



SADC GENDER PROTOCOL ALLIANCE



POLICY BRIEF

AUGUST 2017

THE SADC PROTOCOL ON GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT AND AGENDA 2030

QUICK FACTS

- **October 2015:** First review of the Protocol by Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member States, UN Women, and the Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance.
- **March 2016:** The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) adopts the SADC- led Resolution on HIV and AIDS cross referenced in the Post-2015 Protocol.
- **March 2016:** The Alliance holds a side event at CSW60 on localising the SDGs using the Protocol.
- **May to July 2016:** The Alliance holds national Post-2015 consultations on strengthening the Protocol and developing its implementation framework.
- **June 2016:** Gender Ministers adopt the Post-2015 Gender Protocol.
- **August 2016:** SADC Heads of State adopt the revised Protocol.
- **November 2016:** The Alliance holds eight national SADC Gender Protocol@Work Summits producing 737 case studies.
- **November 2016:** The Alliance reviews M and E tools for the Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol.
- **June 2017:** SADC Gender Ministers adopt a Monitoring, Evaluation and Results Framework to accompany the Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol.
- **June/July 2017:** The Alliance holds gender and rights scoring meetings in 15 countries giving a baseline score for Constitutional and Legal Rights.
- **July 2017:** The Alliance updates the SADC Gender and Development Index from 23 to 36 indicators. These are drawn from the SDGs, the MERF, media monitoring, and GL's attitude survey.
- **August 2017:** Launch of the first Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol Barometer.

In September 2015, United Nations Member States adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030.

A year earlier, in anticipation of the 2015 expiry date of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Southern African gender ministers began reviewing the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (the Protocol) in line with the SDGs, the Beijing Plus Twenty Review and Africa Agenda 2063.

The SDGs provide the most ambitious and transformative framework to date for ending poverty, reducing inequalities, improving the lives of all global citizens and preserving and protecting the environment.

Agenda 2030 is a powerful *action and results* framework that the Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance lobbied for globally, leveraging off the SADC Gender Protocol, with the aim of using the international developmental agenda to strengthen the gender equality agenda in the region.

Background

During the Beijing Plus Ten advocacy campaigns in 2005, civil society organisations in Southern Africa came together to lobby for the SADC Declaration on Gender and development to be elevated to a Protocol. These organisations, comprising national women's rights networks and regional advocacy groups, formed the Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance (Alliance) that lobbied for the adoption, updating and implementation of this instrument.

Adopted by SADC Heads of State in 2008, the Protocol is a unique sub-regional instrument that brings together

existing global and African commitments to achieving gender equality. Originally aligned to the MDG's, the SADC Gender Protocol had 28 targets to be achieved by 2015.

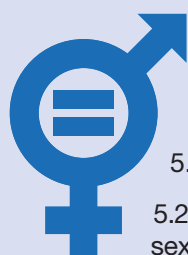
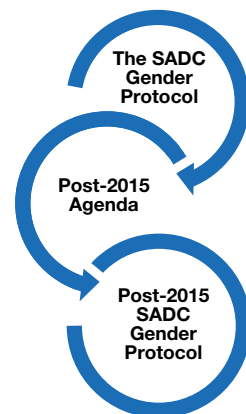
In 2014, the Alliance mounted a Post-2015 campaign from national to regional to global level. Country level consultations focused on getting Member States to buy into reviewing the Protocol.

Global engagement

In seeking ways to influence the global policy agenda so that this could be used as leverage at home, the Alliance held several meetings with UN Women's policy teams as well as the Post-2015 team in New York. The Alliance is a member of the Women's Major Group and the Beyond

2015 group which collated inputs into the Post-2015 agenda. Gender Links (GL) as the coordinating NGO for the Alliance contributed critiques on preliminary reports for the indicators report¹.

The Alliance liaised with the Gender and Development Network (GADN) in formulating SMART indicators for the proposed Post-2015 development framework. The March, 2015 SDG Targets and Indicators report acknowledges this input². The graphic illustrates the dynamic interplay between the processes at regional and global level, each strengthening the other.



