procedures, and, if the caucus has an executive committee, the processes for filling these roles, the length of the terms, and any provisions to be set around balance in leadership spaces. These conversations will facilitate agreement on the regular functioning for the caucus.

 The ParlAmericas [template regulations document](#) can be used as a framework to guide discussions and decision-making on caucus structure and functioning. Codifying the group's decisions in a personalised document is a recommended good practice to ensure agreement among caucus members on the various elements of these bodies. Even if the group opts to become a formal parliamentary committee, the template will still serve as a valuable organising exercise to guide discussions on what members want the caucus to look like.

Keys to maintaining a caucus

Even when there is extensive interest and commitment for a women's parliamentary caucus, challenges may still arise in maintaining momentum for the caucus' formation and its ongoing functioning. The following strategies, informed by the experiences of current and former members of parliamentary caucuses and drawn from ParlAmericas' [Multi-Party Caucuses for Gender Equality](#) handbook and additional publications on multi-party caucuses, can help to mitigate these issues.

Set timelines at each meeting and through work plans

Setting clear timelines at the close of each meeting for the caucus' next engagement will give members a sense of continuity and allow for forward planning. Developing [work plans](#) for expected activities across a set period of time will do the same and will also help to facilitate organisation of the programming.

Develop a sense of shared ownership and leadership

Fostering a culture of equal ownership, leadership and commitment will allow individuals to feel they have an important role in the outcomes and decision-making processes of the caucus, as well as disburse workloads for the caucus' ongoing functioning among members. This can be accomplished, for example, by adopting consensus-based approaches to decision-making, assigning different individuals to lead different initiatives of the caucus in accordance with interests and jointly developing work plans with clear implementation plans.

Build support from various stakeholders within parliament

Potential champions from outside of the caucus' membership can be identified among parliamentary leadership, officials on the parliament's staff and representatives in the responsible ministry and gender machinery.

- ✓ Men parliamentarians who are committed to gender equality can also help to build a stronger support base for the caucus and its pursuits. This support can be particularly beneficial for advancing legislation, increasing sensitivity on women's rights or working to address identified barriers to equality within parliament.
- ✓ Parliamentarians in existing caucuses have stated that, due to their extensive networks, the participation of a woman presiding officer brings gravitas to the caucus, facilitates access to parliamentary and other resources (such as securing speakers for events) and helps to increase awareness for initiatives.
- ✓ Collaboration with the minister with responsibility for gender affairs can offer a similar boost for the caucus.

Build support from various stakeholders outside of parliament

Collaborations with other actors can be further avenues to support the caucus' work. It also contributes to and maintains engagement within the broader movement for gender equality in the society. Civil society groups, universities, and gender equality advocates could all be potential partners to undertake joint initiatives and advance the work of the caucus. They can play crucial roles in:

- ✓ Providing access to qualitative and quantitative data to inform caucus work on thematic issues related to gender equality and women's rights
- ✓ Applying public pressure on shared goals or building solidarity around a specific topic
- ✓ Disseminating information through civil society channels, such as social media accounts, youth networks, and broader stakeholder groups
- ✓ Gauging support for ideas and positions through informal consultations

The local offices of international organisations or embassies could also help to support the caucus in undertaking larger events or projects should this be one of the group's goals, including assisting in the funding, planning and implementation of signature events, research initiatives or communications campaigns. For example, the caucuses in Belize, Costa Rica, and Ecuador have partnered with UN agencies to deliver internal and public events.

ParlAmericas and other international or regional organisations can also provide opportunities for a gender caucus to engage in areas of mutual interest with fellow parliamentarians in other countries.

Establish mechanisms for ongoing evaluation of the caucus' work

The periodic evaluation of progress will help the caucus to continue to operate with success. Undertaking this exercise annually or at another pre-determined interval will allow caucus members to reflect regularly on how the activities and work undertaken are helping to achieve the caucus' objectives, what has been accomplished and what challenges have emerged along the way.

