

AUDIT OF THE SADC DECLARATION ON GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT- INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The SADC region places a very high premium on gender equality and the adoption of the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development by the SADC Heads of States and Governments in 1997 bears eloquent testimony to this.

The Declaration is a “home grown” reaffirmation to the principle of gender equality and women’s empowerment enshrined in other existing landmark governmental agreements, commitments, goals and actions set out in various continental and international instruments on human and women’s rights including the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (1985), Dakar Platform for Action (1994), the Beijing Platform for Action (1995) the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW-1979) and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003).

There are significant milestones along the path of gender equality in the region as well as challenges in relation to the implementation of the Declaration at the national and regional levels. The greater challenge is to move the SADC region from an era of commitments to an era of implementation. Effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender policies, programmes and activities continue to elude those charged with the responsibility of accounting to the public for results as the gap between policy and practice seems to widen. The impact of the policies introduced to narrow the gap between women and men remains a sought after goal in SADC countries.

Provisions in SDGD and Related Commitments

Attached is an annex of the specific provisions on institutional mechanisms in the landmark governmental agreements and instruments which SADC countries have acceded to.

Findings

The establishment of a policy framework for gender mainstreaming in all SADC activities and in strengthening the efforts of member countries to achieve gender equality.

In order to fulfill these commitments, a number of measures/mechanisms had to be put in place. Among them is “the establishment of a policy framework and institutional mechanisms for mainstreaming gender”. The SADC Declaration on Gender and Development provides a policy framework for mainstreaming gender in all SADC activities as it articulates a common standard reflecting areas of focus for the region and was strengthened through its translation into an action plan. At regional level significant progress has been made by both the SADC Secretariat and the SADC Parliamentary Forum in terms of developing administrative frameworks for promoting gender equality and mainstreaming in the executive and legislative structures of SADC countries.

The following are the policy frameworks established to operationalise the objectives of the SADC Declaration;

1998: Addendum: Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children signed by SADC Heads of States and Governments;

1999: SADC Gender Programme of Action adopted by SADC Ministries Responsible for Gender/ Women’s Affairs;

1999: Implementation of the SADC Gender Plan of Action;

2001: The SADC Parliamentary Forum Plan of Action on Engendering SADC Parliaments adopted by the Plenary Assembly;

2003: SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan- the policy document has incorporated gender issues as one of the cross cutting issues that have to be addressed and provides priority areas and targets that are expected to be achieved both at regional and national levels for the next 10-15 years.

At national level, gender and women in development policies and programmes exist in many countries with the express purpose of reducing and ultimately eradicating gender disparities.

Putting in place an institutional framework for advancing gender equality consistent with that established for other areas of cooperation but which ensures that gender is routinely taken into account in all sectors

Regional Institutional Frameworks

SADC Gender Unit (SADC GU)

The SADC Gender Unit (SADC GU) in the SADC Secretariat was established at the SADC Secretariat in 1997, to strengthen sub-regional commitment to ensuring effective inclusion of gender issues and concerns into the SADC Programme of Action and Community Building Initiative. Its primary responsibility is to coordinate SADC region efforts in ensuring the respective needs of women and men, boys and girls are fully integrated into policies, programmes and activities developed by the Secretariat through its structures. At the same time a complementary structure comprising gender focal points in all SADC sectors was established to promote gender responsive policy and programme development within the Secretariat.

The SADC Gender Unit also works with national gender machineries (NGMs) to facilitate coordinated SADC region-wide gender and development strategic action, to stimulate innovation and exchange of experiences in good practice and valuable lessons, and to encourage networking, among others. The Unit is therefore responsible for facilitating the provision of tools and instruments that promote gender mainstreaming as well as organizing gender training for directorates at the Secretariat and their related structures. The Unit also organized selected training for NGMs based on common and prioritised areas of focus. Another important function of the SADC GU is monitoring for systematic gender incorporation and performance, as well as evaluation of gender impacts across all directorates.

