



**Economic Commission for Africa  
Commission économique pour l'Afrique**

**AFRICAN WOMEN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:  
Investing in our Future**

**Report of the  
Second Preparatory Workshop  
Addis Ababa, 17-20 February 1998**

## **February Workshop Report**

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## **Introduction: An Outline of the Report**

The Economic Commission for Africa, the African Centre for Women are organising, on the occasion of the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of ECA, an International Conference in Addis Abeba, on the theme: *"African Women and Economic Development: Investing in our Future"* between the 28 April and 1 May 1998.

A Workshop has been organised between 17-20 February 1998 to prepare for this Conference, which seeks to mobilise partnerships around concrete actions which link economic development imperatives to the challenge and the need to achieve gender equality and equity in Africa. The participants who were convened at this workshop came from national governments, International Governmental Organisations(IGOs), bilateral, regional and sub-regional organisations, women's organisations and other Civil Society Organisations(CSOs).

The objectives of the Workshop were:

1. To review the Ten Strategic Actions on which a consensus could be negotiated during the Conference.
2. To identify key issues on which participants will be invited to discuss during workshop groups.
3. To define modalities for organizing the entire Conference
4. To identify facilitators and rapporteurs for the Conference.
5. To work out all the events and exhibitions that will take place during the Conference.

The Report of the February Preparatory Workshop is in two parts.

The first part is in 5 sections. It consolidates the results/outputs of the Workshop and constitutes work-in progress for finalizing the Conference activities from a substantive point of view one week after the workshop. This Section 1 presents an overview of the Report.

Section 2 presents a consolidation of the themes and sub-themes of the Conference, in the form of the Directory/Brochure inputs for each sub-theme. There will be 4 themes with 20 sub-themes over which some 500 participants are expected to mobilize thought and action. The ten strategic actions are part of the sub-themes, and have been reformulated accordingly.

Section 3 gives an overview of the modalities for the organisation of the substantive activities. Each sub-theme will be covered on day 2 in three working group sessions.

The first session will define and discuss the problem statement, The second session will refine further the implications of the problem and the actors in the field. The third session will focus on concrete actions on which to mobilise partnerships and the modalities of forging partnerships. The tools for facilitating the sessions towards concrete actions will be the Summary Notes and accompanying Guide questions for each session activity. The working group discussions and the guide questions elaborated by the February Workshop participants will be refined and consolidated as Summary Notes and Guide Questions linked to them.

At the end of the day, the rapporteurs and consultants will consolidate the working group reports of Session 3 into theme reports to the two plenaries on Day 3.

Section 4 provides a draft consolidated list of the resource persons identified during the Workshop.

Section 5 draws together the inputs of participants concerning approaches and strategies for identifying and framing partnerships.

Section 6 identifies the selection criteria for events and exhibitions as well as the type of events and exhibitions proposed for the Conference.

Part 2, the annexes, draws together the workshop inputs and outputs, essentially the rich blend of ideas, knowledge, critical reflection, analyses, information, proposals, commitment form which Part 1 has been distilled. It also identifies the women and men who have worked to facilitate the Conference.

## **2. Consolidation of themes and sub-themes based on working group reports of February Preparatory Workshop**

**Section 2** presents a consolidation of the themes and sub-themes of the Conference, in the form of the Directory/Brochure inputs for each sub-theme. There will be 4 themes with 20 sub-themes over which some 500 participants are expected to mobilise thought and action. The ten strategic actions are part of the sub-themes, and have been reformulated accordingly.

### **Ten Strategic Actions**

- 1- Including a Gender Perspective in National Accounts and other data.(sub-theme 1.2)
- 2- Integrating Gender Issues into National Budgetary Policies and Procedures.(sub-theme 1.3)
- 3- Facilitating women's access to markets, regional trade and scaling up women's enterprises (sub-theme 1.6)
- 4- Mechanisms for promoting women's access to and ownership of land in rural and urban areas (sub-theme 1-5)
- 5- Ensuring access for women to Information, Communication Technologies (ICTs) (theme 3)
- 6- Operationalisation of a new vision of governance: the implications of Beijing and Dakar at the national level for a gender responsive state (sub-theme 2-1)
- 7- Reorienting formal and non-formal education programmes and curricula to support/promote an agenda for gender equality sub-theme 4.1)
- 8- Instituting women-centered, community based social insurance schemes to guarantee women's access to basic social services base.(sub-theme 1.7)
- 9- Strategies and actions to promote and protect Women's Human and Legal Rights (sub-theme 2.4)
- 10- Create and support mechanisms to ensure the participation and influence of women in all peace processes at the national sub-regional and regional level (sub-theme 2.2)

## **CONSOLIDATED THEME AND SUB-THEMES**

### ***African Women and Economic Development: Investing in Our Future***

#### **Directory Programme**

#### **Theme 1 : Developing African Economies: the Role of Women**

##### **Sub-theme 1.1: Globalisation and Regional Integration: Challenges and Opportunities for African Women**

The session will focus on globalisation and its impact on African economies generally and on African women in particular. The changing trade paradigm poses a considerable challenge to African economies. Trade in services, especially information and telecommunications has far outstripped trade in agricultural and industrial products. Participants will discuss strategies for enabling the expansion of production in Africa to take advantage of opportunities offered by globalisation. They will also look at strategies for strengthening the advocacy role of regional organisations in the international arena for the benefit of African women.

##### **Sub-theme 1-1/ b Globalisation and Regional Integration Challenges and Opportunities for African women.**

##### **Sub-theme 1.2: Including a Gender Perspective in National Accounts and other data.**

In an increasingly information-based economy, there is virtually no information on the sectors of economic activity where the overwhelming majority of African women, girls and boys as well as men are concentrated. These are the unpaid sectors of reproductive activity - food, water, health, education, general care and nurturing of human beings at household and community level- as well as the informal sector. These data gaps result from and sustain gender and poverty biases in macro-economic policy formulation, planning and implementation. This session examines the strategies and concrete initiatives for addressing the gaps and for creating the information base to achieve economic growth and human well-being, such as time use studies for developing satellite accounts, gender, age, locality, based disaggregation of existing and new data, as well as gender-sensitive indicators of well-being.

##### **Sub-theme 1.3 Integrating Gender Issues into National Budgetary Policies and Procedures.**

The national budget is a key instrument of economic policy. The same budgetary policies have different implications for women and men and gender differences and inequalities can constrain the attainment of national economic goals. Conventional approaches to budgetary policies do not take account of gender as an equity and an efficiency issue. The discussions in this session look at the rationale, strategies and tools for analysing and for restructuring the pattern of expenditure priorities from a gender and a poverty reduction perspective.

#### **Sub-theme 1.4: Sharing best practices on gender sensitive credit schemes.**

This will be a Panel discussion of practitioners in lending to women's enterprises. The presenters bring different perspectives, approaches and innovative ways of raising capital for supporting women's enterprises. Proposals for evaluating credit schemes for women in Africa will also be discussed.

#### **Sub-Theme 1.5: Mechanisms for promoting women's access to and ownership of land in rural and urban areas**

##### **Panel Discussion**

Panel composed of researchers and policy analysts on initiatives and issues surrounding land reform in various African countries and in South Asia. The ownership of productive assets is critical for enabling women's access to production and trade and for securing sustainable livelihoods. The panel will discuss steps for feasible strategies to increase women's access and ownership of land, peri-urban and urban productive space. These strategies concern the legal measures, such as enacting legislation and ensuring enforcement, the promotion of legal education and literacy, the change in perceptions, norms and attitudes regarding women's rights to land.

#### **Sub-theme 1-6: Facilitating women's access to markets, regional trade and scaling up women's enterprises.**

The working group will focus on strategies and existing initiatives for scaling up women's enterprises, and facilitating their participation at all levels. Participants will examine the business support systems available for women's enterprises as well as institutional structures and mechanism for enhancing production, competitiveness, access to information, including use of Information and Communication Technologies.

### **Sous thème 1-7: Instituting women-centered, community-based social insurance schemes to guarantee women's access to basic social services.**

Ce sous thème pose un problème majeur, celui de l'accès des femmes et des familles aux ressources afin de résoudre au quotidien les problèmes de santé.

Le défi serait de trouver les voies et moyens pour établir le lien avec les programmes et activités formels et informels de micro-credit et/ou d'épargne, de mutuelle et de tontines traditionnelles, afin de discuter et d'encourager la mise en place de nouveaux systèmes/mécanismes de sécurité sociale et d'assurance accessibles à une grande partie de la population.

## **THEME 2: ACHIEVING GOOD GOVERNANCE: THE ESSENTIAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN**

### **SUB-THEME 2.1 Operationalization of a new vision for governance: the implications of Beijing and Dakar at the national level for a gender responsive state.**

This session will examine the factors (political, economic, social and legal) which contribute to the limited representation of women in local, regional and national governments, and using examples of good practices, propose concrete strategies to address these constraints. National legal and constitutional frameworks will be assessed to establish the extent to which they protect women in exercising their constitutional rights. The session will also examine the extent to which affirmative action and an increase in women's representation alone result in the articulation of women's concerns, and propose gender-responsive mechanisms for ensuring transparency, accountability and good governance among the new generation.

### **SUB-THEME 2.2**

#### **Create and support mechanisms to ensure the participation and influence of women in all peace processes at the national, sub-regional and regional level.**

In this session the specific obstacles which limit women's participation in peace negotiations will be examined and realistic strategies to overcome the obstacles proposed. Best practices in lobbying and negotiation by women at the national, sub-regional and international level will be shared, and ways in which effective traditional conflict prevention, management and resolution systems, which take into account gender concerns, can be incorporated into formal processes proposed.



### **SUB-THEME 2.3:**

#### **Post-Conflict Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation: An Opportunity for Full Participation of Women**

This session will examine the opportunities in the post-conflict for transforming state into one of good governance in which the roles of women are substantive and visible. Participants will also develop strategies for ensuring that the African governments ratify and implement the OAU Treaty on Anti-Personal Land Mines (APLM), in order to safeguard the lives of many African women and children who form the majority of victims of such senseless weapons of mass destruction.

### **SUB-THEME 2.4:**

#### **Strategies and Actions to Promote and Protect Women's Human and Legal Rights.**

In this session, obstacles preventing the ratification of CEDAW by all African countries will be analyzed and methods for implementing CEDAW after ratification proposed. As the Additional Protocol on Women to the African Charter is more up-to-date and responds more specifically to African women's priorities, methods for African states to adopt and ratify the Additional Protocol will also be proposed.

### **SUB-THEME 2.5:**

#### **Promoting and Protecting Women's Human and Legal Rights to Eliminate the Gaps between the Provisions in the Law and the Practice.**

This session will examine the different ways in which women at all levels can be informed about their human and legal rights and propose structures which must be put in place for women to access their rights. Strategies to overcome religious and socio-cultural constraints to women's enjoyment of their human and legal rights, and how to bring men on board to protect women's rights will be proposed. The session will also propose strategies and share best practices on how to harmonize national laws and regulations with international women's human rights instruments and how women can seek redress for socio-economic marginalisation.