Evaluation will be most effective with a guiding document like a work plan, list of objectives, or strategic plan to provide a reference for discussions, as well as metrics that help measure incremental progress towards a long-term goal.⁵

Celebrate success

The caucus should regularly share and celebrate its achievements, including through events (which could be held with civil society or international organisation partners) and social media. This will help to maintain momentum and the commitment of the membership and provides an opportunity to acquire additional support for the caucus' work from parliament and outside stakeholder groups.

Examples of women's parliamentary caucuses around the world

Women's caucuses exist in the Americas and the Caribbean as outlined below. Further information on each is also available on the ParlAmericas online dashboard on [Institutional Progress on Gender Equality](#). Learning more about their work can provide ideas for activities for the caucus – and could potentially foster collaborations or knowledge exchanges.

- ↳ [Antigua and Barbuda Network of Women Parliamentarians](#)
- ↳ [Women's Bench of the Senate of Argentina](#)
- ↳ Belize Women Parliamentarians Caucus
- ↳ Women's Caucuses of the [Chamber of Deputies](#) and the [Senate](#) of Brazil
- ↳ Women's Caucus of the Congress of Colombia
- ↳ [Costa Rica Parliamentary Group of Women Deputies \(GPMD\)](#)
- ↳ [Ecuador Parliamentary Group for Women's Rights](#)
- ↳ El Salvador Parliamentary Women's Group
- ↳ Guatemala Women's Parliamentary Forum
- ↳ Jamaica Caucus of Women Parliamentarians
- ↳ [Grenada Women's Parliamentary Caucus](#)
- ↳ [Plural Group for Substantive Equality of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico](#)
- ↳ Group of Peruvian Women Parliamentarians
- ↳ Women's Parliamentary Caucus of Saint Lucia
- ↳ [Women Parliamentarians of Trinidad and Tobago](#)
- ↳ [Uruguay Bicameral Women's Caucus](#)

⁵ The template work plan document ([Annex 2](#)) includes a column where evaluation criteria can be included.

- ↳ [United States Bipartisan Women's Caucus](#)

The following caucuses elsewhere in the world with an online presence are also shared for easy reference to information on their activities. Information on other caucuses can be found on the [IPU Parline database](#).