In the restructured SADC, the Gender Unit continues to play an advisory, oversight, facilitative, coordination and monitoring role to ensure that gender permeates all the activities of the organization, both at the Secretariat and the member states levels. The Gender Unit therefore works with the various Directorates and Units to ensure that in all their planning, project and programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation levels, gender perspectives are taken into account.

The role of the Gender Unit is to facilitate gender sensitization and acquisition of skills and capacities to enable Directorates and Units to effectively carry out gender analysis and mainstreaming in their work. The Gender Unit which was initially placed in the Department of Strategic Planning, Gender and Policy Harmonisation (SPGPH) has been moved to the highest office in the Organisation, the office of the Executive Secretary. This is to ensure

overall mandates on mainstreaming and over seeing implementation of gender and development issues in the organization and the region as a whole.

SADC Parliamentary Forum (PF) Gender Mainstreaming Programme

The SADC Parliamentary Forum (PF) identified gender equality and equity as an important strategic objective and priority area in its Strategic Plan 2000 – 2005. Consequently, the **Engendering SADC Parliaments** programme which enshrines the principle of gender equality as articulated in the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development was established in 2000. The mandate of the programme is to facilitate the institutional capacity building and transformation of parliaments by empowering parliamentarians to appreciate and articulate gender equality issues, facilitate review of existing laws and enact gender sensitive legislation that accelerates the achievement of the objectives of the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development. Another essential role of the Engendering SADC Parliaments programme is to provide a peer review mechanism on parliamentary actions towards achieving gender equality in the region and provides tools for systematic mainstreaming of gender in parliamentary committees' work and general debates.

The Engendering SADC Parliaments programme directly with national parliaments targeting and reaching out to both male and female members of parliaments who are the law makers given the fact that they have authority to enact laws that can promote gender equality in the region. The programming aspects within the scope of the Engendering SADC Parliaments are at three levels - the SADC Parliamentary Forum, National Parliaments in terms of the institutional capacity, practices, parliamentary language and environments in parliaments and individual parliamentarians in relation to their lawmaking, oversight and representation mandates. The programme has facilitated gender sensitization and training for both male and female parliamentarians across sector based issues of the line ministries of governments as well as parliamentary staff serving the parliamentary committees at national and regional levels. The programme also facilitates gender mainstreaming within the SADC Parliamentary Forum institutional arrangements and areas of work.

Whilst emphasis is put on empowering parliamentarians as well as staff of parliaments the programme also pays particular attention to the strategic gender needs and interests of women parliamentarians. The Engendering SADC Parliaments programme works to sustain the political agenda on women's participation and representation in positions of power and decision making agenda in politics and decision-making within national parliaments and at the regional level through the SADC Regional Women's Parliamentary Caucus (RWPC). Since its establishment the Engendering SADC Parliaments programme is strategically placed in the Office of the Secretary General to facilitate accountability and ensure overall coordination and guidance of the parliamentary activities on gender and development, along with facilitating knowledge based information sharing on specific initiatives to advance the objectives of the SDGD and related commitments. The work of the SADC Gender Unit and the Engendering SADC Parliaments programme is highly complimentary in relation to the separation of powers and "division of labour" in that the SADC Gender Unit coordinates processes within the Executive and the Engendering SADC Parliaments coordinates processes within the Legislature.

National Institutional Frameworks

Institutional frameworks for coordinating gender equality and mainstreaming efforts at member states level are constituted differently. At the national level the NGMs in respective SADC member states coordinate and oversee gender mainstreaming initiatives. Some are full-ledged government ministries while some are departments within big ministries. Their definition ranges from an almost exclusive office in government responsible

for gender affairs (e.g. Angola, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe), through various combinations to an inclusive machinery that is coordinated at national level by a government office but is comprised of different components (e.g. South Africa) such as gender equality commission or council, government, business and NGO sectors, Faith Based Organisations and other civil society organizations, development partners and institutions and in Zambia in the Office of the Presidency. The mandate of the NGM entails coordination of and providing leadership and direction regarding gender equality and development efforts within government, the business and civil society sectors. The mandate mainly relates to facilitating sensitisation and public awareness raising, providing guidance for gender mainstreaming across all sectors and monitoring for results.