## **THEME 3 : LES FEMMES AFRICAINES ET L'ERE DE L' INFORMATION: *une chance à saisir***

L' accès aux technologies de l' information pourrait permettre aux femmes africaines de participer plus effectivement au développement de leur pays, à condition que ces technologies soient complémentaires à la fois des modes de communication

traditionnels utilisés par la grande majorité des femmes et de technologies appropriées qu'elles maîtrisent.

Ces technologies d'information et de communication doivent, par ailleurs, être considérées comme un outil permettant aux femmes de recevoir l'information pertinente à leurs besoins, mais les femmes devraient également être en mesure de produire leur propre information.

### **SOUS-THEME 3-1:**

#### **COMMENT LES POLITIQUES SUR LES TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION PEUVENT-ELLES ETRE PERTINENTES POUR LES FEMMES?**

Dans beaucoup de pays africains, la mise en place de politiques concernant les TICs sont à un stade encore primaire.

Il est possible d'influencer les décideurs afin qu'ils soient sensibles à des politiques intégrant la question de genre afin d'éliminer les disparités dans l'accès à l'information, sa production et son contrôle. La question de la formation est également fondamentale.

Les politiques dans le domaine des TICs devraient prendre en compte les besoins des femmes à tous les niveaux (femmes professionnelles, femmes rurales, etc.)

Enfin, les femmes devraient être représentées dans toutes instances traitant de ces politiques.

### **SOUS-THEME 3-2:**

#### **LA MISE EN PLACE DE CENTRES D'INFORMATION POUR LES FEMMES**

L'ère de l'information affecte tous les aspects des activités économiques, sociales et politiques. En adoptant les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication, les Etats Africains devraient s'engager à renforcer l'acquisition de connaissances et les interactions entre les femmes et différents acteurs afin de favoriser un développement socio-économique plus rapide et équitable.

Les Centres d'Information Communautaires et les réseaux électroniques peuvent être vus comme un exemple de lieux où les femmes africaines acquièrent les connaissances et partagent leurs expériences.

### **SOUS-THEME 3-3:**

#### **LES NOUVELLES TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION COMME OUTILS DE DEMOCRATISATION**

Si la démocratisation est perçue comme le processus par lequel un partenariat se met en place entre les leaders et les différents groupes de la société afin d'intégrer une vision pluraliste et leurs choix dans les domaines social, politique, culturel et économique, les Nouvelles Technologies pourraient favoriser l'accès à l'information dans les deux sens mais également la participation des sans voix, les femmes, en

particulier, aux débats touchant leur vie et l'avenir du pays. Les nouvelles technologies de l'information ne devraient pas contribuer à élargir le fossé entre ceux qui ont accès à l'information et celles qui en sont dépourvues.

Les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication seraient un excellent outil pour créer un réseau africain d'échange quant à la résolution des conflits qui affectent particulièrement les femmes et les enfants en Afrique.

#### **SOUS-THEME 3-4:**

### **IMPACT DES TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION ET DE LA COMMUNICATION SUR LE TRAVAIL DES FEMMES**

Les technologies de l'information et de la communication devrait élargir l'horizon des femmes africaines, particulièrement dans leurs activités économique en leur permettant d'appréhender le processus de mondialisation ainsi que celui de l'intégration régionale et les impacts que ces deux phénomènes ont aux niveaux national et local.

Ces technologies ont également le potentiel pour élargir les marchés auxquels les femmes ont accès. La formation des femmes dans les technologies de l'information et de la communication peut être considérée comme leur permettant l'accès à un métier non traditionnel.

#### **SOUS-THEME 4-1:**

### **REORIENTATION DES PROGRAMMES EDUCATIFS ET SCOLAIRES DE TYPE FORMEL ET NON FORMEL POUR PROMOUVOIR L'EGALITE DES GENRES**

Cette session discutera les stratégies à mettre en place pour promouvoir une éducation basée sur l'égalité de genre entre garçons et filles. Ces stratégies devront impliquer les différentes parties prenantes intervenant dans l'éducation formelle et informelle de la jeune génération: les décideurs, le corps enseignant, les parents, les membres de la communauté, et également les médias.

#### **SOUS-THEME 4-2:**

### **MECANISMES NOVATEURS POUR CREER UN ENVIRONNEMENT FAVORABLE A UN EGAL ACCES DES FILLES ET DES GARCONS A L'EDUCATION ET A L'EMPLOI**

Ce sous-thème pose le problème des stratégies à mettre en place aux niveaux macro, meso, et micro, pour rendre l'environnement plus favorable à l'égalité de chances dans l'accès à l'éducation et à l'emploi, pour les filles et les garçons.

#### **SOUS-THEME 4-3:**

### **SENSIBILISATION ET MOBILISATION DES MEDIAS ET DES TECHNOLOGIES**

## **MODERNES DE COMMUNICATION POUR CHANGER LES ATTITUDES ET LES PERCEPTIONS DU PUBLIC RELATIVES AUX DISPARITES ENTRE LES GENRES**

Les médias contribuent largement à répandre des messages qui influencent la perception du grand public sur ce que sont les hommes et les femmes au niveau national et international. La promotion d'un changement d'attitudes et de perception à l'égard des garçons et des filles aux niveaux macro meso et micro, ne saurait réussir sans l'implication des médias. Ce sous-thème identifiera les stratégies à mettre en place pour renforcer les capacités des médias à produire des informations sensibles aux disparités de genre, et donc d'introduire une réflexion critique et un changement de perception auprès du grand public.

### **SOUS-THEME 4-4:**

#### **DEVELOPPEMENT DE STRATEGIES SENSIBLES AUX RELATIONS DE GENRE POUR L'AMELIORATION DE LA SANTE DES JEUNES, DES FEMMES ET DE LEURS FAMILLES**

Une bonne santé et le bien être des populations sont des éléments indispensables pour la survie économique de l'Afrique, qui reste confrontée aux questions sanitaires de base, et à de sévères épidémies. Parmi la multitude de problèmes à résoudre, la santé reproductive et la pandémie du Sida ont des incidences considérables sur le développement économique du continent: de nombreux projets les concernant n'ont pas atteints leurs objectifs parce qu'ils n'ont pas pris en compte les disparités de genre qui peuvent affecter ce genre de projets. Ce sous-thème discutera des stratégies à mettre en place pour une meilleure prise en compte des disparités liés aux relations de genre, en matière de santé reproductive et de lutte contre le Sida:

### **SOUS-THEME 4-5:**

#### **EGAL ACCES DES JEUNES FILLES ET DES JEUNES GENS AUX TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION**

Qui détient le contrôle de l'information détient un certain pouvoir.

L'environnement socio-culturel africain a une forte tendance à, dès le plus jeune âge, impliquer les filles dans des activités domestiques qui ne les préparent guère à entreprendre des études techniques et scientifiques. Aussi, leur accès aux techniques de l'information demeure t-il faible. Les garçons sont plus nombreux dans les programmes de formation relatifs aux nouvelles technologies de l'information: c'est dire qu'ils auront, plus tard, le contrôle de l'information. Ce sous-thème met l'accent sur les stratégies à développer pour la promotion d'une égalité de chances dans l'accès et la maîtrise des nouvelles technologies de l'information, pour les garçons et les filles: cela permettrait aux femmes africaines de participer plus effectivement au développement du continent.

### 3. Organization of substantive activities of the Workshop

**Section 3** gives an overview of the modalities for the organization of the substantive activities. Each sub-theme will be covered on day 2 in three working group sessions. The first session will define discuss the problem statement. The second session will refine further the implications of the problem and the actors in the field. The third session will focus on concrete actions on which to mobilize partnerships and the modalities of forging partnerships. The tools for facilitating the sessions towards concrete actions will be the Summary Notes and accompanying Guide questions for each session activity. The working group discussions and the guide questions elaborated by the February Workshop participants will be refined and consolidated as Summary Notes and Guide Questions linked to them.

#### Conference Organization: Format for Summary Notes and Guide Questions.

##### Day 2

Session	Summary Note (sub-theme)	Guide Questions (sub-theme)
9.30- 11.00      1	Vision/problem statement	Discussion guide
11.30- 13.00      2	Analysis of implications of problem, actors in the field	Discussion Guide
14.30- 16.00      3	Action: what actions and how, partnerships	Action guide
Plenary Report of sub-theme/strategic action	For each sub-theme, plenary report of session 3	
Theme rapporteurs meeting to consolidate a theme report to plenary, then consultants' meeting to prepare plenary presentation for day 3		

#### **4. Consolidated list of resource persons, chairpersons, facilitators and rapporteurs**

**Section 4** provides a consolidated list of the resource persons identified during the Workshop.

#### **LIST OF RESOURCE PERSONS FOR THE THEME NEW GENERATION**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>RESOURCE PERSON</b>	<b>FACILITATORS</b>	<b>RAPPORTEUR</b>	<b>YOUTH ORGANISER</b>
<b>Khadijat MOJIDI</b>			<b>X</b>	
<b>Dorothy OBEN</b>			<b>X</b>	
<b>Adjoa AMANA</b>			<b>X</b>	
<b>Frederika MEIJER</b>			<b>X</b>	
<b>Femi NZEGWU</b>			<b>X</b>	
<b>Hope CHIGUDU</b>			<b>X</b>	
<b>Irene B. LOMAYANI</b>			<b>X</b>	
<b>Daniel M. SALA-DIAKANDA</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b>Florence K. NYAMU</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b>Brigitte TOURE</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b>Opia KUMAH</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b>Fatima BARHI</b>				<b>X</b>

of Resource Persons for Conference: Economy Theme  
 Sub-themes identified as per Directory of Conference **not** February Workshop)

ne	Chair	Resource Person	Facilitator	Rapporteur
A. Ali, ESPD		<b>1.1/1.3</b>		
sine Fall, AAWORD		<b>1.1</b>		
A	<b>1.1</b>			
ye Diouf		<b>1.1</b>		
him Barri, NASRDC			<b>1.1</b>	
TRAW	<b>1.2</b>			
bie Budlender, South Africa		<b>1.3</b>		
K. Garba, AERC		<b>1.3</b>		
Maina, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kenya		<b>1.2</b>		
sif A. Suliman, ESPD		<b>1.2</b>		
ele Yitamben, Executive Director, ASSAFE (Panelist)		<b>1.4</b>		
nifer Riria, Executive Director,		<b>1.4</b>		
ya Women's Finance Trust(Panelist)				
oro Loum, Executive Director,		<b>1.4</b>		
nce de Crédit et d'Epargne pour la Production (ACEP) (Panelist)				
uda Sawadogo, Executive Director, Caisses Populaires du Burkina		<b>1.4</b>		
nelist)				
keyna Ba (Panelist)		<b>1.4</b>		<b>1.4</b>
meen Bank	<b>1.4</b>			
GEF (Sénégal)			<b>1.4</b>	
a Agarwal, Institute for Economic Growth, Delhi, India(Panelist)		<b>1.5</b>		
a Shivji, Presidential Commission on Land Reform, Tanzania (Panelist)		<b>1.5</b>		
ou Sow, IFAN, Sénégal(Panelist)		<b>1.5</b>		
mim Meer, South Africa(Panelist)		<b>1.5</b>		
herine Ichoya, COMESA		<b>1.6</b>		
FEM	<b>1.6</b>			
nne B. Scott, Principal NGO Coordinator, ADB				<b>1.3</b>
line Biyong, WEDO				
istophe Bandaogo, DMD				<b>1.7</b>
ebwork Tadesse		<b>1.1, 1.2, 1.3</b>		
k Blacken, World Bank		<b>1.2, 1.3</b>		
da Omar-Clinton, RCID				<b>1.1</b>
a Fall, Economic Affairs Officer, DMD				<b>1.2</b>

keyna Ba			<b>1.4</b>	
fortune Santos			<b>1.7</b>	
abeth Kharono			<b>1.5</b>	
ce Banda			<b>1.6</b>	
njiru Kihoro			<b>1.3</b>	
ni Bum			<b>1.2</b>	

of Resource Persons for Economy Theme, as per sub-themes in Directory for the Conference and **not** the February Workshop



