

Annex 1.

**Implementation of the Programme of Action of the Least Developed Countries 2001-2005
By UNIFEM/Africa Section**

No	Goals and targets ¹	Adopted policies and undertaken measures	Comments ²
Commitment 1. Fostering a people-centred policy framework			
	<p>1. Increased use of gender analysis by governments in the prioritization of resources and development of economic policies.</p> <p>2. Participation of government as well as civil society in the development and formulation process.</p> <p>3. Promoting a comprehensive and integrated information base, including through strengthening of national statistical systems.</p>	<p>Engendering planning processes</p> <p>Engendering PRSPs in Senegal, Niger, Eritrea, Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda, Mozambique, Zambia, Swaziland, Sierra Leone – critical area for UNIFEM to address feminized poverty (2003-2004)</p> <p>Engendering MDGs to formulate gender-sensitive indicators and processes and applying them across sectors. (2004)</p> <p>Gender Budgeting Initiatives</p> <p>Gender Budget Initiative to foster women’s participation in decision-making for definition of national priorities; gender sensitive resource allocations in Senegal, Mozambique, Zambia, Uganda</p> <p>Support to Tanzania Gender Network Programme – gender</p>	<p>There were three categories of major policy frameworks, under this headings; (1) PRSP, (2) economic policies, and (3) regional policies. The dearth of sex-disaggregated data which imperils gender analysis of policy impact has been generally observed in policy formulation in those three categories. Weak capacity of civil society organizations in particular women’s organizations, and of governments to engender macroeconomic frameworks and to develop gender sensitive indicators has also been observed.</p> <p>The major weaknesses identified above resulted in a non engendered poverty reduction strategies (PRS), an inadequate resource allocation and a weak impact of specialized networks.</p> <p>However despite these weaknesses, which will be</p>

¹ See the list of goals and targets in annex 2

² Please, include in this column the following information: development changes resulted from the adopted policies and measures, obstacles and constraints, further actions to be taken, emerging challenges and issues, lessons learned and good practices.

		<p>budgeting training for 30 individuals in key macroeconomic concepts, and in quantifying women unpaid labor</p> <p>East Africa Network on Gender Budgeting. Partnership with Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE) in Uganda to develop strategy and build monitoring mechanisms for gender budgeting, including training of district-level stakeholders.</p> <p>Engendering Statistics</p> <p>Working with national statistical institutions to collect, analyze and utilize gender-disaggregated statistics in national planning and formulation in Burundi and Rwanda. (2003)</p> <p>Partnership with ECA and African Centre for gender and development (ACGD) to identify entry points for gender mainstreaming in national accounts and national budgets</p> <p>Established Gender Database in Burundi (2005)</p> <p>Network of Women Economists</p> <p>Operationalizing of the Network of African Women Economists at national and regional levels and strengthening their ability to generate knowledge, advocate and contribute to policy debates on gender and macroeconomic issues (French West Africa). NAWE national action plans defined and structure in Benin, Guinea, Niger, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso – raised awareness on gender and macroeconomics. Participation of members in policy debate on FfD, NEPAD, ICTs and PRSPs (2002)</p> <p>Formation of the Southern Africa Network of Women Economists (2004)</p>	<p>corrected in the second generation of PRSs, there have been positive results for example the decentralization of capacity development ability of civil society organization to monitor budgetary processes.</p> <p>The start up work on engendering statistics and partnership building with specialized institutions on this area is also a positive result. This kind of practice should be the model of operation in the area of statistics in particular.</p> <p>Whereas , networks can be a strong force as a vehicle for change and transformation , in order to be effective and sustainable in influencing policies. support should be on existing networks that are already sustaining themselves rather than on those starting off to avoid dependence on UNIFEM for their growth.</p> <p>Investment on networks strengthening should therefore be made based on capacity analysis of existing networks rather than on building new ones.</p>
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Commitment 2. Good governance at national and international levels