The creation of the SADC National Committee (SNC) and its sub-committees in each member state is a momentous development that should further strengthen gender mainstreaming efforts. According to guidance provided to government gender machineries by the SADC Secretariat, gender issues should be represented at all levels in these committees, consistent with the principle of ensuring present advice regarding gender equality and mainstreaming strategies. In some member states the government gender machinery is a member of the SNC and also a member of the various sub-committees.

The establishment of a Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Gender Affairs in the region

The Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Gender Affairs in the region was established in 1997. Prior to restructuring of SADC institutions the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Gender/Women's Affairs met annually as the highest policy level meeting to consider policy issues for consideration and approval by Council of Ministers and Summit of Heads of State and/or government. In the new structure the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Gender/Women's Affairs ceased to exist and an Integrated Committee of Ministers(ICM) has replaced the sectoral committees at ministerial level that were in existence before the restructuring of SADC institutions. Member states designate sectoral ministers to the ICM as they see fit and the ICM then discusses issues and passes them on to the Council of Ministers for consideration and approval for Summit and policy decision.

The challenge is on the extent to which Ministers responsible for gender and women's affairs will be included in the national delegations to ICM, and if they are, whether they will be in the numbers that will ensure that they indeed represent all issues of gender from across the region. The time that will be given to gender issues in the ICM is an issue to grapple with in view of other issues that are often considered "more substantive" and/or "mainstream" to regional integration, which will be competing for the same time and attention.

Opportunities however, exist in the sense that the same possibility of strength presented by shared responsibility and accountability for gender by all at the Secretariat can be replicated at the member states level. Both the Gender Unit and the Directorates working with their clusters and sectors in the implementation of the RISDP will of necessity have to ensure gender analysis and mainstreaming in everything that they do. Thus, in their support of policy and programme reviews and/or development, to the member states, gender perspectives will have to be employed because the business plans of the directorates require it. There will constantly be need to draft in NGMs and gender expertise in the work of various sectors.

While there are noticeable losses in some areas, on the other hand positive measures and gains have been attained through the establishment of the Standing Committee responsible

for Gender in 2000 and the Standing Committee of the Regional Women's Parliamentary Caucus (RWPC) in 2003 as policy making organs of the regional parliamentary body of SADC (SADC Parliamentary Forum). The RWPC was formalized as a policy organ of the Forum in 2003 following its launch in April 2002, which was a culmination of collaborative efforts between the SADC Gender Unit and SADC Parliamentary Forum Engendering SADC Parliaments programme. The responsibility of the Standing Committee responsible for Gender is to drive the gender agenda within the Forum and member parliaments due to the recognition that parliamentary roles and responsibilities are essential to achieving gender equality and sound democratic governance in the region. The Standing Committee responsible for Gender has the responsibility to follow up the implementation and oversight on the regional and related commitments on gender equality using the SDGD as a benchmark by calling member parliaments to account for measures enacted by parliaments and extent of implementation by governments to promote gender equality.

The mandate of the Standing Committee of the Regional Women's Parliamentary Caucus (RWPC) is to oversee policy issues on the commitments for achieving the equal representation of women and men positions of power and decision making in the SADC region. The RWPC is a regional institutional mechanism to follow up and assess the performance of member states, not only the governments but focus is on political parties in power and in opposition and a broad range of stakeholders on the political commitments on the participation and representation of women in politics and decision making. The Standing Committees meet twice a year to consider policy issues parliamentary mandates on gender and development and women in politics and decision making for approval by the Plenary Assembly the highest policy making organ of the SADC Parliamentary Forum constituting of Speakers/Presiding Officers of SADC national parliaments and representative parliamentarians reflecting the parties in parliaments.