## GOVERNANCE THEME: SUGGESTED RESOURCE PERSONS

NAME OF PERSON SUGGESTED	SUB-THEME	CHAIR	FACILITATOR/ RESOURCE PERSON	RAPPORTEUR	OTHER THEMES
Minister of Gender (Uganda or Malawi or Tanzania)	2.1	XXXXXXXX			
Jeanette Eno, Akina Mama wa Africa (AMWA)	2.1			XXXXXXXXXX	
Mercy Siame, Zambia Association for Research and Development (ZARD) <sup>1</sup> email:zard@zamnet.zm	2.1			XXXXXXXXXX	
Athalia Molokomme, Emang Basadi, Botswana	2.1			XXXXXXXXXX	
Amina Mama (Consultant)	2.1			XXXXXXXXXX	

<sup>1</sup> To provide background on 'good practice' regarding widowhood and poverty - produced a video 'Aftermath' and a copy submitted to ACW Chief by Sara.

NAME OF PERSON SUGGESTED	SUB-THEME	CHAIR	FACILITATOR/ RESOURCE PERSON	RAPPORTEUR	OTHER THEMES
Mozambican Women's Association for Juridic Career (AMMCJ) <sup>2</sup>	2.2			XXXXXXXXXX	
Hon. Winnie Byanyima (Uganda)	2.2	XXXXXXXXXX			
Safiya Singhateh (FEMNET)	2.2		XXXXXXXXXX		
Lakech Dirasse (UNIFEM)	2.2			XXXXXXXXXX	
Mozambican Women's Association for Juridic Career (AMMCJ) Rwanda?) <sup>3</sup>	2.2				

\*<sup>2</sup> FEMNET to provide contact addresses

\*<sup>3</sup> FEMNET to provide contact address.

NAME OF PERSON SUGGESTED	SUB-THEME	CHAIR	FACILITATOR/ RESOURCE PERSON	RAPPORTEUR	OTHER THEMES
Minister of Defence Angola/Mozambique	2.3	XXXXXXXXXX			
Binta Diop, (Consultant)	2.3		XXXXXXXXXXXXX		
Heywote Haleskel (UNHCR)	2.3		XXXXXXXXXXXXX		
Hon. Thenjiwe Mtintso Commission on gender Equality, South Africa, Embassy	2.3		XXXXXXXXXXXXX		
Beatrice Gakuba(Burundi or Rwanda?)*	2.3			XXXXXXXXXXXXX	

NAME OF PERSON SUGGESTED	SUB-THEME	CHAIR	FACILITATOR/ RESOURCE PERSON	RAPPORTEUR	OTHER THEMES
Minister of Legal Affairs (Mauritius/Zimbabwe) <sup>4</sup>	2.4	XXXXXXXXXX			
Joan Foster, Women, Law and Development of Africa ,WiLDAF	2.4			XXXXXXXXXX	
Sara Longwe (Consultant)	2.4		XXXXXXXXXX		
Cathi Albertyn, Centre for Applied Legal Studies, South Africa [Tel: 27-11-4036918 Fax; 27-11-4032341	2.4			XXXXXXXXXX	
Emma Aoji (CEDAW Committee Member)(Consultant)	2.4		XXXXXXXXXX		

<sup>4</sup> Chosen because there is a Bill in Parliament now to remove good constitutional provisions soon after making submission to CEDAW Committee. On the other hand Mauritius has made good progress with CEDAW..

NAME OF PERSON SUGGESTED	SUB-THEME	CHAIR	FACILITATOR/ RESOURCE PERSON	RAPPORTEUR	OTHER THEMES
Parliament Speaker, Frene Ginwalla (Embassy for contact address)	2.5	XXXXXXXXXX			
Unity Dow, Botswana <sup>5</sup> c/o Athalia Molokomme	2.5			XXXXXXXXXX	or New Generation or Economy
Demere ..., Tanzania Gender Network Programme (TGNP) (Koki has full name) *	-		XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	New Generation
Cecilia Kinuthia, Environment, Kenya*				XXXXXXXXXX	New Generation
Hon. Berth Mugo, CEEWA, Kenya*			XXXXXXXXXX		All
Male Gender Trainers*	2.3 & 2.5		XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	Economy
Mary NyaNdovi-Kerr, Council for NGOs in Malawi (CONGOMA) <sup>6*</sup>			XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	Economy

<sup>5</sup> She won her petition against the State (Botswana) on citizenship of her children during which CEDAW and African Charter in her favour (1992). She is currently working on another 'Test Case' on maintenance of children.

Emily Sikazwe, Women for Change, Zambia <sup>7*</sup>			XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	Economy Governance
Isis-WICCE, Uganda <sup>8*</sup>					ICTs
YWCA (Zambia) <sup>9*</sup>	2,3		XXXXXXXXXX		ICTs
Fatma Alloo, works with grassroots wome in Zanzibar on development information*			XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	ICTs, Economy

<sup>6</sup> She is a member of Women's World Banking, and working at grassroots on micro-credit.

<sup>7</sup> Has successfully undertaken gender training in rural areas at grassroots level on all aspects of developmental and human rights issues.

<sup>8</sup> Documented by first-hand experiences of women and men during the Uganda civil war using alternative media.

<sup>9</sup> First African NGO to set up a 'Crisis Centre for Battered Women', also compiled a 'Femicide Register' (i.e. documented (on quilt & print) incidences of women and girls who have been murdered by men and reported to police or media or other authority).

## **5. The process of framing partnerships before, during and after the conference**

**Section 5** draws together the inputs of participants concerning approaches and strategies for identifying and framing partnerships.

### **BUILDING PARTNERSHIP: THE PROCESS**

#### **BEFORE THE CONFERENCE:**

- 1- Enhance the network which has been built during the workshop.
- 2- Electronic conference around the Conference sub-theme from now to the conference .
- 2- Identification of existing experiences in Africa.
- 3- Consideration of linguistic, regional and gender balance.

#### **DURING THE CONFERENCE:**

- 1- Through formal and informal interaction groups
- 2- Cross cutting experiences and capacity building;
- 3- Starting policy dialogue between :
  - civil society and governments;
  - North South and South South ;
  - Inter-generations ;
- 4- Define priority actions on complementary basis.
- 9- Caucus.

#### **AFTER THE CONFERENCE:**

- 1- Consolidation of the priority actions;
- 2- Jointed collaborative programs

- 3- Peggy backing on projects or on going activities;
- 4- Acting on strategic actions;
- 5- Dialogue through the ITCS;
- 6- Consultative/sharing meetings on specific action oriented issues;
- 7- Consolidation at national levels;
- 8- Consultative mechanisms between all the actors.



## CONFERENCE WOMEN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

### POTENTIAL PARTNERSHIP

STRATEGIC ACTIONS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS
1: INCLUDING A GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER DATA	UNDP, WORLD BANK, CIDA, SIDA, NORTH-SOUTH INSTITUTE, DAW, INSTRAW, DFID, U.K, COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT, AD OAU, CODESRIA
2: INTEGRATING GENDER ISSUES INTO NATIONAL BUDGETARY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT, UNDP, UNICEF, CIDA CANADA, SIDA, SWEDEN, OFFICE OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, SOUTH AFRICA, ADB, IDEP
3: FACILITATING WOMEN' ACCESS TO MARKETS ,REGIONAL TRADES AND SCALING UP WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES	ACDI- UNDP- REGIONAL BUREAU FOR AFRICA- UNIFEM- ECA- ADB WEDO- KENYA CENTRAL BUREAU STATISTICS- COMESA- UEMOA- AFWE- GAWE- FDEA- MICROFIN AFRIC- AWAARD- ABANTU FOR DEVELOPMENT- APDF- ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES FRANCOPHONES- PANAFRICAINNE DES FEMMES- FEMME AFRIQUE SOLIDARITE
4: MECHANISMS FOR PROMOTING WOMEN'ACCESS TO AND OWNERSHIP OF LAND AND PROPERTY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS	STATE MACHINERIES: LAND , FINANCE, AGRICULTURE, LEGAL- WOMEN' NGOs- TRADITIONAL LEADERS AND RELIGIOUS – WOME PARLIAMENTARIANS- RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS- HUMAN RIGHTS NGOS- COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS- UNDP- UNIFEM- UNICEF- UNIDO- UNFPA- WORLD BANK
5: ENSURING ACCESS FOR WOMEN TO INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	WORLD BANK- IDRC- ECA- ENDA- SANGONET- PANOS
6: OPERATIONALISATION OF A NEW VISION OF GOVERNANCE: THE IMPLICATIONS OF BEIJING AND DAKAR AT THE NATIONAL	TRADE UNIONS- RELIGIOUS LEADERS- TRADITIONAL LEADERS- WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS- WOMEN' NGOs- HUMAN RIGHTS

LEVEL FOR A GENDER RESPONSIVE STATE	NGOs- SUB-REGIONAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS- UN AGENCIES- WORLD BANK
7: REORIENTING FORMAL AND NON FORMAL EDUCATION PROGRAMMES AND CURRICULA TO SUPPORT/ PROMOTE AN AGENDA FOR GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY AMONG AFRICANS NEW GENERATION	UNFPA- CEDPA- UNICEF- UNESCO- UNDP HIV AND DEVELOPMENT SUB REGIONAL PROGRAM- YOUTH NGOs- MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION – COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS
8: INSTITUTING WOMEN-CENTERED COMMUNITY BASED SOCIAL INSURANCE SCHEMES TO GUARANTEE WOMEN'S ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES	SUB-REGIONAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS- COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS- RELIGIOUS LEADERS- WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS – TRADITIONAL LEADERS- WOMEN' NGOs- RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS- MICRO CREDIT INITIATIVES- HUMAN RIGHTS NGOs- WORLD BANK-
9: STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT WOMEN'S HUMAN AND LEGAL RIGHTS	STATE MACHINERIES- AFRICAN COMMONWEALTH HUMAN RIGHTS-TRADE UNIONS- WOMEN'PARLIAMENTARIENS-- HUMAN RIGHTS NGOS- WOMEN' NGOs- ALL UN AGENCIES- WORLD BANK
10: CREATE AND SUPPORT MECHANISMS TO ENSURE THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN ALL PEACE PROCESSES AT THE NATIONAL , REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVELS	TRADITIONAL LEADERS- RELIGIOUS LEADERS- STATE MACHINERIES : DEFENSE, FINANCE, LEGAL, EDUCATION, GENDE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, eg : WILDAF, UN AGENCIES: UNDP, UNIFEM, UNESCO – INDIVIDUAL PEACE AN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS- OAU- ECOMOG

## **6. Events and exhibitions**

**Section 6** identifies the selection criteria for events and exhibitions as well as the type of events and exhibitions proposed for the Conference.