Gender in the SDG's

SDG Goal 5 aims to “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.” Key provisions include:

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual, and other types of exploitation.
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 5.4 Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
 - 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
 - 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
 - 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

The SDGs also:

- Seek to realise and protect human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.
- Aim for a world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed.
- Recognise disparities of opportunity including wealth and power and gender inequality.
- Realise that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets.
- Aim to mobilise investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels.
- Provide for the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda.
- Support gender-sensitive development strategies.
- Seek to eliminate gender disparities in education.
- Encourage states to States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by gender amongst others.
- Have a particular focus on gender sensitivity, the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.

¹ Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals, 12 June 2015 <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/150612-FINAL-SDSN-Indicator-Report1.pdf>

² Acknowledgements, Sustainable Development Goals targets and indicators report, March 2015, United Nations.

Regional engagement



At the SADC Gender Ministers meeting in Harare in 2015, SADC Executive Secretary Dr Stergomena Tax invited the Alliance to join the technical task team formed by the SADC Gender unit and UNWOMEN to support the review of the SADC Gender Protocol. This culminated in a technical meeting in Johannesburg in October 2016, at which the Alliance supported and coordinated participation by civil society, and shared the analysis done in the 2014 and 2015 Barometers on how the Protocol could be strengthened in line with global and continental developments.

The Alliance also convened country level consultations in all SADC countries ahead of the June 2016 Gender Ministers meeting. At the Gender Ministers meeting in June 2016, the Alliance called upon Member States to recognise and acknowledge the role of civil society so that the work being done can be harmonised and built upon³. “The reason we have come so far on gender in this region is because of the dynamic relationship between gender ministries and the Women’s Rights Organisations,” noted Botswana NGO Council Chair Monica Kethusegile. “These partnerships need to be concretised if we are to deliver results in the next fifteen years.”

The review of the Protocol created a platform for dialogue and debate between SADC Ministers of Gender, civil society, UNWOMEN and the SADC Gender Unit. The reviewed Protocol encompasses ten thematic areas which include Constitutional and Legal Rights; Governance (Representation and Participation); Education and Training; Productive Resources and Employment, Economic Empowerment; Gender Based Violence; Health, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights; HIV and AIDS; Peace Building and Conflict Resolution; Media, Information and Communication; and Climate Change.

Table 1: Summary of Post 2015 SADC Gender Protocol gains and losses

GAINS	LOSSES
GENERAL	
1. The Preamble of the Protocol adds the following new instruments to which the Protocol is to be aligned: the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Beijing Plus Twenty and the African Agenda 2063.	1. Removal of all time bound targets from the Protocol.
2. The less prescriptive nature of the SADC Gender Protocol through the removal of specific timeframes could pave the way for Botswana to sign.	2. Botswana did not seize the opportunity of the Gender Ministers meeting that it chaired, to announce that it would sign the Protocol, despite all the obstacles to signing seemingly being addressed.
CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL	
3. Equal recognition of widows and widowers rights and removal of the clause guaranteeing widows employment addresses one of the earlier concerns preventing Botswana from signing.	3. Mauritius stated at the Gender Ministers meeting in June 2016 that because of the more prescriptive language of the Protocol on child marriages, it would still not be able to sign the revised Protocol.
4. Changing of “affirmative action” to “special measures” accommodates concerns by Mauritius.	
5. Stronger provision to prevent child marriages by removing the qualification that the minimum age of 18 for marriage is subject to national laws and practices.	
GENDER AND GOVERNANCE	
6. The focus on equal and <i>effective</i> participation in political decision-making.	4. Removed proposed inclusion by the technical review team of the need to review electoral systems in order to increase women’s political participation.
EDUCATION	
7. Inclusion of early childhood development and adult education.	5. No mention of the need for school environments that are girl-friendly and accessible, through measures that eradicate sexual harassment, kidnapping and trafficking and ensure improved security in schools, protective measures and adequate sanitation facilities.
8. Addition of girls access to Science, Technology and Engineering (STEM) education.	6. Not fully aligned to the SDG language of “leaving no one behind” as there is no commitment to ensuring equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

³ Alliance press statement, June 2016.