The regional parliamentary standing committees have been replicated within national parliaments through the establishment of parliamentary committees on gender and national women's parliamentary caucuses. The RWPC and the Committee responsible for Gender consider reports, follow up and facilitate support to the national level committees within parliaments.

Advisory Committee

A Regional Advisory Committee was also established and formalized in 1997 to facilitate a more inclusive process of information feed in and dissemination. Representation on the Advisory Committee was one government officer and one NGO representative from each member state to promote a balance in policy direction and implementation efforts. Gender development partners were accorded non-voting status on the Advisory Committee. The main function of this committee was to advise the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Gender/Women's Affairs through the Standing Committee of Senior Officials on technical gender related matters. Following the restructuring of SADC the Advisory Committee has ceased to exist.

At the SADC Parliamentary Forum, the Gender Advisory Team (GAT) was established in 2001 as a "think tank" that provides guidance, technical advise and support to the Secretary General on the implementation of the Engendering SADC Parliaments. The membership of the GAT consists of the SADC Gender Unit, WILDAF, SARDC-WIDSAA, WILSA, UNIFEM-SARO, TGNP and eminent gender and development practitioners in government and relevant non state actors institutions. For the first two years of its establishment the GAT met twice a year and currently it meets once a year to provide

knowledge based reviews on parliamentary interventions on promoting gender equality and technical advice on gender matters.

Establishment of Gender Focal Points

Gender Focal Points in various sectors to ensure that gender is taken into account in all sectoral initiatives and placed on the agenda of all ministerial meetings have been in existence since 1997. Over the years and especially prior to the restructuring of SADC institutions the main concern was the location and authority levels of the Gender Focal points in the ministries. Most of the Gender Focal points were perceived as junior staff who do not command the required authority to coordinate and drive the process on gender mainstreaming in government ministries.

The establishment of Directorates was an outcome of the restructuring of SADC. The overall functions of the Directorates shall include the promotion of the regional integration and addressing overarching issues such as gender mainstreaming, poverty eradication and the promotion of sustainable socio-economic development. The main functions of each Directorate, without exception, include the development, promotion and harmonisation of policies and gender development strategies and programmes.

Gender Desks in national parliaments were established following the adoption of the Engendering SADC Parliaments Plan of Action in 2001. were established. The overall functions of the Gender Desks Officers is to facilitate and enhance the provision of information and knowledge on gender and development to parliamentarians and assessing parliamentary needs for gender training. Working closely with the Engendering SADC Parliaments programme staff the Gender Desks follow up and analyse parliamentarians debates, contributions and publications such as the Hansards and committee reports from a gender perspective.

Establishment of a Gender Unit in the SADC Secretariat

The establishment of a Gender Unit in the SADC Secretariat with two senior staff members in 1997 was a strategic milestone and key in the regional efforts on gender mainstreaming. With its established two positions and one short-term technical advisor, the Gender Unit has to serve the entire Secretariat as well as member states. The budgetary allocations for the SADC Gender Programme also remain comparatively low with the bulk of programme activities being funded by development partners. This seems to be a trend that largely prevails at national level as well in that Ministries of gender affairs are generally among those with lowest budgets. Where the NGM is a department among several, there is a tendency for the gender function to be overshadowed by other competing functions, relegating it to a low priority area. Human capital is generally low and budget allocations for gender programmes within ministries are generally below one percent of recurrent expenditure. This means that the direct cost of gender programme implementation is largely left to the discretionary support of donors and development partners.

At the SADC Parliamentary Forum Secretariat the Engendering SADC Parliaments programme has a senior staff member to coordinate the gender mainstreaming initiatives with parliaments. Like its counterpart the core gender activities are funded by development partners as the member parliaments contributions are insufficient to for programming and implantation of gender activities. Inadequate financial resources constrain the expansion of programming targets due to limited human capacity.

