



CHAPTER 11

Implementation

Articles 32-36



Malawi government officials, UN officials and SADC civil society join forces in advocating for gender responsive implementation of the SDGs at the 61st CSW in New York.
Photo: Malawi UN Permanent Mission

KEY POINTS

- SADC has adopted a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework to implement the SADC Gender Protocol with 123 indicators, with some of these being sub-indicators to the 82 indicators in the MERF.
- Botswana signed the Protocol for the first time in May 2017.
- The SADC Gender has been moved from the office of the Executive Secretary to the Gender and Social and Human Development Directorate. A committee of Ministers responsible for gender and women is set to appeal to the Council of Ministers against this decision in 2017.
- 442 Centres of Excellence for Gender in local Government have updated their gender action plans in line with the Post 2015 SADC Gender Protocol and committed US\$ 3 billion dollars worth of funds to gender responsive programming.
- The Southern Africa Gender Protocol Alliance has reviewed the SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI) in line with the Post 2015 Protocol. The Alliance dropped some of the original 23 indicators that have bow been achieved and added several others from the MER Framework, SDGs, and "unique" media, attitude and assessment indicators giving a total of 36 measurable indicators (compared to 23 before). The index now covers nine of the eleven sectors of the Protocol, compared to six before.
- In 2016, the Alliance reviewed the Protocol knowledge quiz and Citizen Score Card in line with the Post 2015 Protocol.
- The SGDI places gender progress in the region at 61% while the citizens rated their governments higher at 65%.
- Knowledge of the revised Protocol is at 49% compared to 46% score of 2016.
- The Alliance will launch the Young Women's Alliance on 17 August, SADC Day 2017 in Pretoria, South Africa, ahead of the 2017 SADC Heads of States Summit.

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What the Protocol requires

Part Eleven of the SADC Gender Protocol (the Protocol) provides final provisions for implementing, monitoring and reporting. These provisions include legal remedies for persons who have been violated on the basis of gender. The Protocol calls on Member States to ensure gender sensitive and responsive budgets with the aim of empowering women and girls. The Protocol recognises the need for governments to mobilise financial, human and

technical resources to ensure the successful implementation of the Protocol. The Protocol provides for institutional arrangements for implementation and describes the reporting arrangements to the SADC Council of Ministers. Article 35 of the Protocol calls for implementation in line with the SADC Implementation Action Plan and the SADC Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Table 11.1: The Revised Gender Protocol

Former provisions	New provisions
<p>Article 33</p> <p>1. State Parties shall ensure gender sensitive budgets and planning, including the designation of necessary resources towards initiatives aimed at empowering women and girls. State parties shall mobilise and allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources for the successful implementation of this Protocol.</p>	<p>Article 33</p> <p>1. State Parties shall ensure gender sensitive and responsive budgets and planning, including the designation of necessary resources towards initiatives aimed at empowering women and girls. State parties shall mobilise and allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources for the successful implementation of this Protocol.</p>
<p>Article 35: Implementing Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>1. State Parties shall ensure the implementation of this Protocol at the national level.</p>	<p>Article 35: Implementing Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>1. State Parties shall ensure the implementation of this Protocol in line with the SADC Implementation Action Plan and the SADC Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework.</p>

Table 11.1 shows the new provisions of Section 11. These are:

- Article 33:1 has been amended to add *gender responsive* to gender sensitive budgeting across all sectors nationally to promote gender equality. The strengthening of provisions on Gender Responsive Budgeting is significant. It underscores the desire by ministers to move from words to action by “putting money where their mouth is” on gender equality.
- Implementation of the Protocol should be in line with the *SADC Implementation Action Plan as well as the SADC Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework*. The new provision in Article 35 will ensure that implementation of the Protocol is harmonised across all Member States in line with the SADC frameworks for monitoring and evaluation. The new provision will enable a tracking system reflecting where the countries need to improve data collection for gender transformation. Tracking of progress of implementation of the Gender Protocol remains essential to sustain gains made in the Millennium Development Goals era. The revised provision defines a framework of implementation that will link with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union Agenda

2063 and the Beijing Plus Twenty Review. The provision allows for implementing the Protocol simultaneously with other SADC Protocols and instruments that are cross-referenced in the Protocol.