GAINS	LOSSES
ECONOMIC JUSTICE	
9. Inclusion of shared responsibilities between men and women to reduce the burden of multiple roles of women.	7. No commitment for infrastructure and policies for early childhood development at the workplace to reduce the burden on women.
10. Recognition of unpaid care and domestic work through provision of social protection and public services.	8. No commitment to facilitating women's effective participation in and benefit from the agricultural, mining and tourism value chains by giving them the resources and skills they need to improve their economic productivity.
11. Compelling governments to give equal rights to women for production resources including land, financial resources, natural resources and inheritance.	9. No specific commitment to enabling rural and indigenous women will have access to productive assets: land, credit, inputs and financial services.
12. Review and development of equal access to wage employment in accordance with the Protocol on Employment and Labour.	
13. Emphasis on elimination of traditional harmful practices including child and forced marriages, female genital mutilation and slavery.	
HEALTH, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS	
14. Commitment to <i>eliminating</i> rather than reducing maternal mortality.	
15. Commitment to ending rather than <i>halving</i> gender based violence.	
16. Recognition of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights; implementing programmes and policies on sexual reproductive health and rights aligned to the Programme of Action of the ICDP and Beijing Platform for Action.	10. No recognition of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights which would have broadened the debate to include sensitive issues such as choice of termination of pregnancy; sexual orientation and gender identities.
HIV AND AIDS	
17. Commitment by States Parties to take every step necessary to adopt and implement gender sensitive policies and programmes, and enact legislation that will address prevention, treatment, care and support in accordance with, but not limited to, the Maseru Declaration on HIV and AIDS and the SADC sponsored UN Commission on the Status of Women Resolution on Women, the Girl Child and HIV and AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS.	11. No specific reference to the UNAIDS targets for an AIDS free generation by 2020.
PEACE AND SECURITY	
18. Addition of equal participation in <i>peace-keeping</i> .	12. No commitment to invest in research on the link between conflict and gender based violence; the role of culture.
MEDIA	
19. Enactment of laws and policies to prevent gender stereotyping in the media.	13. No reference to investment to ensure that women and men can equally access and afford ICTs including internet and hardware.
20. Recognition of need for equal <i>ownership</i> of media.	14. No commitment to build/strengthen the capacity of media practitioners and the general public to enhance their awareness on gender equality in communications and information, including through social media.
CLIMATE CHANGE	
21. Stand-alone Article on gender and climate change cross referenced with the SADC Protocol on the Environment. This covers: gender analysis and gender mainstreaming; gender responsive policies, strategies, capacity building, education, and training on environmental management; inclusive and participatory consultations of all stakeholders including women and men; utilising women's skills, knowledge and capacities; research; gender sensitive indicators; gender disaggregated data on environmental management.	15. No commitment to ending hunger, achieving food security, and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
22. Implementation of the Protocol through a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework.	16. No commitment to providing access to clean water and renewable energy technologies to all households, particularly to rural women, including by investing in and promoting the development of alternative safe and clean energies (such as hydropower and solar) in order to reduce reliance on non-sustainable energy sources.
22 GAINS	16 LOSSES

Table 1 summarises gains and losses in the Protocol adopted in June 2016 showing 22 gains versus 16 lost opportunities. In a statement, the Alliance, “welcomed the strengthening of rights language in the revised Protocol, but regrets the omission of timeframes that distinguished this Protocol from others.” On the other hand, the Alliance acknowledged that placing targets and indicators in an accompanying Monitoring, Evaluation and Results Frame-

work had tactical advantages, in that it opened the door for Botswana to sign the Protocol in May 2017. Botswana had argued before that the Protocol deadlines were too rigid and prescriptive. This leaves Mauritius as the only country of the 15 SADC countries not to have signed the Protocol. Mauritius refused to sign the updated Protocol because of the age of marriage being set at 18.

Measuring change

There have been several attempts globally and in Africa to develop indexes for measuring progress towards attaining gender equality. Each of these is fraught with challenges. Running through all these challenges is the difficulty of obtaining a wide enough variety of indicators to capture the many facets of gender equality or the lack of it.