Conclusions

Achieving gender equality results in the SADC region depends on supportive policy and institutional frameworks and funding mechanisms at both the national and regional levels. The main strategies for gender mainstreaming have to be coordinated with key decision makers such as ministers and parliamentarians at the highest levels to ensure adequate integration of gender perspectives into implementation and monitoring processes as well as sufficient resource allocation.

Commitment has to be built for gender equality perspectives to taken into account not just in meeting the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development targets but across all related commitments. The process of achieving the SDGD goals is an excellent opportunity to bring the Beijing Platform of Action and CEDAW to the core of the implementation of regional commitments on gender equality.

The year 2005 offers major opportunities to build on the mandates and strengthen synergies between landmark governmental agreements and not exploiting these opportunities will erode the potential of achieving the SDGD equality goals. This requires coherence among SADC institutions and member states along with an understanding of the requisite to move from an era of commitments to an era of implementation and safe guarding the significant gains on gender equality. A central message is clear the SADC region has a number of instruments to move the gender agenda forward. Clarifying the linkages between the various policy instruments would identify strategic entry points at national and regional levels in a consistent and harmonious manner.

Recommendations

Using the framework provided by the SADG,

1. Upgrade the Declaration into a Protocol with systems for improving implementation and accountability linked to targets and objectives on gender equality;
2. Strengthen mandates of NGMs, SADC Gender Unit and Parliamentary Forum Secretariats to influence policy and decision making in all sections

Annex A:

PROVISIONS IN THE DECLARATION AND IN RELATED INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL COMMITMENTS

Institutional Mechanisms

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS	SDGD	AFRICAN PROTOCOL	BPFA	CEDAW	MDG
MAINSTREAMING GENDER					
Policy Framework	<p>Provision F (i) The establishment of a policy framework for mainstreaming gender in all SADC activities, and in strengthening the efforts by member countries to achieve gender equality.</p>	<p>Article 2: 1. States Parties shall combat all forms of discrimination against women through appropriate legislative, institutional and other measures. In this regard they shall: c) integrate a gender perspective in their policy decisions, legislation, development plans, programmes and activities and in all other spheres of life;</p>	<p>H1 – 203: d) Establish procedures to allow the machinery to gather information on government-wide policy issues at an early stage and continuously use it in the policy development and review process within the Government;</p> <p>H2 – 204: a) Seek to ensure that before policy decisions are taken, an analysis of their impact on women and men, respectively, is carried out;</p> <p>c) Promote national strategies and aims on equality between women and men in order to eliminate obstacles to the exercise of women's rights and eradicate all forms of discrimination against women;</p> <p>H2 – 205: a) Facilitate the formulation and implementation of government policies on equality between women and men, develop appropriate strategies and methodologies, and promote coordination and cooperation within the central Government in order to ensure mainstreaming of a gender perspective in all policy-making processes;</p>		
Institutional Framework	<p>Provision F (ii) Putting into place an institutional framework for</p>		<p>H2 – 204: e) Give all ministries the mandate to review policies and programmes from a gender</p>		

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS	SDGD	AFRICAN PROTOCOL	BPFA	CEDAW	MDG
	advancing gender equality consistent with that established for other areas of cooperation, but which ensures that gender is routinely taken into account in all sectors.		perspective and in the light of the Platform for Action; locate the responsibility for the implementation of that mandate at the highest possible level; establish and/or strengthen an inter-ministerial coordination structure to carry out this mandate, to monitor progress and to network with relevant machineries.		
National Constitutions		Article 2: a) include in their national constitutions and other legislative instruments, if not already done, the principle of equality between women and men and ensure its effective application;			
Reporting			H1 – 203: e) Report, on a regular basis, to legislative bodies on the progress of efforts, as appropriate, to mainstream gender concerns, taking into account the implementation of the Platform for Action;	Article 18 1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and on the progress made in this respect: (a) Within one year after the entry into force for the State concerned; (b) Thereafter at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests. 2. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of	