### **TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION ET DE LA COMMUNICATION**

#### **1- Partenariats établis:**

- CEA-DISD
- Centre Canadien de Recherche pour le Développement International
- Banque Mondiale
- UNESCO
- ENDA (Sénégal)
- SANGONET (Afrique du Sud)
- PANOS (Zambie)
- Partenariat Afrique Canada

#### **2. Interaction:**

- Le groupe ainsi constitué pendant les groupes de travail a décidé de constituer le premier noyau du partenariat.
- Le groupe travaillera étroitement dans le cadre de la Conférence virtuelle et échangera des informations et idées quant aux technologies de l'information et de la communication avant la Conférence.
- Plusieurs partenaires participeront à des démonstrations et offriront de la formation aux technologies de l'information et de la communication.
- Le groupe s'impliquera dans un projet de renforcement des capacités en Afrique.
- Le groupe identifiera d'autres partenaires potentiels (Secteur privé, ou expériences Sud-Sud; par exemple)
- Le groupe a commencé à identifier certaines expériences en Afrique.

#### **3. Limites:**

- Plusieurs partenaires ont une culture organisationnelle qui les amène à travailler de manière isolée avec leur bailleur de fonds. Avec la conférence, c'est donc un processus nouveau qui s'amorce.
- Les expériences, dans ce domaine, sont peu connues en Afrique. Il faudra donc recenser en priorité et systématiquement les projets mis en oeuvre par les Africains.

## LES ACTIVITES DURANT LA CONFERENCE: EVENEMENTS ET EXPOSITIONS

### ***Lignes directrices:***

- Des activités et événements liés et intégrés au thème de la Conférence. Intégrer les suggestions faites par les participants.
- Des activités favorisant la communication, le partenariat et un espace d'échanges
- Prendre en compte les limites en terme de finances, de temps et de personnel du Centre Africain des Femmes.
- Nommer des responsables pour les différents domaines identifiés.

### ***A- Activités identifiées.***

#### **I- Activités organisées dans le cadre du programme de la conférence:**

\*Session plénière d'ouverture

Les jeunes chantent, dansent et s'expriment sur le thème (FORMAT à PRECISER)

**Responsabilité: Fatima Bahri (UNICEF)**

\*Session plénière: présentation des quatre thèmes de la Conférence:

Pour alléger les présentations, un video court, bâti sur les thèmes de la conférence visualiserait les problématiques présentée et donnerait une voix aux femmes absentes de la rencontre.

Identification de video: UNDP-New York, RADEV, CAPA, Vues d'Afrique, etc.)

**Responsabilité: Centre des Femmes- Responsable Communication (Cabinet)**

\*Avant le cocktail:

- Lancement du Rapport Femmes Africaines 1998 et des brochures sur le statut des femmes dans 53 pays d'Afrique.

\*Dîner offert par le Centre des Femmes

Activité culturelle: ballet (?), Spectacle comme défilé de mode...

\*Rencontre des chefs d'Etat et des jeunes

## **II- Activités de communication:**

\*Le journal quotidien:  
Responsabilité: Communication (Cabinet)

\*Communiqués de presse (Cabinet)

\*Conférences de presse (Cabinet)

### **B- Les activités autour de la Conférence:**

#### **I- Evénements:**

\*Conférence virtuelle: elle permettra, avant la Conférence l'échange d'informations sur les thèmes, sur l'état de la préparation, des débats...

\*Cybercafe: il permettra une démonstration et des formations dans le domaine des Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication. Un (ou des) espace(s) traditionnels éthiopiens pour faire le café sera (ront) aménagé(s). La formation pourrait être offerte quelques jours avant la Conférence.

#### **Responsabilité: CEA**

\*Centre Communautaire - modèle d'Information

#### **Responsabilité: CRDI**

\*Place du Marché ou Souk virtuel: Il s'agit d'une expérience qui sera testée en Mars à Tunis ou il sera possible pour les femmes de mettre leur production sur le marché grâce à l'outil informatique. Des échanges Nord-Sud seraient ainsi organisés. Cette expérience pourrait être reproduite à Addis. Elle impliquerait des organisations de femmes entrepreneures telle AFWE.

Pour que les femmes concernées ne restent pas anonymes, cet espace sera complété avec des photos, de la musique du pays concerné, etc.

## **II- Expositions:**

\*Exposition multimedia: elle comprendra des video, des cassettes avec la voix de femmes dans les domaines des affaires (micro-credit...), du gouvernement, des activités traditionnelles, etc., des posters, des photos...Ces outils de communication permettront de recueillir la voix des femmes et serviront pour l'animation de la Conférence.

\*Table des organisations: Les organisations de femmes offriront aux

participants une vision large de leur travail à travers leurs publications, leurs réalisations, leurs productions, etc.

La Banque Mondiale (Institut pour le développement économique) proposera des publications dont le manuel du Formateur sur la Formation en gestion des questions de genre. La Banque a également réalisé pour le CAF une compilation de "bonnes pratiques".

Le Comité Interafricain proposera des productions concernant les pratiques traditionnelles qui affectent la santé des femmes.

\*Une Carte : une carte de l'Afrique comprendra les statistiques significatives de certains pays et régions africaines en ce qui concerne la situation des femmes. Par ailleurs, le rapport du CAF sur la situation des femmes dans les zones en conflit complètera cette carte.

Le Comité Interafricain proposera des productions concernant les pratiques traditionnelles qui affectent la santé des femmes.

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## **PART II**

### **ANNEXES**

- I. Agenda of the workshop
- II. List of Participants
- III. Guidelines for the Workshops:
  - Guide questions for strategic actions
  - Guide questions for sub-themes
  - Guide questions for the sub-committees
  - Framework for working group's reports
- IV. Working Group Reports



# African Women and Economic Development

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

International Conference  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
28 April - 1 May 1998

## SECOND PREPARATORY WORKSHOP Addis Ababa, 17-20 February 1998

### Draft Agenda

#### Tuesday, 17 February:

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 9:00-9:30   | Adoption of the Agenda  |
| 9:00-11:00  | Introductory information on the Conference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Presentation of Conference Programme and progress report on preparatory work</li><li>• Discussion</li></ul> |
| 11:00-11:15 | Coffee break  |
| 11:15-11:30 | Presentation of Workshop objectives   |
| 11:30-13:00 | Group work on the Ten Strategic Actions of the Conference   |
| 13:00-14:30 | Lunch break   |
| 14:30-16:30 | Group work on the Ten Strategic Actions of the Conference (Ctd)   |
| 16:45-17:00 | Coffee break  |
| 17:00-18:30 | Working Group Reports   |

#### Wednesday, 18 February:

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 8:30 - 8:45   | Introduction   |
| 8:45 - 10:45  | Group-work on Institutions to be involved in each strategic action   |
| 10:45 - 11:00 | Coffee break   |
| 11:00 - 12:30 | Working Group reports  |
| 12:30 - 14:30 | Lunch break  |
| 14:30 - 16:30 | Group-work on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Finalization of Conference sub-themes</li><li>• Identification of key speakers and facilitators</li></ul>                 |
| 16:30-17:00   | Coffee break   |
| 17:00-18:00   | Group-work on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Finalization of topics of Conference's working groups</li><li>• Identification of key speakers and facilitators</li></ul> |





# African Women and Economic Development

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## Thursday, 19 February:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 8:00-8:45   | Introduction   |
| 8:45-10:30  | Group-work on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Finalization of topics of Conference's Working groups</li><li>• Identification of key speakers and facilitators</li></ul> (Ctd) |
| 10:30-10:45 | Coffee break   |
| 10:45-13:00 | Working Group Reports  |
| 13:00-14:30 | Lunch break  |
| 14:30-16:30 | Sub-Committee 1 on: Reformulation of topics<br>Sub-Committee 2 on: Conference follow-up<br>(The two sub-Committees will work in parallel)  |
| 16:30-16:45 | Coffee break   |
| 16:45-18:00 | Sub-Committee 1 on: Reformulation of topics<br>Sub-Committee 2 on: Conference follow-up<br>(The two sub-Committees will work in parallel) (Ctd)  |

## Friday, 20 February:

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 8:00-10:00  | Report on the Sub-Committee 1   |
| 10:00-10:15 | Coffee break  |
| 10:15-12:30 | Report of the Sub-Committee 2   |
| 12:30-14:30 | Lunch break   |
| 14:30-16:30 | Discussion on original events (exhibitions, testimonies, special social gatherings) scheduled to take place during the Conference |
| 16:30-17:00 | Coffee break  |
| 17:00-18:00 | Closure   |



Economic Commission for Africa  
Commission économique pour l'Afrique

African  
Women  
and Economic  
Development

**INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE**

International Conference  
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Second preparatory workshop on  
"African Women and Economic  
Development: Investing in our future

Deuxième atelier préparatoire sur  
"Les femmes africaines et le  
développement économique: investir  
dans notre avenir

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
17 - 20 February 1998

Addis-Abéba, Ethiopie  
17 - 20 février 1998

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

1. ANGOLA

Ms. Assetou KOITE  
Secrétaire générale  
Pan African Women Organization (PAWO)  
B.P. 765 OPM  
Luanda  
Tel: 244-2 39 19 35  
Fax: 244-2 36 00 53

2. CAMEROON/CAMEROUN

Ms. Pauline BIYONG  
Expert, Présidente  
League for Woman and Child Education (WEDO)  
B.P. 14702  
Yaoundé  
Tel: 237-22 40 01  
Fax: 237-22 40 01/237-23 14 53  
e-mail: pauline.biyong@cannet.com