Each year since 2009, the Alliance has produced a Barometer to track progress towards achieving the targets of the Protocol. In 2011, the Alliance devised a SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI) with 23 empirical indicators for measuring gender equality. In 2017, with the

support of the Commonwealth Foundation, the Alliance updated the SGDI in line with the Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol.

The revamped SGDI is a paradigm shift on measuring gender equality in the region. The previous SGDI (like other gender-related indexes) drew heavily on political participation, education and labour related indicators because the data is easily available. However such indicators did not adequately capture the more rights-based issues, such as voice; agency; the right to make decisions about one's body; safety and security.

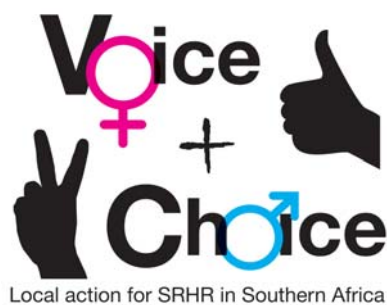


Table 2: Analysis of the 2017 SGDI

Indicators	Source	Type	Retained	New	Dropped	Rationale
Constitutional and legal						
GRA of Constitutions and Laws	Peer review	Access		1		Most reliable measure of an area for which there are no quantitative measures
Sub total			0	1	0	
Governance						
% women in parliament	MER/ SDG	Access	1			Data readily available
% women in local government	MER/ SDG	Access	1			
% women in cabinet	MER/ SDG	Voice	1			
% women in top party posts	MER	Access		1		Help to deepen our understanding of gender and governance, especially political parties.
% women judges	MER	Access		1		
% women in Electoral Management Bodies	MER	Choice		1		
% women sources on political topics	Media	Voice		1		Strong proxy indicator for voice
Sub total			3	4	0	
Education						
Secondary school enrolment rates for girls vs boys	MER/ SDG	Access		1		Enrolment rates are the proportion of boys and girls, women and men in school, compared to total. This is a more revealing indicator than simply enrolment rates.
Secondary school completion rates for girls vs boys	MER/ SDG	Access		1		
Tertiary enrolment rates for women vs men	MER /SDG	Access		1		
% women in tertiary education	MER/SDG	Access		1		As gender parity has largely been achieved at primary and secondary level, it is important to push the envelope.
% women teachers in secondary schools	MER	Access		1		While gender parity has been achieved or exceeded at primary level, the secondary level is one in which gender gaps still need to be addressed. This is also true at tertiary level but data is insufficient across all countries to use this indicator.
% women in STEM subjects in tertiary education	MER/SDG	Choice				STEM has a key bearing on women's career choices.
Primary school enrolment girls vs boys					1	Primary and secondary school enrolment have been removed from the SGDI as these have now largely been achieved.
Secondary school enrolment rates for girls					1	
Sub total			0	5	2	