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS	SDGD	AFRICAN PROTOCOL	BPFA	CEDAW	MDG
				fulfilment of obligations under the present Convention.	
ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL MACHINERIES					
Standing Committee	<i>Provision F (iii)</i> The establishment of a Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Gender Affairs in the region.		<i>Strategic objective H 1</i> H1 – 203: a) Ensure that responsibility for the advancement of women is vested in the highest possible level of government; in many cases, this could be at the level of a Cabinet minister; b) Based on a strong political commitment, create a national machinery, where it does not exist, and strengthen, as appropriate, existing national machineries, for the advancement of women at the highest possible level of government; it should have clearly defined mandates and authority; critical elements would be adequate resources and the ability and competence to influence policy and formulate and review legislation; among other things; it should perform policy analysis, undertake advocacy, communication, coordination and monitoring of implementation;	Article 17: 1. For the purpose of considering the progress made in the implementation of the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting, at the time of entry into force of the Convention, of eighteen and, after ratification of or accession to the Convention by the thirty-fifth State Party, of twenty-three experts of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention. The experts shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the presentation of the different forms of civilization as well as the principal legal systems.	
Advisory Committee	<i>Provision F (iv)</i> The adoption of the existing Advisory Committee consisting				

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	of one representative from Government and one member from Non Governmental Organisation in each member state whose task is to advise the Standing Committee of Ministers and other Sectoral Committees of Ministers on gender issues.				
Gender focal points	Provision F (v) The establishment of Gender Focal Points whose task would be to ensure that gender is taken into account in all sectoral initiatives, and is placed on the agenda of all ministerial meetings.				
Gender Unit	Provision F (vi) The establishment of Gender Unit in the SADC Secretariat consisting of at least two officers at a senior level.				
Networking cooperation			H2 – 205: b)Promote and establish cooperative relationships with relevant branches of government, centres for women's studies and research, academic and educational institutions, the private sector, the media, non-governmental organisations, especially women's organisation, and all other actors of civil society; e)Establish direct links with national, regional and international bodies dealing with the advancement of women;		
LEGISLATION					
Legislation curbing all		Article 2: b)enact and effectively implement	H2 – 204: d)Work with members of legislative bodies, as		

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS	SDGD	AFRICAN PROTOCOL	BPFA	CEDAW	MDG
Forms of discrimination		appropriate legislative or regulatory measures, including those prohibiting and curbing all forms of discrimination particularly those harmful practices which endanger the health and general well-being of women;	appropriate, to promote a gender perspective in all legislation and policies; H2 – 205: c) Undertake activities focusing on legal reform with regard, <i>inter alia</i> to the family, conditions of employment, social security, income tax, equal opportunity in education, positive measures to promote the advancement of women, and the perception of attitudes and a culture favourable to equality, as well as promote a gender perspective in legal policy and programming reforms;		
Corrective action		Article 2: d) take corrective and positive action in those areas where discrimination against women in law and in fact continues to exist;			
SUPPORT AND REVIEW					
Support		e) support the local, national, regional and continental initiatives directed at eradicating all forms of discrimination against women.			
Participation			H1 – 203: f) Encourage and promote the active involvement of the broad and diverse range of institutional actors in the public, private and voluntary sectors to work for equality between women and men. H2 – 205: d) Promote the increased participation of women as both active agents and beneficiaries of the development process, which would result in an improvement in the quality of life for all;		
Review			H2 – 204: b) Regularly review national policies,		

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			programmes and projects, as well as their implementation, evaluating the impact of employment and income policies in order to guarantee that women are direct beneficiaries of development and that their full contribution to development, both remunerated and unremunerated, is considered in economic policy and planning		
TRAINING					
Staff training			H1 – 203: a) Provide staff training in designing and analysing data from a gender perspective;		
Government agencies			H2 – 205: f) Provide training and advisory assistance to government agencies in order to integrate a gender perspective in their policies and programmes.		
GENERATE AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION					
Gender disaggregated data			H3 – 206: a) Ensure that statistics related to individuals are collected, compiled, analysed and presented by sex and age and reflect problems, issues and questions related to women and men in society; b) Collect, compile, analyse and present on a regular basis data disaggregated by age, sex, socio-economic and other relevant indicators, including number of dependents, for utilization in policy and programme planning and implementation; d) Designate or appoint staff to strengthen gender-statistics programmes and ensure coordination, monitoring and linkage to all fields of statistical work, and prepare output that integrates statistics from the various		