3. CANADA

Ms. Eugénie R. AW  
1397, Rachel Est Ap. 201  
Montréal (QC) H2J 2K2  
Fax: (1-514) 52 50101  
Tel: (1-514) 525 1711  
e-mail: eran@Sympatico.ca

4. COTE D'IVOIRE

Ms. Jeannine B. SCOTT  
Principal NGO Coordinator  
African Development Bank (ADB)  
01 B.P. V 316  
Abidjan  
Tel: (225) 20 53 42  
Fax: (225) 20 50 33

Dr. Grace S. HEMMINGS-GAPHAN  
Regional Officer  
International Labour Organization (ILO)  
01 B.P. 3960  
Abidjan  
Tel: (225) 21 26 39  
Fax: (225) 21 28 80  
e-mail: ghemmings@ilo.org

5. ETHIOPIA/ETHIOPIE

Prof. Almaz Eshete  
P.O.Box 7197  
Addis Ababa  
Tel: 251-1 15 38 38  
Fax: 251-1 51 46 82

Mrs. Hirut Befecadu  
Consultant  
P.O.Box 170  
Addis Ababa  
Tel: (251-1) 18 37 57  
Fax: (251-1) 51 40 44

Mrs. Theresa AGYEKUM OBENG  
Consultant  
Environmental Law & Land Use Law  
P.O.Box 60327  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 251-1 60 02 92

6. GHANA

Mrs. Lucia Akosua QUACHEY  
Secretary General  
African Federation of Women Entrepreneurs (AFWE)  
P.O.Box 7600  
Accra  
Tel: (233-21) 22 24 59/22 83 98  
Fax: (233-21) 22 53 00/22 73 77

7. KENYA

Ms. Safiatou KASSIM-SINGHATEH  
Executive Director  
African Women's Development  
and Communication Network (FEMNET)  
P.O.Box 54562  
Nairobi  
Tel: (254-2) 741301/20/45  
Fax: (254-2) 742927  
e-mail: Femnet@elci.gn.apc.org

Dr. Eva RATHGEBER  
Regional Director  
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)  
P.O.Box 62084  
Nairobi  
Tel: (254-2) 71 31 60  
Fax: (254-2) 71 10 63  
e-mail: ERathgeb@idrc.ca

Dr. Florence NYAMU  
Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE)  
P.O.Box 53168  
Nairobi  
Tel: (254-2) 22 65 90/33 03 52  
Fax: (254-2) 21 07 09  
e-mail: wacfawe@Form-net.com

Mr. Monyoncho MAINA J.K.  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
P.O.Box 30266  
Nairobi  
Tel: (254-2) 21 29 55/33 12 42 Ext. 20147  
Fax: (254-2) 24 53 54

Dr. Katherine NAMUDDU  
Rockefeller Foundation  
P.O.Box 47543  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: (254-2) 22 80 61  
Fax: (254-2) 21 88 40  
e-mail: Knamuddu@rockefeller.or.ke

8. MALI

M<sup>me</sup>. Fatoumata Siré DIAKITE  
Association pour le Progrès et la Défense  
des Droits des Femmes Maliennes (APDF)  
B.P. 1740  
Bamako  
Tel: 223 232362  
Fax: 223 232362/220868  
e-mail: APDF@datatech.toolnet.org

9. MAURITANIA/MAURITANIE

M<sup>me</sup> Aïssata KANE  
Association Internationale des Femmes  
Francophones (AIFF)  
B.P. 71  
Nouakchott  
Tel: 222-2 510 80  
Fax: 22/22/510-80  
Internet: <http://WWW/francophonie.org./oing/aiff:aiff5/htm>

10. SENEGAL

Mrs. Marie Hélène MOTTIN-SYLLA  
Environment and Development in the Third  
World (ENDA SYNFEV)  
B.P. 3370  
Dakar  
Tel: 221-821 60 27  
Fax: 221-822 26 95

Mr. Mamadou Lamine THIAM  
FOVAD  
Programme Officer  
Forum of African Voluntary Development  
Organizations (FAVDO)  
Rue 4 zone B  
P.O.Box 12093  
Dakar  
Tel: (221) 825 55 47  
Fax: (221) 825 55 64

Mrs. Soukeyna BA NDIAYE  
Présidente  
Femme Développement Entreprise en  
Afrique (FDEA)/MICROFIN-AFRC  
B.P. 3921/5996  
Dakar  
Tel: (221) 825 20 58/24 71 53  
Fax: (221) 825 42 87  
e-mail: fdea@telecom-plus.sn

Mrs. Yassine FALL  
Association of African Women for Research  
and Development (AAWORD)/AFARD)  
B.P. 15367  
Dakar  
Tel: (221) 824-2053  
Fax: (221) 824-2056  
e-mai: aaword@telecomplus.sn

Ms. Femi Nzegwu  
Regional Project on HIV & Development  
for Sub-Saharan Africa  
P.O.Box 154  
Dakar  
Tel: 221-82 34 832  
Fax: 221-23 48 34  
e-mail: hivregun@Sonatel.senet.net

Ms. Marguerite MONNET  
B.P. 6257  
132 Bis Storac Mermoz  
Dakar  
Tel: (221) 825-16 87  
Fax: (221) 325-16 87  
e-mail: mmonnet@telecomplus.sn

Dr. A. Moctar MBAYE  
Director  
ORANA (Office de Recherche en Alimentation  
et Nutrition Africaines  
39 Avenue Pasteur  
B.P. 2089  
Dakar  
Tel: (221) 22 58 92  
Fax: (221) 21 18 36

11. SOUTH AFRICA/AFRIQUE DU SUD

Ms. Anriette ESTERHUYSEN  
Southern African NGO Network (SANGONET)  
P.O.Box 31  
Johannesburg 200  
Tel: 271-1 838 69 43  
Fax: 271-1 492 10 58  
e-mail: anriette@sn.apc.org

12. TUNISIA/TUNISIE

M<sup>me</sup> Fatma-Ez-Zahra B. ROMDHANE  
Directeur général  
Ministère des Affaires de la Femme  
et de la Famille  
17 Rue de Beyrouth  
Tunis  
Tel: 840 400  
Fax: 782 421/785 321

13. UGANDA/UGANDA

Ms. Elizabeth KHARONO  
Eastern African Subregional Support Initiative  
for the Advancement of Women (EA-SSI)  
P.O.Box 24533  
Kampala  
Tel: 256-41-220780  
Fax: 256-41-220780

Ms. Florence BUTEGWA  
Associates for Change Int'l Consultants  
P.O.Box 9627  
Kampala  
Tel: (256-41) 34 22 30  
Fax: (256-41) 25 09 93  
e-mail: butegwa@starcom.co.ug

14. UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME UNI

Mrs. Jeannette ENO  
Akina Mama Wa Afrika  
4 Wild Court  
London WC2B 4AU  
Tel: 0171 405 0678  
Fax: 0171 831 3947  
e-mail: amwa@gn.apc.org

Ms. Nalini BURN  
27a, Hampden Road  
London N80HX  
Tel: (44) 181 341 6653  
Fax: (44) 181 341 6653  
e-mail: naliniburn@compuserve.com

Ms. Wanjiru KIHORO  
ABANTU for Development (ABANTU)  
11 Cranmer Road  
1 Winchester House  
London SW9 6EJ  
e-mail: people@abantu.org

15. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE

Ms. Viola MORGAN  
DC-1, Rm 2452  
UNDP Africa  
1 UN Plaza  
NY NY 10017  
Fax: 212-906 5980  
Tel: 212-906 6478  
e-mail: Viola.Morgan@UNDP.org

Dr. Pearl-Alice MARSH  
Executive Director  
Africa Policy Information Center (APIC)  
110 Makeyland Ave. NE  
Suite # 509  
Washington, DC 20002  
Tel: (202) 546-7961  
Fax: (202) 546-1545  
e-mail: pearl@Africapolicy.org  
website: HTTP://www.Africapolicy.org

Ms. Khadijat L. MOJIDI  
Centre for Development and Population  
Activities (CEDPA)  
1717 Massachusetts Ave.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Tel: (202) 667-1142  
Fax: (202) 332-4494  
e-mail: Khadijat@cedpa.org

Ms. Jerri DELL  
World Bank  
P.O.Box 1818 H. St. N.W  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
Tel: 202-473-6287  
Fax: 202-676-0961  
e-mail: jdell@worldbank.org

16. ZAMBIA/ZAMBIE

Ms. Gladys MUTUKWA  
Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)  
G. MUTUKWA and Associates  
P.O.Box 33717  
Lusaka  
Tel: 260-1-29 25 55  
Fax: 260-1-29 25 25  
e-mail: MMUTUKWA@ZANGONET

Ms. Katherine ICHOYA  
Expert  
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)  
COMESA Secretariat  
COMESA Centre  
P.O.Box 30051  
Lusaka  
Tel: 260-1-22 97 25/32  
Fax: 260-1-22 51 07  
e-mail: Kichoya@comesa.int

Ms. AIDA Opoku-Mensah  
The Panos Institute Southern Africa  
P.O.Box 320129  
Lusaka  
Tel: 260-1 29 00 37/75 25 85  
Fax: 260-1 25 20 78  
e-mail: panoslus@zamnet.zm



Ms. Sara LONGWE  
Longwe Clarke and Associates  
P.O.Box 37090  
Lusaka  
Tel: 260-1- 700829/283484/283646  
Fax: 260-1- 226200  
e-mail: Sara&roy@zamnet.zm

17. ZIMBABWE

Mrs. Joana FOSTER  
Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)  
P.O.Box 4622  
Harare  
Tel: 263-4 752105/751189  
Fax: 263-4 781886  
e-mail: wildaf@mango.zw

U.N. Specialized  
Agencies and other  
International  
Organizations

1. CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)

Ms. Wendy LAWRENCE  
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)  
200 Promenade du Portage  
Hill, Quebec, Canada KIA 0G4  
Tel: (819) 997-5565  
Fax: (819) 994-6174  
e-mail: Wendy-Lawrence@acdi-cida.gc.ca

2. INTER-AFRICAN COMMITTEE

Mrs. Elizabeth MOBOLAJI ALABI  
Inter African Committee (IAC)  
P.O.Box 3001  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: (251-1) 51 57 93  
Fax: (251-1) 51 46 82  
e-mail: IAC-4TPS@-UNECAat un.org.

3. ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)/ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE  
AFRICAIN(OAU)

Ms. Teriba Yetunde  
Expert  
P.O.Box 200055  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: (251-1) 51 77 00/Ext. 299  
Fax: (251-1) 51 26 22

4. UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)/FONDS DES NATIONS  
UNIES POUR LA POPULATION (FNUAP)

Ms. Linda DEMERS  
Representative  
c/o UNFPA  
Old Building, 5<sup>th</sup> floor  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: (251-1) 51 19 80  
Fax: (251-1) 51 53 11  
e-mail: Linda.demers@undp.org

Mr. Duah OWUSU-SARFO  
Deputy Representative  
P.O.Box 5580  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: (251-1) 51 71 56  
Fax: (251-1) 51 53 11

Mrs. Frederika MEYER  
UNFPA  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 251-1 51 72 00/Ext. 34026  
Fax: 251-1 51 53 11  
e-mail: Predy@telecom.net.et

Ms. Adjoo AMANA  
UNFPA/CST  
P.O.Box 8714  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 251-1 51 12 88  
Fax: 251-1 51 71 33  
e-mail: AMANA@UNFPA.ORG

Dr. Miriam K. WERE  
UNFPA/ Country Support Team  
P.O.Box 8714  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 251-1-51 31 34  
Fax: 251-1-51 71 33

Ms. Miriam JATO  
UNFPA/CST  
P.O.Box 8714  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: (251-1) 51 12 88  
Fax: (251-1) 51 71 33

5. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP/PROGRAMME DES  
NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT (PNUD)

Ms. Joyce Mends Cole  
P.O.Box 5588  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: (251-1) 51 59 19  
Fax: (251-1) 51 25 99  
e-mail: joyce.mends.cole@undp.org

6. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)/ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

M<sup>me</sup> Catherine OKAI  
Programme Specialist  
P.O.Box 1177  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 51 39 53  
Fax: 251-1 51 14 14

7. UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)/HAUT COMMISSARIAT DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LES REFUGIES (HCR)

Ms Heywoté Hailemeskal  
Senior Regional Advisor  
P.O.Box 1076  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 251-1 61 28 22  
Fax: 251-1 61 16 66  
e-mail: HMESKELL@UNHCR.CH

Ms. Kathrine STARUP  
P.O.Box 1076  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 251-1 61 28 22  
Fax: 251-1 61 16 66  
e-mail: STARUP@UNHCR.CH

Ms. Joan ALLISON  
P.O.Box 1076  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 251-1 61 28 22  
Fax: 251-1 61 16 66  
e-mail: Allison@unhcr.ch

8. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)/FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE (FNUE)

Ms. Fatima BAHRI  
OAU/ECA Liaison Officer  
UNICEF  
P.O.Box 1169  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: (251-1) 51 51 55  
Fax: (251-1) 51 16 28  
e-mail: P0192.01@SMTPLINK.UNICEF.ORG.

Ms. Zerfinesh BENDOW  
Deputy Regional Director  
UNICEF/ESARO  
P.O.Box 1169  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: (251-1) 51 51 55  
Fax: (251-1) 51 16 28

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Detailed description of Figure 1: The graph plots the percentage of total energy expenditure (TEE) for five activities over a 24-hour period. The Y-axis represents 'Percentage of TEE' from 0 to 100. The X-axis represents 'Time of day' from 0 to 24. The activities and their approximate trends are: Sleeping (blue line, peaks at ~80% at night), Resting (green line, peaks at ~40% at night), Standing (red line, peaks at ~10% during the day), Walking (orange line, peaks at ~10% during the day), and Running (purple line, peaks at ~10% during the day).

Time of day	Sleeping (%)	Resting (%)	Standing (%)	Walking (%)	Running (%)
0	80	40	10	10	10
2	80	40	10	10	10
4	80	40	10	10	10
6	80	40	10	10	10
8	80	40	10	10	10
10	80	40	10	10	10
12	80	40	10	10	10
14	80	40	10	10	10
16	80	40	10	10	10
18	80	40	10	10	10
20	80	40	10	10	10
22	80	40	10	10	10
24	80	40	10	10	10

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1.  $\alpha$   $\beta$   $\gamma$   $\delta$   $\epsilon$   $\zeta$   $\eta$   $\theta$   $\iota$   $\kappa$   $\lambda$   $\mu$   $\nu$   $\xi$   $\omicron$   $\pi$   $\rho$   $\sigma$   $\tau$   $\upsilon$   $\phi$   $\chi$   $\psi$   $\omega$

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11. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)/ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA  
SANTÉ

Ms. Brigitte TOURE  
Programme Officer  
WHO/PTC  
P.O.Box 60035  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: (251-1) 51 76 00  
Fax: (251-1) 51 32 64  
e-mail: who/ptc@telecom.net.et

12. RADEV

Mr. Romuald MUGEMA  
Consultant/RADEV  
P.O.Box 28427  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: (251-1) 51 49 63  
Fax: .....  
e-mail: .....

## ECA SECRETARIAT

Mr. Diouf Mbaye  
Director, RCID

Ms. Karima Bounemra Bensoltane, Chief  
DISD  
Tel: 251 - 1 51 14 08  
Fax: 51 05 12  
e-mail: Bounemra.uneca@un.org

Mr. Yousif A. SULIMAN  
Sr. Economic Affairs Officer

Ms. Fall Awa  
Economic Affairs Officer (DMD)  
Tel: 51 72 00/Ext. 33156  
Fax: (251-1) 51 44 16

Ms. Andrianasolo Aimée  
Economic Affairs Officer (FSSDD)  
Tel: (251-1) 51 72 00/Ext. 33525

Ms. Omar-Clinton Rawda  
Economic Affairs Officer (RCID)

Ms. Nancy Hafkin (DISD)  
Tel: 251-1 51 11 67  
Fax: 251-1 51 44 16  
e-mail: hafkin.uneca@un.org

Ms. Hannah Tiagha (ACW)  
Tel: 251-1 51 72 00/Ext. 35235  
e-mail: Hannah.Tiagha.atuneca@un.org

Mrs. Wambui Karanja, ESPD  
Tel: 51 72 00/Ext. 33353

Ms. Hilda Mary Tadria (ACW)  
e-mail: Tadria@un.org

Ms. Beverly Jones  
Officer, ACW  
Mr. Demba Pierre  
Industrial Development Officer  
Tel: 51 72 00/514416

Ms. Ngwako Atamelang Princess  
Associate Statistician

Mr. Bandaogo Christophe  
Associate Economist

Mr. Sala-Diakanda Daniel M.  
TSS Specialist (FSSDD)  
e-mail: Dsaladia at ECA@UN.org

Mrs. Dorothy Oben  
Gender & Development Consultant  
c/o FSSD Division  
P.O.Box 3005  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Ms. Elizabeth W/Mariam  
Ass. Economic Affairs Officer

Mrs. Francoise Wege  
ACW Officer

Ms. Melkrist Hailu  
Tel: (251-1) 51 72 00, Ext. 35396

Ms. Christophe Bandaogo, DMD

Ms. Kelly Yohannes  
Hope for Women  
Tel: (251-1) 16 26 40  
Fax: (251-1) 51 00 64



SUB-REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (SRDC)

Mr. Ahmed BAHRI  
P.O.Box 316  
Tangiers, Morocco  
Fax: 212-9- 32 23 46  
e-mail: [srdc@cyberwauia.net.wa](mailto:srdc@cyberwauia.net.wa)

Ms. Dorothy Chika IWUJI  
Gender Focal Point  
UNECA/SRDC W.A. B.P. 744  
Niamey  
Tel: 227-75 23 19  
Fax: 227-75 23 19

Ms. Mebo Kabeto MWANIKI  
P.O.Box 30647  
Lusaka, Zambia  
Tel: 260-1 22 85 02/5  
Fax: 260-1 23 69 49

Mrs. Irene LOMAYANI  
Social Affairs Officer  
Tel: 251-1 51 44 16  
Fax: 251-1 51 44 18

Ms. Anne-Marie Bakyono  
P.O.Box 836  
ECA/SRC  
Yaoundé  
Cameroun

Information paper No. 2



## **SECOND PREPARATORY WORKSHOP**

**Addis Ababa, 17 - 20 February 1998**

### **The Workshop's Objectives**

The aims of the workshop are:

1. To review the Ten Strategic Actions on which a consensus could be negotiated during the Conference;
2. To identify key issues on which participants will be invited to discuss during working groups;
3. To define modalities for organising the entire Conference;
4. To identify facilitators and rapporteurs for the Conference;
5. To work out all the events and exhibitions that will take place during the Conference.

## **SECOND PREPARATORY WORKSHOP** **Addis Ababa, 17 - 20 February 1998**

### **Guidelines for the discussion on the Ten Strategic Actions**

**Questions to be answered by the Workshop's participants:**  
*(Each group will work on one of the strategic actions)*

1. The field of action proposed, is it formulated in an appropriate manner?
2. The questions in each outcome, have they been appropriately formulated to generate discussion during the Conference. Are they pertinent? Can they lead to the elaboration of an action plan?
3. How should the discussions be organised during the conference for them to lead to clear answers from the participants? (For example which categories of participants should participate in the discussion on this particular expected outcome?)
4. During the Conference:
  - Who will facilitate the discussion?
  - Who will introduce the subject?
  - Who will be the rapporteur?
5. Which method should be used to identify and mobilise suitable partners for the implementation of an action plan on this issue?

Working Document No. 5



# African Women and Economic Development

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

International Conference  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
28 April - 1 May 1998

## SECOND PREPARATORY WORKSHOP Addis Ababa, 17 - 20 February 1998

### Guidelines for developing working group guide-questions

1. For each sub-theme assigned to the Group, develop a set of guide questions to be used by the conference working groups.
2. For each sub-theme, consider whether the formulation is sufficiently gender-responsive and explicit. If not, propose an appropriate formulation.
3. For each question formulated, assess the extent to which it leads to recognising and addressing the underlying social-structural causes of the problem inherent in the sub-theme.
4. Among the questions formulated, ensure that 1 or 2 questions will assist participants to discuss each sub-theme as an integral part of the other three major themes of the Conference.

## **SECOND PREPARATORY WORKSHOP**

### **Addis Ababa, 17 – 20 February 1998**

#### **Guidelines for Sub-Committee 1: Consolidation of Workshop Outputs**

1. Each working group elects a chair and rapporteur.
2. The discussion of the group should not be included in the summary report.
3. The elected rapporteur makes a summary report of the discussion on transparencies for presentation of the Report to Plenary, based on the guidelines for discussion for the Working Groups.
4. The rapporteurs for each session meet every night to give feedback and hand over their transparencies for typing and photocopying.
5. The Group delegates one member to the Sub-Committee Meeting on Thursday, when all the sub-themes reports will be collected, as well as the other information obtained from the Sub-Committee on events and exhibitions. The members of the different Groups make proposals for review of the process and for the guidelines for rapporteurs for the Conference.
6. The sub-committee will ensure that all materials and outputs have been collected.
7. The sub-committee makes proposals for how the sub-theme reports can best be used for the preparation of summary notes, i.e, the format, the level of detail, the guidelines for rapporteurs for the Conference.
8. The sub-committee makes proposals for what to include in their Report.
9. The sub-committee will have one member of the Coordinating Committee, who will be responsible for the final collation of the outputs and the sub-committee Report.