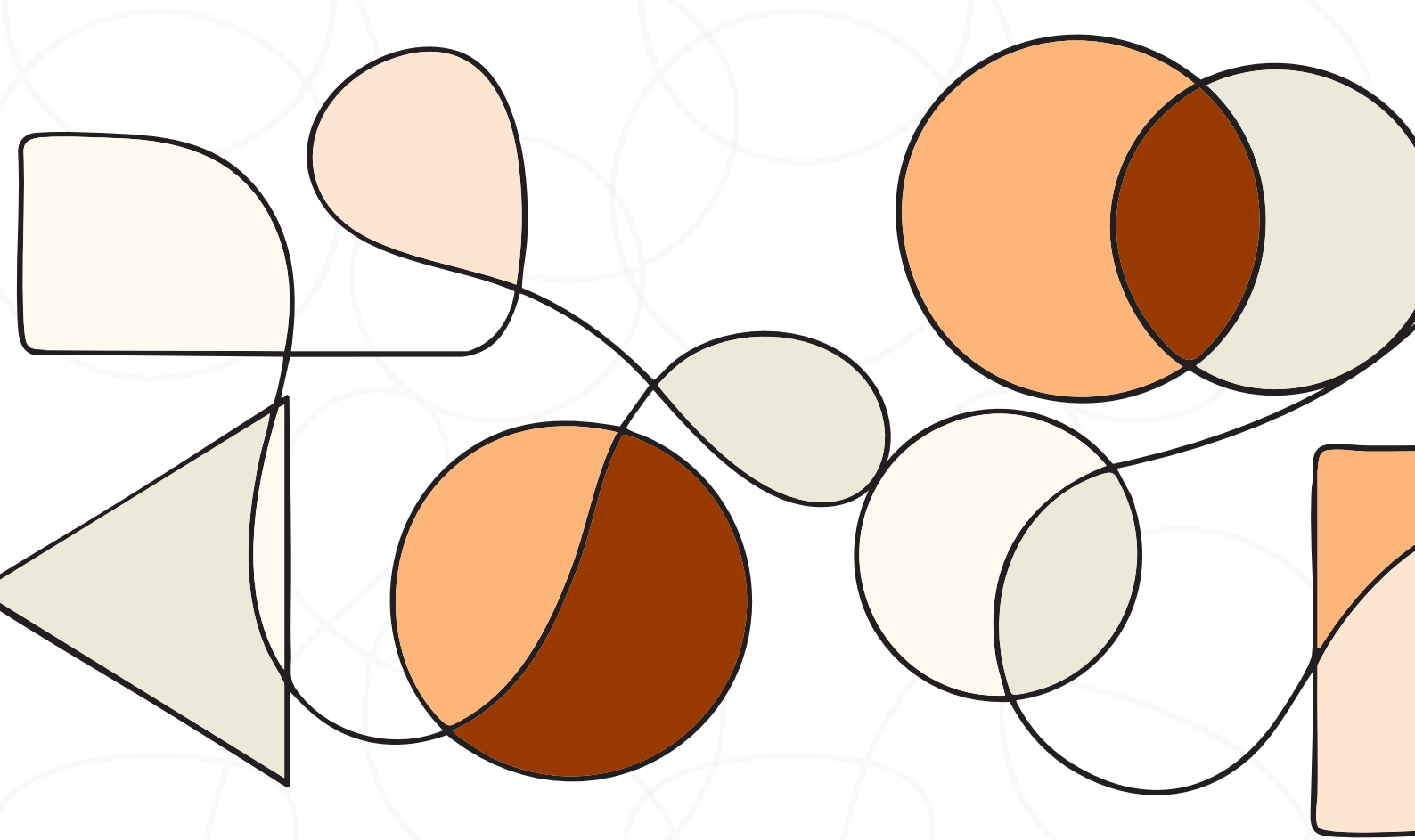
- ↳ [Irish Women's Parliamentary Caucus](#)
- ↳ [Kenya Women Parliamentary Association \(KEWOPA\)](#)
- ↳ [Pakistan Women's Parliamentary Caucus](#)
- ↳ [Women's Parliamentary Caucus of the National Assembly of The Seychelles](#)
- ↳ [Sri Lanka Women Parliamentarians' Caucus](#)
- ↳ [Uganda Parliamentary Women Association](#)
- ↳ [Zimbabwe Women's Parliamentary Caucus](#)

Other helpful resources

- ↳ [“Approaches, Issues and Solutions; Multi-party Women's Caucuses”](#) (ParlAmericas podcast episode)
- ↳ [Video recording](#) of virtual meeting on women's caucuses hosted by ParlAmericas, CPA, UN Women Caribbean
- ↳ [CPA Virtual Course on Effective Women's Parliamentary Caucuses on the CPA Parliamentary Academy \(Course 401\)](#) (CPA, online course)
- ↳ [IPU Parline database on caucuses](#) (IPU, database)
- ↳ [Summary of Virtual Discussion on Women's Caucuses Politics](#) (AGORA and iKNOW Politics, 2011)
- ↳ [Multi-Party Caucuses for Gender Equality: A Handbook for Parliamentarians in Latin America and the Caribbean](#) (ParlAmericas, 2018)
- ↳ [Toolkit for Mainstreaming and Implementing Gender Equality](#) (OECD, 2023)
- ↳ [One Size Does Not Fit All: Lessons Learned from Legislative Gender Commissions and Caucuses](#), (National Democratic Institute and International IDEA, 2010)
- ↳ [Gender Mainstreaming Platform](#) (European Institute for Gender Equality)

Annex 1: [Regulations template](#)

Annex 2: [Work plan template](#)



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