	<p>Increasing effectiveness of governments in implementing global agendas that promote gender equality and women's human rights.</p> <p>Promoting effective representation and participation of women in all spheres of decision-making, including the political process at all levels;</p> <p>Promoting electoral, legislative and institutional reforms to enhance women's civic participation and leadership</p>	<p>Engendering governance (national and regional levels)</p> <p>Works with national machineries for gender in Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia, Eritrea and Djibouti (2002)</p> <p>Leadership training provided to Senegal, Benin, Mali, Burkina, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea Bissau and Niger to enhance women's capacity to lobby their governments for the implementation of all legal instruments designed to ensure women's human rights in particular CEDAW and to increase women's political capacity to participate in political life (2002)</p> <p>Strong relationship with Sierra Leone's Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Youth Development – responsible for monitoring the implementation of CEDAW and the BPoA</p> <p>Focus on building political efficacy of Rwandan women parliamentarians. Focus on increasing women's participation in new political structures and elections resulting in 48% representation in Parliament and 30% in Senate. (2003)</p> <p>In Burundi, UNIFEM formulated national gender policy and monitored the transition process. Increasing women's participation and representation in Burundi elections (2003)</p> <p>Partnership with East African Legislative Assembly to strengthen mechanism of coordination on gender issues; capacity building for legislators on gender issues;</p> <p>Strengthening networking with SADC/ECOWAS as well as enhancing linkages on gender with national parliaments.</p>	<p>Whereas governments in most LDCs in Africa have signed up to major international framework that protect and enhance women human rights, implementation of these frameworks leaves much to be desired in government practices and sometimes practices have led to a revival of harmful and discriminatory practices toward women and girls.</p> <p>On the other hand national machineries in the region are still generally weak, as they are under resources and under staffed. They do lack capacity to provide leadership in setting national goals and targets for the attainment of gender equality and the empowerment of women.</p> <p>Women's preparation to hold public offices is still very inadequate and needs to be strengthened as support system within political parties are not always gender sensitive. Additionally, engendering political parties electoral lists formulation as well as the electoral laws still remains a challenge.</p> <p>Setting policy guidelines within regional organizations has been done with success however implementation of these policies at country levels still is a challenge.</p>
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		<p>committees. Supporting transformational leadership. UNIFEM working to reshape national and regional policy agendas such that parliamentary processes and procedures enable women to participate.</p> <p>Training of Zimbabwe Women Judges Association, the Association of Women Judges in Benin</p> <p>Support to Southern Africa Women Judges Network to raise profile of women judges and to equip female judges for leadership roles (2005)</p> <p>Legislative Initiatives</p> <p>Support advocacy for the Adoption of family law in Benin. (2003)</p> <p>Support to constitutional reform efforts in Uganda and Tanzania; elections in Djibouti and Uganda</p> <p>Supporting national machineries and women's networks to coordinate and implement Gender Policies and National Plans of Action in Mozambique and Angola. (2003)</p> <p>Domestic Violence Bill (2004)</p> <p>National Gender Policy in Zimbabwe (2004)</p> <p>Gender Equality Policy in Burundi (2004)</p> <p>Engendering electoral law in DRC (2005)</p> <p>Favorable HIV/AIDS legislation in Togo, Mali, and Burkina Faso (2003/2004)</p> <p>Formulation of Gender Policy in Gabon (2005)</p>	
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		Inheritance and Land Rights legislation in Rwanda, Burundi and Gabon (2005)	
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Commitment 3. Building human and institutional capacities