## **SECOND PREPARATORY WORKSHOP Addis Ababa, 17 - 20 February 1998**

### **FORMAT FOR WORKING GROUP REPORTS** (TO CAPTURE DISCUSSIONS IN WORKING GROUPS for each sub-theme)

**Sub-theme Formulation (reformulate where applicable):**

**Sub-theme Questions as Guides for discussions:**

**Methods to identify and mobilise suitable partners for the  
implementation of an action plan on each sub-theme**

**Best Practices, and Lessons Learned**

**Problems, Failures and Lessons Learned**

**Resource Persons/Facilitators**

**Institutions/Networks**

**Documentation**

**Suggestions for Events/Exhibitions**

## **SECOND PREPARATORY WORKSHOP Addis Ababa, 17 – 20 February 1998**

### **GUIDELINES/TASKS FOR SUBCOMMITTEE 2: FOLLOW-UP AFTER THE CONFERENCE**

- Each working group has guidelines for discussion and format for reports.
  - These guidelines include the formulation of guide questions for the elaboration of action plans for each sub-theme; as well as modalities for developing partnerships.
1. Use the information in the reports as a basis for discussion on follow-up for the conference, in terms of areas of intervention, strategies and processes.
  2. Think of ways in which the Reports of the working groups can inform the sessions on:
    - (a) a framework for partnerships
    - (b) the session with the UN Agencies
    - (c) The dialogue with the Heads of States
  3. Make suggestions about the profiles and criteria of the women to be involved in the dialogue with the Heads of States.
  4. Make suggestions about how the outcomes of the three sessions listed in two above can form part of the follow-up to the conference.

## GROUP 1 - 2

Including a Gender Perspective in National Accounts and other data and Making National Budgets Gender-sensitive.

### Process:

Consensus on the fact that these 2 strategic issues should be merged into one issue.

- Group found it more useful to mobilize questions around actions rather than get participants to respond to the questions raised in guideline provided;
- Group found that they are diagnosis-oriented;
- Work backwards from the expected outcomes: concrete actions;
- In order to capture the issue and the different factors which cut across we had to operationalize a vision -----> a vision that is short sharp.

Alternative approach to strategic action heading, a narrative of the issues, then a series of guide questions for elaborating a plan of action:

- a vision / problem statement of the theme
- why it is a problem
- an action statement (which is the heading for the strategic action)
- actions : sub-themes

1

2

3

actions

actions

actions

- 
- 
- 

(Discussions would then concentrate on actions identified with participants free to identify other actions around which to mobilize partnerships).



Action statement: (Strategic action)

Alternative formulations:

"Including a gender perspective in macro-economic policy, planning and implementation"

"Including a gender perspective in National accounts and other data, and making national budgets gender-sensitive"

"Produce information for gender-aware macro-economic policy, planning and implementation"

Suggestions for information package for participants

- \* There are different types of people at the Conference
  - 1- Package information in a way of getting their attention
  - 2- Give them tool kits
  - 3- Knowledge briefs to defend the issue and inform colleagues and policy makers
  - 4- Substantiate the knowledge and use language relevant and captivating to the different audiences
  - 5- Target messages
  - 6- Show (good/bad) practice in terms of Policy as well Examples
  - 7- Share existing examples, experiences that are adaptable and replicable

→ Vision statement

Our vision in the theme of "Gender-Responsive Macro Policy" is "Macroeconomic policy-making that adequately responds to gender and poverty biases to achieve equitable human development and human well-being."

From that vision we would develop sub-themes.

We came up with 3 sub-themes:

Focus on very specific issues

"What we don't know can hurt us"

#### ST 1. Production of data:

- identify and generate the missing data to include the unpaid economy and the informal economy
- identify the conceptual constraints of getting data "right" from the point of view of:

- The data collector
- Perception of women or men interviewed on what is work
- Gender biases of statisticians
- Gender biases of policy-makers (including subjective cultural factors)
- Extractive data gathering
- Clearly stated methodology on disaggregation

#### ST 2. Interpretation and Use of data collected in Policy formulation

For example Engendering Budget Management and Administration

- Focus on macro-level budget for central government
- Local government budgeting
- Sectoral budgeting using sectoral data

#### ST 3. Linking micro realities to macro and global issues in policy, planning and implementation processes taking into account ECA's mandate

- Observations of the micro-level reality capturing gender and poverty biases
- Developing assumptions from those observations from a gender perspective to challenge the inadequacy of existing assumption
- Policy formulation
- Policy Actions
- Policy Instruments identification
- Program design

- Impact studies

Engendering macro-policy in the context of

- Globalization
- Debt Analysis (Gender) – Debt Conversion Mechanism
- Economic Rights

(This needs to be considered after the discussion on globalization and regional integration).

### Actions

- Establish the research policy linkages
- Produce a set of satellite accounts for unpaid labor from time use studies
- Undertake gender-budget exercise
  - " gender-sensitive public expenditure reviews
  - " gender-sensitive poverty assessments (linking macro reforms to impacts on household economy and vice versa).
- Gather information on informal sector
- Disaggregate existing data which has been aggregated, using variables such as age, class, region, displaced status in addition to gender
- Establish partnerships: alliance building with those attending Conference to champion our cause
- Complementary actions: women in decision-making
  - Gender-sensitise women upstreamed where the decision is being made
  - Develop their capacity and knowledge of issues
  - Access information to them
  - Give them analytical skills and negotiation capacities

**List of participants for Working Group on Strategic Actions 1 and 2 (National Accounts and Budget)**

- |     |                    |  |
|-----|--------------------|--|
| 1.  | Katherine ICHOYA   | Expert Women in Business, COMESA SECRETARIAT |
| 2.  | Jerri DELL         | EDI/WORLD BANK                               |
| 3.  | Katherine NAMIDDU  | Rockefeller Foundation                       |
| 4.  | Yassine FALL       | AAWORD (RAPPORTEUR)                          |
| 5.  | Wendy LAWRENCE     | Canadian International Development Agency    |
| 6.  | Monyoncho MAINA    | Central Bureau of Statistics                 |
| 7.  | Mamadou LTHIAN     | FAVDO, Senegal                               |
| 8.  | Awa THIONGANE      | ECA  |
| 9.  | A. SENA GABIANU    | WORLD BANK, ECA/OAU Liaison                  |
| 10. | J.B. SCOTT         | AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK                     |
| 11. | A.P. NGKIAKO       | DISD, ECA                                    |
| 12. | Mr. SULIMAN        | ESPD, ECA                                    |
| 13. | Safiatsu SINGHATEH | FEMNET (FACILITATOR)                         |
| 14. | Nalini BURN        | Resource person, Consultant for ECA          |

# TOPICS FOR THE WORKING GROUP 3.

## GLOBALISATION AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICAN WOMEN.

"Globalisation is the process of restructuring the global economy which has brought about changes in investment, production, labor, and trade policies".

One of the key institutions involved in the globalisation process is the World Trade Organisation. Africa has not benefitted from globalisation.

### B.- WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES ?

- \* Some level of incubation indigenous infant industries;
- \* inform and sensitize our population on the necessity of consuming our products.

### C.- THE REALITY.

- \* Globalisation is competitiveness;
- \* area of comparative advantages.

### D.- QUESTIONS

- \* How can our infant industries respond to challenges posed by the globalisation and regionalisation ?
- \* How can the existing technologies in Africa be expanded to increase production in Africa ?

\* How can Africa access to new technologies more adapted (financially and technologically to small and medium size industries) ?

\* How can women's entrepreneurs be supported to produce for the global market ?

\* How can we use comparative advantages to attract investors ?

\* How to attract a flow of capital to promote best infrastructures specially in the rural areas for better contribution to the distribution of the rural production specially women's production ?

\* What are the approaches and strategies adopted to strengthen women entrepreneurs and the african private sector ?

\* How to use the popular savings to fund the informal sector ? and how to promote investors clubs at that level ?

\* How to ensure the representation of women's organisations at the sub regional and regional Institutions ( CEDEAO, CEAC, UEMOA, UDEAC, SAD, COMESA) ?

## E.- REGIONAL INTEGRATION.

\* How can regional organisation/institutions trends for the benefits of African Women ?

\* How can the regional bodies be strengthened to be effective in influencing global trends ?

\* How to promote better networking in Africa to better organise the Market before targetting the International Market ?

How to develop the culture of industry for african women?

How to improve policies to promote better inter-border circulation in the region ?

How to ensure the promotion of gender equity and sensitivity in economic and political regional institutions ?

What step Governments and Women's organisations are taking to strengthen private sector?

How can we ensure than funds putted in the restructuring of african economic target more wwomen ?

Export and processing zones are difficult and traumatic for women what step are being put in place to ensure women's participation ?

#### F.-MEMBERS OF THE GROUP.

- 1- Katherine Ichoya, COMESA, Chair person
- 2- Soukeyna Ndiaye Ba, /FDEA/Microfin Afric, Ressource person
- 3 -Wandjiru Kiyoro ABANTU for DEVELOPMENT, rapportor
- 4- Awa D. Fall ECA
- 5- Awa Thiongane ECA
- 6- Melkrist Hailu ECA
- 7-Ibrahima Barry ECA
- 8- Irene B. Lomayani ECA
- 9- Anne Marie Bakyono ECA/SRDC.CA
- 10-Yassine Fall AAWORD
- 11- Lucia Quachey AFWE

## **REPORT OF GROUP 3.**

### **A.- SUB THEME REFORMULATION**

The original sub theme has been reformulated as follows :

**"EXPANDING WOMEN'S ECONOMIQUE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF ENABLING ENVIRONNEMENT, LOCALLY, REGIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY".**

### **B.- SUB THEME QUESTION GUIDES FOR DISCUSSION**

All the questions from a to d have been well addressed.

We expanded the existing explanatory framework for this strategic action 3.