Economic justice						
% women in economic decision-making	MER /SDG	Voice	1			This is a good proxy indicator for voice.
Length of maternity leave (weeks)	Old SGDI	Choice	1			This is a good indicator of appreciation for the multiple roles of women.
% who agree or strongly agree that men should share the work around the house with women such as doing dishes, cleaning	Attitude Survey	Choice		1		This is a good proxy indicator for choice.
% women sources on economic topics	Media	Voice		1		This is a good proxy indicator for voice.
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)					1	Data is unreliable (especially from the private sector).
Labour force participation -women					1	Tells us very little about the extent of participation.
Unemployment - women					1	Data unreliable
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of labour force)					1	The majority of women in Africa are either in the agriculture sector or the informal sector.
Sub total			2	2	4	
GBV						
% who say if a woman wears a short skirt she is asking to be raped.	Attitude Survey	Choice		1		As only seven countries in the region have undertaken comprehensive GBV prevalence surveys, questions from the attitude survey (that forms part of this, and has been administered widely across the region) have been used as proxy indicators for GBV. Attitudes are a major driver of GBV in the region.
% who say if a woman works she should give her money to her husband	Attitude Survey	Control		1		
% who say if a man beats a woman it shows that he loves her	Attitude Survey	Control		1		
% who say if a wife does something wrong her husband has the right to punish her	Media	Control		1		
Sub total			0	4	0	
SRHR						
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000)	MER/ SDG	Access	1			Readily available data
Skilled attendance at birth (per 100,000)	MER/ SDG	Access	1			Readily available data
Contraceptive coverage	MER SDG	Choice	1			Major bearing on women's choice
% coverage with improved sanitation	MER/ SDG	Access		1		Major bearing on women's practical needs and improving family health.
% who say a woman should be able to choose to terminate a pregnancy in the first three months of her pregnancy	Attitude Survey	Choice		1		Strong SRHR rights indicator; moving beyond practical to more strategic measures.
Sub total			3	2	0	
HIV and AIDS						
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS	Old SDGI	Choice	1			Readily available data
Women who are HIV positive as a % of total	Old SDGI	Control	1			Readily available data
MTCT coverage	MER/ SDG	Access	1			Readily available data
% of those living with AIDS who are on ARV treatment	MER/ SDG	Access		1		Important bearing on care work.
% who say a woman has the right to insist on a man using a condom.	Attitude Survey	Control		1		Strong SRHR rights indicator; moving beyond practical to more strategic measures.
Sub total			3	2	0	
Media						
% women media management positions	Media	Control	1			Important indicator of women's ability to influence change
% women images	Media	Choice	1			Important indicator of visibility, though needs to be accompanied by qualitative analysis of messaging.
% women sources	Media	Voice	1			Powerful indicator of voice
% women in the Board of directors					1	Data unreliable
% Female staff in institutions of higher learning					1	Achieved
%women students in media studies					1	Achieved
Sub total			3	0	3	
Climate change						
% women sources on gender and climate change	Media	Voice		1		Proxy indicator for voice.
% women in climate change decision-making	Old SDGI	Control		1		Important indicator of women's ability to influence change.
Sub total			0	2		
Total			14	22	9	

Table 3: Key Indicators of the status of women in SADC countries in 2017

% Women	ANGOLA	BOTSWANA	DRC	LESOTHO	MADAGASCAR	MALAWI	MAURITIUS	MOZAMBIQUE	NAMIBIA	SEYCHELLES	SOUTH AFRICA	SWAZILAND	TANZANIA	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE
Constitutional and legal															
GRA of Constitutions and Laws	56	68	54	57	56	73	74	68	76	61	64	40	53	62	72
Governance															
% women in parliament	37	10	9	25	21	17	12	40	41	21	42	6	37	18	31
% women in local government	n/ap	20	6	49	8	11	31	36	48	n/ap	38	12	34	6	16
% women in top party posts	0	0	0	0	27	17	17	17	17	0	41	n/ap	17	17	17
% women in electoral bodies	24	14	31	40	n/a	30	53	13	40	20	20	25	43	22	38
% women in cabinet	22	13	11	22	20	11	12	29	22	23	42	26	32	26	12
% women judges	37	24	6	36	88	26	50	30	15	11	34	20	35	49	48
% women sources on political topics	n/a	17	5	7	13	26	8	20	19	13	17	18	23	11	14
Education															
Secondary school enrolment rates for girls	23	43	41	45	32	36	86	19	65	81	88	41	31	43	44
Secondary school completion rates girls	15	87	34	50	37	n/a	90	21	63	100	n/a	50	32	51	67
% women in tertiary education	8	28	4	12	5	1	42	5	10	20	23	5	2	3	8
% women teachers in secondary schools	48	53	12	56	44	20	59	21	50	62	56	49	28	n/a	48
% women in STEM subjects in tertiary education	34	46	17	36	32	n/a	41	22	n/a	23	46	31	22	n/a	28
Economic justice															
% women in economic decision-making	29	29	21	30	17	13	10	25	33	33	25	20	14	23	35
Length of maternity leave (weeks)	12	12	12	12	14	8	12	12	14	16	12	12	12	12	14
% women sources on economic topics	n/a	5	8	28	16	18	9	18	18	22	17	20	20	15	19
% who agree or strongly agree that men should share the work around the house with women such as doing dishes, cleaning	43	59	66	70	75	64	85	68	63	42	57	54	59	63	52
GBV															
% who say if a woman works she should give her money to her husband	35	34	54	86	37	40	15	52	23	38	39	38	55	29	29
% who say if a wife does something wrong her husband has the right to punish her	38	34	64	55	55	42	31	48	33	46	39	37	45	34	30
% who say if a man beats a woman it shows that he loves her	29	26	24	46	23	34	11	48	25	58	34	29	35	20	22
% who say if a woman wears a short skirt she is asking to be raped.	43	36	39	63	40	39	15	56	40	57	40	36	75	33	27
SRHR															
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000)	477	129	693	487	353	634	53	489	265	n/a	138	389	398	224	443
Skilled attendance at birth (per 100)	47	100	16	76	50	74	41	28	75	n/a	94	81	50	64	86
Contraceptive coverage	18	53	20	60	40	59	76	12	56	41	60	66	34	49	67
% who say a woman should be able to choose to terminate a pregnancy in the first three months of her pregnancy	55	42	27	54	34	39	54	59	43	58	54	39	80	32	36
% coverage with improved sanitation	39	62	20	44	10	44	93	24	34	100	73	58	24	31	39
HIV and AIDS															
Women who are HIV positive as a % of total	59	55	59	59	46	59	28	58	60	42	60	58	61	52	58
PMTCT coverage	44	95	70	66	3	84	97	80	95	100	95	95	84	84	84
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS	14	97	27	81	3	73	96	66	90	100	87	95	71	86	82
% of those living with AIDS who are on ARV treatment	29	78	33	42	3	61	100	53	69	100	48	67	53	63	62
% who say a woman has the right to insist on a man using a condom.	45	62	66	80	61	53	78	64	72	62	60	72	79	72	71
Media															
% women media management positions	n/a	32	17	53	34	39	43	31	40	24	35 ⁴	44	24	37	10 ⁵
% women sources	n/a	28	6	21	21	21	10	25	19	28	20	18	22	19	24
% women images	n/a	34	15	21	29	26	30	24	27	50	27	28	10	25	30
Climate change															
% women in climate change decision-making	33	0	0	40	33	8	31	17	24	40	47	21	8	21	44
% women sources on gender and climate change	n/a	7	21	38	23	14	20	30	10	55	41	22	23	30	39