	<p>Promoting appropriate legislation [efforts] for greater social integration and social inclusion, paying special attention to minorities and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Capacity Building of Women's Organizations</p> <p>Support to Regional Platform for Women's Land Rights in Southern Africa – research on gender and land rights, lobbying and advocacy for law reform and information dissemination. (2002)</p> <p>Gender Forum in Zimbabwe – most successful network for sharing and disseminating info as well as mobilizing around gender issues – using e-discussions esp. around issues of gender-based violence</p> <p>Strengthening Sierra Leone Women's Forum – nationwide membership and diversity of skills and professions of its members. (Umbrella organization for women's groups in Sierra Leone)</p> <p>Strengthening women's economic rights network and their capacities for lobbying and advocacy at national, regional, and international levels</p> <p>Coalition building and lobbying around AU's Women's Protocol with women's human rights organizations, women's lawyer's associations in Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Sudan, and national machineries</p> <p>Violence Against Women</p> <p>Violence Against Women campaigns in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali, Togo, Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe organized and aimed at raising awareness and changing behavior of perpetrators (2002)</p>	<p>Women are generally put in the category of vulnerable groups yet this vulnerability is the results of the uncertain environment in which they are and not necessarily linked to their belonging to a particular gender.</p> <p>Capacity development should therefore be designed to reach those levels as well.</p> <p>The links between women lived experience and macro policies should also be made through the capacity building process.</p> <p>All interventions under this heading have thrived to establish a linkages between VAW and HIV and AIDS. However the issue of VAW is a far wider issue that requires in depth analysis on the causes and motivation in violence perpetration.</p> <p>Although efforts were made to collect data on some</p>
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Commitment 4. Building productive capacities to make globalization work for LDCs			
	<p>Articulating policies and measures to foster an enabling environment to facilitate the acquisition and development of technology and to enhance innovation capacity</p>	<p>ICTs</p> <p>Launching of Digital Diaspora Initiative that is forging strategic partnerships to tackle feminized poverty through new technologies in Rwanda</p> <p>Mainstreaming gender at WSIS; and engendering ICT policies (2002-2005)</p> <p>Linking women to markets via ICTs. Provide women entrepreneurs with basic understanding and use of internet</p>	<p>Women in Rwanda are accessing markets through support with Diaspora. The Tunis summit documents for WSIS have gender concerns integrated</p> <p>Several countries have developed national ICT policies with gender mainstreamed</p> <p>Some challenges include: It is noted that in the Tunis Agenda document, the Financial mechanisms for meeting the challenges of</p>

	<p>to enable women to integrate ICT into marketing and communication activities</p> <p>In Somalia, 30 rural women were trained, Uganda – use of ICT to access markets and enhance trade.</p> <p>Use of ICT to improve livelihoods of disabled women and positive women in FSRO. Establishment of telecenters for disabled women in Senegal</p> <p>Support to Women in Business to engender ICT policies in Zambia and Zimbabwe. Resulted in E-Knowledge of Women in Southern Africa (EKOWISA) – a landmark development for Zimbabwe and sub-region as the first and only regional organization with a mandate to mainstream gender in ICTs (2004)</p> <p>A global gender caucus contributed to influencing WSIS summit documents to integrates gender concerns</p> <p>Other Economic Opportunities</p> <p>Linking shea butter producers in Burkina Faso and Benin to international markets (including shea importers, retailers) Sharing success story with Council of Africa</p> <p>Facilitated access to markets and secure livelihoods for rural women in Somalia, Uganda, and Ethiopia. Provided support to Grassroots Initiative Fund in Ethiopia; Fruits of the Nile in Uganda</p>	<p>ICT for development does not make any references to gender equality in access to resources.</p> <p>Adequate and sustainable resources are required to fulfill WSIS goals but gender equality and women’s empowerment requires that adequate financial commitment to make it achievable.</p> <p>Women do not have the means to invest in new technologies/Help Desk facilities are inaccessible given problems with transport; women are burdened with other challenges, making it difficult for them to appreciate the added value of ICT</p> <p>Women and ICT – high illiteracy rates of women, infrastructure and private sector investment low in ICT area</p> <p>Notable difference was made on increased income for women entrepreneurs in Bukina Faso, Somalia, Uganda, and Ethiopia</p>
Commitment 5. Enhancing the role of trade in development		
Strengthening efforts to integrate trade policies into national development policies towards poverty eradication	<p>Gender expert placed in ECOWAS to develop gender policy that will frame gender sensitive protocols on regional trade, conflict resolution and peacekeeping</p> <p>Regional workshop held with Gender and Trade Network</p>	<p>The corps of successful women entrepreneurs interested in influencing economic and trade policies in Nigeria has continued to increase</p> <p>UNIFEM supported COMESA’s Federation of</p>