Table 11.2 is an analysis of the SADC MERF by the Barometer editorial team. It shows that:

- There are 123 indicators in the MERF (consolidated into 82 indicators and sub-indicators in the framework).
- The highest number of indicators are for governance at 34 followed by Constitutional and Legal Rights (17) and Economic Justice (17). There is only one indicator for institutional arrangements.
- There are 22 key indicators in the SGDI missing in the MERF, the highest being for gender based violence (four). The key missing indicators are largely due to non-standardised ways of measuring gender equality progress in certain sectors such as gender based violence.
- There are only three impact indicators; 60 outcome indicators; 54 output indicators; four process indicators and two input indicators.
- An assessment of data availability for each indicator shows that data is readily available for 29

Table 11.2: Analysis of MERF indicators

SECTOR	No of indicators MERF	No of missing indicators	INDICATOR TYPE MERF					Comparison with SGDI		Assessment of data availability			
			Impact	Outcome	Output	Process	Input	SGDI NO	SGDI YES	Data available	Data Deficient	Data not presently available	
CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL RIGHTS				2	16				18		7	2	9
GOVERNANCE	34	2		31	2	1			29	5	11	20	3
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	12	2		10	2				9	3	3	9	
PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT	17	3		7	10				16	1	1	11	5
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE	17	4	1	3	12	1			17		1	13	3
SRHR	4	3	1	1	2				2	2	2		2
HIV AND AIDS	3	3	1	1	0	1			1	2	2	1	
MEDIA, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	6	2		3	2	1			5	1	2	3	1
PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION	4			2	2				4			3	1
GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT	3	2			3				3				3
FINAL PROVISIONS	1				1				1			1	
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	1				1				1			1	
FINANCIAL PROVISIONS	3				1		2		3			2	1
TOTAL	123	22	3	60	54	4	2		109	14	29	66	28
GRAND TOTAL	123	22	123				123			123			

Source: SADC (2017) Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework; Gender Links (2017) SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI).

All
the
represented
SDGI
indicators
are at
impact
and
outcome
level

indicators in the MERF. Data is deficient for 66 of the 123 indicators; and not presently available for 28 of the indicators

- Of the 29 indicators for which data is available, the SGDI is measuring 14. Those not being measured are because they have largely been achieved (eg gender parity in primary and secondary school enrolment). All the SGDI indicators are at impact and outcome level.

Table 11.3 overleaf shows that:

- Nine countries - Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe - have signed and ratified the updated Protocol. In 2016, Botswana joined the fold by signing the updated SADC Gender Protocol for the first time. Mauritius is still hesitant to sign due to the age of marriage set at 18years in the Protocol.

- Eight countries have developed Gender Policies and action plans aligned to the 2008 Protocol. In the year under review Zimbabwe adopted a Post 2015 gender policy. An important next step is for all countries to update their gender policies and action plans in line with the Post 2015 SADC Gender Protocol.
- Gender Links as the coordinating organisation for the Alliance has MOU's with 15 country focal networks. These MOUs now need to be reviewed in line with the revised Protocol and newly adopted Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework. The Alliance is now consolidated into five clusters. Cluster based MOUs will be signed during the August 2017 Alliance annual meeting.
- The highest average knowledge score for the Protocol has been 54%. In 2016, the Alliance updated the knowledge score card in line with new developments. In 2016, the Swaziland

Table 11.3: Trends in Implementation 2009, 2015 and 2017

Parameter	Target 2030	Baseline 2009	2015 Progress	2017 Progress	Variance
Signing and ratifying of the Protocol					
Number of countries that have signed the Protocol.	15 countries	13 countries	13 countries (Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe).	9 countries ¹ (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe).	-6 countries (Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and Zambia)
Number of countries that have ratified the Protocol.	15 countries	9 countries	12 countries (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe).	9 countries ² (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe).	-6 countries (Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and Zambia)
Gender policies and action plans alignment					
Number of countries developing policies and action plans aligned to the Protocol.	15 countries	3 countries (Namibia, Seychelles, Zambia)	8 countries (Namibia, Swaziland, Seychelles, Zambia, Lesotho, DRC, Mozambique and Malawi)	8 countries (Namibia, Swaziland, Seychelles, Zambia, Lesotho, DRC, Mozambique and Malawi)	-7 countries (Angola, Botswana, Madagascar, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe)
Partnerships					
Number of Alliance country MOU's.	15	12	15	15	-
Number of theme MOUs	5	8	10	10	+5
Knowledge of the Protocol³					
Highest	100%	Zimbabwe (54%)	DRC (55%)	Swaziland (70%)	-30%
Lowest	100%	DRC (26%)	Seychelles (37%)	Mauritius, Zimbabwe (35%)	-65%

knowledge score shot up from 43% in 2015/16 to 70% in 2016/2017, the year that Swaziland chaired SADC. Mauritius and Zimbabwe have surprisingly low scores of 35% (lower than 2015/16 scores of 46% and 47% respectively). Outreach work to popularise the Protocol is essential for implementation as the regional average score remains low at 49%.