Source: Gender Links, 2017.
Numbers in red have failed to reach 30%; Numbers in black have reached 30% but failed to reach 50%. Numbers in green have reached the 50% target.

n/ap means not applicable.
n/a means not available.

⁴ 2010 data used due to inadequacy 2015 was not sufficient enough.

⁵ 2010 data as the sample for 2015 was not sufficient enough.

An expert group meeting held in March 2017 highlighted the need to adopt a new index that would result in 'better data for better decisions' to close all gender gaps by 2030. The index has 36 indicators across nine sectors of the Protocol. An Index for peace and security could not be obtained due to the unavailability of data.

Unlike the original SGDI which measured only six areas, the indicators are grouped under nine categories, namely Constitutional and Legal Rights (1), Governance (7), Education (5), Economy (4), GBV (4), Sexual and Reproductive Health (5), HIV and AIDS (5), Media (3) and Climate Change (2).

The new SGDI is an innovative mix of empirical data and quantitative indicators that measure some of the more hard-to-measure areas. The sources of data include:

- Three indicators from the original SGDI that are unique to this monitoring.

- 20 indicators from the MERF/ SDGs for which there is readily available and reliable data.
- Six indicators from the Gender Progress Score (Attitude Survey) that are powerful indicators of voice and choice. The most important use of the survey is as proxy indicators for GBV, for which there is still no reliable data across the whole region. This is clearly not ideal, but it is an important start.
- Six indicators from media monitoring that are strong proxy indicators of voice. These supplement indicators in areas such as governance and the economy, providing a more nuanced way of measuring progress in these areas.
- The *Gender and Rights Assessment Score Card*, a peer review mechanism that Alliance networks across the region contributed to, in order to assess the all-important Constitutional and Legal sector, for which previously there was no score.



Southern Africa Gender Protocol Alliance Members at the inaugural meeting of the Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Cluster led by SAFAIDS and supported by AmplifyChange, Harare 2016. *Photo: Lucia Makamure*

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