		<p>“Raising African Women’s Voices in Trade, Globalization and NEPAD – brought together feminist economists, policy advocates and researchers in Southern Africa to discuss/explore impact of globalization on women, addressing issues of economic rights so that they can engage in debates with a view to creating alternative policies, instruments and processes that improve women’s livelihood (2002)</p> <p>Collaboration with African chapter of Int’l Gender and Trade Network resulted in recommendations to integrate gender and human-rights concerns in the operationalisation of NEPAD.</p> <p>Designed tools for capacity building and analysis and advocacy on gender and trade in Africa (2003)</p> <p>Support to Southern Africa Women in Business to advocate for gender-sensitive trade policy within context of COMESA Business Summit. Resulted in the adoption of communiqué on promoting women’s participation in trade (2004)</p>	<p>National Associations of women in business in Eastern and Southern Africa (FEMCOM), Awareness was increased among businesswomen to fully exploit opportunities and prospects within EAC and COMESA regions and understanding of how to overcome legal and other non-tariff barriers particularly in relation to customs Union and cross border movements.</p> <p>Women equipped with a deeper knowledge of gender and trade issues as well as equipped them with marketing skills and negotiating tactics. As a result, women entrepreneurs in Zimbabwe have been part of a wider movement that succeeded in lobbying the Governments of Zimbabwe and South Africa for trade incentives and removal of some trade barriers such as visas when they are entering South Africa.</p> <p>Challenge: There are lots of technicalities embedded in global treaties which are beyond the knowledge of most policy makers and analysts and especially the policy advocates. The need to demystify Global Policy Regimes is called for. In particular, a dire need for economic literacy among African leaders and their trade negotiators in the specifics of global trade regimes such as WTO, GATT, GATS as well as emerging frameworks of global and regional cooperation such as AGOA, MDGs, NEPAD, PRSP especially from a gender perspective should be fostered by future initiatives.</p>
Commitment 6. Reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment			
	<p>Peace processes and poverty-reduction centred reconstruction approaches and programs reflect gender equality commitments</p>	<p>IGAD facilitated country peace dialogues for women in Sudan and Somalia and issues were identified to feed into IGAD peace process</p> <p>Promoting gender-sensitive and gender inclusive response</p>	<p>Lack of justice, equity and respect for human rights of women is still prevalent in many countries in Africa despite efforts by Governments to redress social, political and economic inequalities. The problem is further compounded by women not knowing the laws and regulations that protect their rights.</p>

		<p>to peace building and conflict resolution to ensure women's empowerment and women's human rights – in support of Res. 1325.</p> <p>Strategic planning meetings and community dialogues held with Sudanese and Somali women resulting in inputs to IGAD peace talks; sponsored a seminar for women delegates at Somali Peace Conference – which among other things called for 50% representation by women at the peace talks</p> <p>Support to women's full and effective participation in the Inter-Congolese dialogue; Mano River Peace Initiative</p> <p>Women influencing planning and resource allocation process through the joint assessments in Liberia and Sudan</p>	
Commitment 7. Mobilizing financial resources			
		<p>Private sector partnerships throughout</p> <p>2002 - Participation at Conference on Financing for Development – UNIFEM strategic presentation on exclusion and marginalisation and ability to network with participants</p>	<p>Following commitments at FFD, pledges on Resources have been made but very little flows to women's empowerment and gender equality</p>