Civil society has experienced shrinking space in working with governments during this reporting period. The SADC Gender Protocol Alliance was not invited to the Gender Ministers' meeting held

in June 2017 in Swaziland for the first time since gender ministers began meeting. Although the Alliance played a pivotal role in lobbying for, and the technical role underpinning the MERF, the Alliance was not present for the adoption. The SADC Secretariat is working on a framework agreement for interaction with non-state actors. The Alliance is the gender sector representative in the SADC Congress of NGOs (SADC- CNGO) and is actively engaged in these discussions. This is critical in advancing the gender agenda from the local level to the regional and global levels.

¹ SARD (June 2017) SANF 17 no 23 available at <https://www.sardc.net/en/southern-african-news-features/sadc-gender-ministers-to-review-progress-on-regional-gender-development/> (Accessed 25 July 2017).

² SARD (June 2017) SANF 17 no 23 available at <https://www.sardc.net/en/southern-african-news-features/sadc-gender-ministers-to-review-progress-on-regional-gender-development/> (Accessed 25 July 2017).

³ Data for 2009 missing in Angola and Seychelles.

The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development

Encompasses

commitments made in all regional, global and continental instruments for achieving gender equality.

Enhances

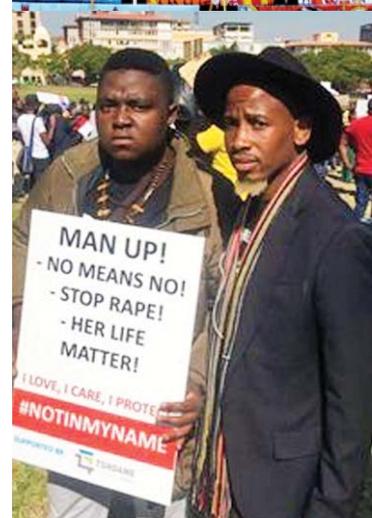
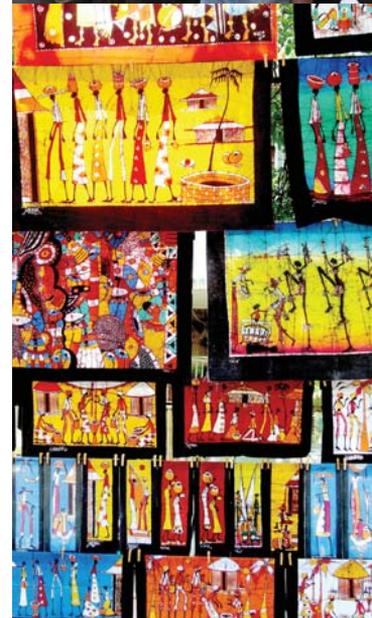
these instruments through a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework.

Advances

gender equality by ensuring accountability by all SADC Member States, as well as providing a form for the sharing of best practices, peer support and review.



SADC GENDER PROTOCOL ALLIANCE



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The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development is the only sub-regional instrument in the world that brings together global and continental commitments to gender equality in one instrument used to enhance accountability. The Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance is a network of country and regional NGOs that campaigned for the Protocol, its updating, implementation and tracking.

Originally aligned to the Millennium Development Goals that expired in 2015, SADC Gender Ministers updated the Protocol and aligned it to the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs), Beijing Plus Twenty and the Africa Agenda 2063 in 2016. In July 2017, the Ministers adopted a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework (MERF) that will be the basis of future reporting.

Now in its ninth edition, the 2017 Barometer is the first assessment of the Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol. Moving with the times, the Alliance has expanded the two key main yardsticks in the Barometer: the SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI) and the Citizen Score Card (CSC). The Barometer incorporates many MERF and SDG indicators, as well as its own unique measures of voice, choice and control. The Barometer also introduces the Gender Responsive Assessment of Constitutions and Laws conducted by Alliance experts and networks around the region.

A wealth of data, insights and analysis awaits all readers of the Barometer, that will also be made available online and in multi-media formats. The "SADC we want" is one in which citizens engage; step it up for gender equality, and make sure we achieve *Planet 50/50 by 2030!*



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