**Call for inputs: Follow-up to the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls’ country visits to Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Greece, Poland, Honduras, Chad, Samoa, Kuwait and Hungary**

The common principles, political perspectives, and traditions that each society represents have made significant contributions to the establishment of standards that have been uniformly embraced as a universal norm for all peoples and the states and that it is considered, a source of common law and recognized as one of the principles of International Law, as stated by the Universal Human Right Declaration, which is the basis for universal constitutional justices. Eleanor Roosevelt, President of the First Human Rights Commission and a key figure in the preparation of UDHR, stated: *"The real change that will allow all people to enjoy their human rights must occur in the hearts of people",* this change must be reflected in tolerance and respect for the integrity of common thought beyond differences, cultural essentialism allows us to understand the impacts of thought between East and West, but it cannot be described as a justification for the interpretation of rights humans.

Cultural traditions and religious beliefs have had a role in restricting women to private domains of activity and barring them from vigorous involvement in public life in all nations. (CEDAW) it might lead to an inaccurate perception of the roles of men and women as set by civilization, perhaps resulting in the infringement of women's fundamental rights as part of a value or tradition. This concern has already been pointed out by the UN in the resolution A/HRC/4/34 in paragraphs 19, 42, and 68 when it consideration, motivating that the universality of women's human rights is recognized as an "inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal rights".

The foundation of all human rights lies in the inherent dignity and worth of every individual. Humans must be the major beneficiaries and actively engage in the realization of these rights since they are the subjects of basic freedoms. As a result, the reasoning that justifies any type of violation, even access to the materialization of Human Rights, is essentially primitive since it does not allow for the improvement of women's living situations. Resolution A/66/254,2011 The UN General Assembly established in 2011 that "In the case where legal barriers are created, it is the obligation of the State to immediately remove them to ensure full enjoyment of the right " thereby implying that the State must abolish those norms that conflict with others in the category of Human Rights, understanding the supremacy that this represents. The International Community must handle human rights fairly and fully, taking into account the significance and uniqueness of the various historical period, cultural, and religious heritages that States possess, but countries must protect fundamental rights and freedoms, regardless of their systems, political, cultural or economic, this commitment stems from fundamental human rights including life, liberty, and the right not to run into discrimination in the name of philosophy or practice, among others.

The UN has emphasized the importance and respect for women's human rights, as well as the intrinsic value, dignity, and equality as a priority for sustainable development, and compliance with the 2030 Agenda. The foundation of a peaceful, sustainable world is gender equality, which is a fundamental human right, in order to achieve sustainable development, three dimensions (social, economic, and environmental), must be addressed by all countries to contribute to the development and promotion of Human Rights, including full enjoyment of those rights, without discrimination of any kind, including gender discrimination, climate change, the lack of leadership, decision-making, access to natural resources, equal income, education among others.

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