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS	SDGD	AFRICAN PROTOCOL	BPFA	CEDAW	MDG
			<p>subject areas;</p> <p>H3 – 207:</p> <p>a) Ensure the regular production of a statistical publication on gender that presents and interprets topical data on women and men in a form suitable for a wide range of non technical users;</p> <p>b) Ensure that producers and users of statistics in each country regularly review the adequacy of the official statistical system and its coverage of gender issues, and prepare a plan for needed improvements, where necessary;</p> <p>d) Use more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects.</p>		
Women and the economy			<p>H3 – 206:</p> <p>e) Improve data collection on the full contribution of women and men to the economy; including their participation in the informal sector(s);</p> <p>f) Develop a more comprehensive knowledge of all forms of work and employment by:</p> <p>i) Improving data collection on the unremunerated work which is already included in the United Nations System of National Accounts, such as in agriculture, particularly subsistence agriculture, and other types of non-market production activities;</p> <p>ii) Improving measurements that at present underestimate women's unemployment and</p>		

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS	SDGD	AFRICAN PROTOCOL	BPFA	CEDAW	MDG
			<p>underemployment in the labour market;</p> <p>iii) Developing methods, in the appropriate forums, for assessing the value, in quantitative terms, of unremunerated work that is outside national accounts, such as caring for dependents and preparing food, for possible reflection in satellite or other official accounts that may be produced separately from but are consistent with core national accounts, with a view to recognizing the economic contribution of women and making visible the unequal distribution of remunerated and unremunerated work between women and men;</p> <p>g) Develop an international classification of activities for time-use statistics that is sensitive to the differences between women and men in remunerated and unremunerated work, and collect data disaggregated by sex. At the national level, subject to national constraints:</p> <p>i) Conduct regular time-use studies to measure, in quantitative terms, unremunerated work, including recording those activities that are performed simultaneously with remunerated or other unremunerated activities;</p> <p>ii) Measure, in quantitative terms, unremunerated work that is outside national accounts and work to improve methods to assess and accurately reflect its value in satellite or other official accounts that are separate from but consistent with core national accounts;</p> <p>h) Improve concepts and methods of data</p>		

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS	SDGD	AFRICAN PROTOCOL	BPFA	CEDAW	MDG
			collection on the measurement of poverty among women and men, including their access to resources;		
Health services			H3 – 206: i) Strengthen vital statistical systems and incorporate gender analysis into publications and research; give priority to gender differences in research design and in data collection and analysis in order to improve data on morbidity; and improve data collection on access to health services, including access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, maternal care and family planning, with special priority for adolescent mothers and for elder care;		
Gender based violence			H3 – 206: j) Develop improved gender-disaggregated and age-specific data on the victims and perpetrators of all forms of violence against women, such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, incest and sexual abuse, and trafficking in women and girls, as well as on violence by agents of the State;		
People with disabilities			H3 – 206: k) Improve concepts and methods of data collection on the participation of women and men with disabilities, including their access to resources.		
Research			H3 – 206: c) Involve centres for women's studies and research organizations in developing and testing appropriate indicators and research methodologies to strengthen gender analysis, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the goals of the Platform for Action; H3 – 207:		

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS	SDGD	AFRICAN PROTOCOL	BPFA	CEDAW	MDG
			c) Develop and encourage the development of quantitative and qualitative studies by research organizations, trade unions, employers, the private sector and non governmental organizations on the sharing of power and influence in society, including the number of women and men in senior decision-making positions in both the public and private sectors;		