We propose :

**" Women don't only seek for employment but also generate employment themselves. Through increasing and expanding women entrepreneurs activities to promote gainful employment opportunities.**

**Modalities for coordinating and mobilising micro-finance and credit for both formal and informal sectors as a solution to persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women.**

**The social and cultural attitudes have to be changed and those cultural issues which are positive to the development and empowerment of women should be promoted."**



### **C.- SUPPORT SERVICES IN THESE AREAS AND MORE.**

- 1) Education/ training (entrepreneurial and business management)**
- 2) Marketing and Trade Points**
- 3) Quality Control**
- 4) Economic Networking (through Internet etc) technology**
- 5) Establishment of industrial force zones.**
- 6) Industrial Estates**

### **D)- ACTION PLAN**

- 1- Devise a mechanism for information development and dissemination at all levels.**
- 2- Create operational partnership between and among the various stakeholders through constant dialogue.**
- 3- Build the capacity of women entrepreneurs to identify existing enabling environment, analyse, and influence government policies and make use of entrepreneurial opportunities.**
- 4- Devise a mechanism for joint planning effective implementation, coordination and monitoring of the Action Plan.**
- 5.- Support services.**
- 6.- An African Network was set up in January 1997 prior to the Micro-summit on Credit held in 1997, in response to the non involvement of African institutions and more specifically, those working with women to the process set up on the subject. One of the objectives is to make more visible African experiences, to link with other network specially in the South. Microfin Africa represent**

**45 african Microfinancing Institutions coming from 15 african countries and is being expanded.**

- E.- Through consultative meetings, identify and mobilise the existing institutions and organisations as partners for the implementation of the Action Plan.**
- F.- In this sector selected experiences and best practices and lessons learnt from AFWE GAWE and Microfin-Afric, FDEA.**
- G.- Same as D.**
- H.- Ensure participation of specialised institutions and organisations in this particular strategic action including policy makers technical expertise and the economic operators.**
- I.- Specialised Agencies supported by a practitioner / implementing institution in the specific area concerned.**

**The rapporteurs should be Institutions with extensive knowledge of the issues at stake.**

**J.- AFWE/MICROFIN-AFRIC**

**K.- Will be provided through AFWE/GAWE/MICROFIN-AFRIC,/FDEA.**

**L.- Exhibition from the formal and informal sector depicting the linkages between the formal and the informal sector.**

**We suggest that ECA look for the required funds for the exhibition through the existing networks.**

**M.- MEMBER OF THE GROUP.**

- \* LUCYA QUACHEY AFWE/GAWE ECA/Rapporteur**
- \* DIERRE DEMBA ECA**
- \* IRENE B. LOMAYANI ECA**
- \* MEBO MWANI ECA**
- \* MELKRIST HAILU ECA**
- SOUKEYNA NDIAYE BA FDEA/MICROFIN AFRIC/ ressource person and Chair**
- \* AWA D. FALL**

**REFORMULATION**

- I. Mechanisms for promoting women's access to, and ownership of land and property in rural and urban areas.

**Sub-theme questions**

- Qn. 1: What mechanism, legal measures, and changes will be required to ensure that the rights of women and men are respected, assured and protected?
- Qn. 2: What strategies will be necessary to achieve a change in attitude, increased awareness of women's rights to land, and on implementation of changes?
- Qn. 3: With current increased liberalisation or globalization of Africa economies, what measures are being taken to prevent increasing landlessness for women and men.
- Qn. 4: How does current legislation in your country improve on access and control of land from that which may have existed under customary law?
- Qn. 5: What measures exist to promote legal education and literacy, disseminate information to women on the existence of laws which guarantee their rights, and how are these laws enforced?
- Qn. 6: What protections exist to guarantee security of productive market space for women in the informal economic sector in urban and peri-urban setting?
- Qn. 7: What economic policies and measures exist to promote women's economic independence and capacity for access and ownership of land.
- Qn. 8: How do measures in direct response to the globalization of the economy affect women's access to land and housing? Include discussions of Land Reallocation Schemes and economic decentralization strategies.

### Action Plan

1. Elaborate country specific steps for a feasible strategy to increase women's access to secure land, and urban productive space.
2. What concrete progress has been made towards the implementation of the:
  - Beijing platform for action in general and in specific;
  - CEDAW
  - Agenda 21 and other international instruments?

### Methods to identify and mobilize suitable partners for implementation of Action Plan

Identify those who influence decision making i.e. where is the power point?

#### International Level

World Bank  
IMF  
Foreign investors

#### National Level

- Power brokers
- Decision makers
- Policy makers
- Advocacy groups
- Field Workers  
(NGOs, Women's Orgs.)
- Community based groups
- Private investors

### Participants

Ministers of Finance, Justice, Agriculture, Commerce, Women parliamentarians, Local Councils-including traditional leaders and Law Makers (e.g. elders & Chiefs), NGOs, Trade Unions, advocacy groups from the country level (and reduce number of Ambassadors' wives), technicians/experts, women's organizations.

- How should discussions be organised to get clear answers?

◆ Round tables

- ◆ Panel discussions

- ◆ Workshops

- ◆ Testimonies and personal accounts i.e. women success stories or otherwise

- Facilitators should guide the discussion to specific factual and concrete issues, rather than engaging in lengthy philosophical and inconclusive debate.

5. (a<sub>1</sub>)

- Groups should be small.

- Women facilitators

- Men rapporteur

(a<sub>2</sub>) **Profile**

**Facilitators** :- Women in government, technical or legislative, women NGOs.

**Rapporteur** :- Men in academic NGOs

(2 names available upon request)

- Best practices and Lessons Learned

Customary land laws negated by modern laws.

- Best Practices

..... matrilineal inheritance practices:

- men's right to inherit from wives

- Problems, Failures and Lessons Learned communal land rights which have ended up as individual rights; land titling in Kenya masai society which dispossess people of communal lands and pastoral lands

Globalization, liberalisation of land ownership (case studies may be provided).

### Amendment of the introduction

Access to ownership of land is a matter of justice and survival in Africa. For women the constraints to access and ownership are more severe due to lack of economic power, exacerbated by modern legal discrimination and cultural practices.

#### Need for:

Systematic, through studies on women's access to land under customary law, to ensure that women's customary rights are recognized and improved upon. (These may not be obtained through quick surveys).

## **GROUP 5**

5<sup>th</sup> Strategic Action Sub-theme was altered.

Reformulations:

1. Phase Information Technology  
was changed to: Information, Communications Technologies (ICTs)
2. The sub-theme itself will be re-written by the gp today.
3. Debate on the text that followed sub-theme and decided on:
  - a) An opening sentence which encapsulated the essence of the information revolution
  - b) New text: "Access to information communication technologies will enable women to participate more actively in economic development of their countries and all of Africa. ICTs also enables immediate interaction with potential partners, clients or markets. Consequently, how an ICTs help ensure that women's knowledge, views and experience can become central to national decision-making?  
What resources and mechanisms can be involved? What different kinds of approaches can be used to facilitate the establishment of 'telecentres', 'Community Information Center' and electronic networks? How on traditional communication strategies be combined with ICTs?

Methods to mobilise suitable partners

1. Need to categorise partners: NGOs, government agencies, multilateral and bilateral agencies, etc.
2. Network of Workshop participants.
3. Working group be established (which should include relevant government representatives).
4. Exhibition by participants and potential partners on whose doing what.
5. Panel of donors after Conference.
6. Thematic areas: seek specialized partners working on various themes e.g.:
  - Conflict resolution, women and electronic networking, advocacy on reproductive health rights, etc.



- Group:
1. Marie-Hélène Mottin-Sylla, Enda, Senegal, Chair of GP
  2. Eva Rathgeber, IDRC, Kenya
  3. Annette Esterhuysen, Sangonet, South African
  4. Eugénie Aw, Partnership Africa , Canada
  5. Pearl Alice March, Africa Policy Information Center (APIC), USA
  6. Aida Opoku-Mensah, The PANOS Institute, Zambia
  7. Nancy Hafkin, ECA
  8. Karima Bounemra Ben Soltane, ECA

MEMBERS OF WORKING GROUP 6

1. Pauline Biyong, LEWCE/WEDO (Chairperson)
2. Gladys M.N. Mutukwa, Consultant/WILDAF, Rapporteur
3. Françoise Wege, ECA/World Bank, Facilitator
4. Christophe Bandaogo, DMD/ECA
5. Assetou Koite, Pan-African Women Organization (PAWO)
6. Jeannette Eno, Akina Mama wa Africa
7. Kelly Yohannes, Hope for women
8. Viola Morgan, UNDP

After brief general discussion on the situation on the ground with regard to the position of women in politics, the group took the following major decisions:-

- 1) The title of this item should be:

NEW TITLE:

"Strengthening the strategies for women's access and empowerment in the political arena."

- Women's participation in decision-making in the political arena represents a transformational approach as women have often been kept out of the power arena. Most decisions in other spheres such as economic and social are in fact political decisions. For example decisions on what and how much resources to allocate to education, health etc are political.
- The 30% threshold must be a real basic minimum accompanied by other strategies to have the critical mass. Outstanding questions still to be addressed by the conference on why 30% and not 50%? is 30% enough to lead to real transformation in the political arena?
- The quota system can only become a reality if there is a multi-dimensional approach to women's increased participation eg. have sensitization of both women and men; education and training for leadership, engendering political structures and systems; provision of social support services. In some countries, it had not been possible to meet even the minimum threshold because constraints in other areas have not been addressed.
- Qn. 1: The question as it is stated ignores the economic, political, cultural, social and other constraints that limit women's participation. Numbers will not change things if the political environment remains the same.
- Qn. 2:
  - (a) (i) GAD is a concept to the majority of African women do not understand some problems still need to be looked at from a purely wide approach. First step is to make all the players very familiar with the GAD approach. So a lot of time and resources should be put into gender training at all levels.
  - (ii) The question should be on how both women and man can be made aware of the importance of gender equality in

political arena and how to engender the whole process.

(iii) Most electorate do not believe that women can lead. The question is How to train the electorate and aspiring politicians through information, education and communication?

(b) To reflect current realities on the ground, the question should be on how the political, economic and social environment can be changed to enable women's equal and effective participation.

(c) (later)

(d) By asking the following additional questions:

- What structural change need to be undertaken within the political systems to end the marginalisation of women's participation?

- What resources can be made available to strengthen the leadership and capacity building mechanisms of women's organizations, civil society organizations, trade unions, political parties, etc?

- What should be the role of NGOs and government in the role of political participation of women and men.

- Should there be quotas for women's participation in political, economic, social, religious and other structures and institutions?

(e) If the questions are reformulated and suggested, they can lead to elaboration of an action plan by the April Conference.

### Extra question

What strategies and mechanisms should be put in place to ensure that the younger (new) generation both girls and boys are sufficiently prepared to share positions and responsibilities on an equal footing in the political arena.

How can we bring women in senior decision-making positions to take the responsibility to promote and mentor other women?

- Qn. 3 Partnerships at all levels need to be clearly defined. The relationship between NGOs and governments should be clarified.

Partners of women in politics are: governments, political parties, other women's organizations, civil society training and research institutions, private sector, trade unions, international and bilateral donors and aid agencies.

- The Sub-regional Development Centres (SRDC) of ECA should create and maintain data banks on local, national, and regional organizations, as well as donors and Agencies that are involved and active in this arena of women's participation in politics.
- Women should have clear vision and priorities.
- There should be more information sharing between donors and aid agencies and women's organisations on what commitment programmes and resources they have in this critical area.
- There should be better use and building of women's capacity in information technic to share experiences and good practices in the area of increasing women's participation in politics and on engendering the political processes, systems and structures.

- Qn. 4:
  - Reformulated questions should be given to participants soon as they arrive.
  - When participants confirm their participation in the Conference they should indicate what group they want to be in. They should indicate their experience and activities in the issue.
  - Working groups should have translations to make all people participate effectively.
  - Among the 6-7 women who are going to have dialogue with the Heads of State, one should address women's participation in politics.

- Qn. 5:
  - Facilitators must have real experience in the political arena.

• Facilitation will entail:-

- leading group discussions
- providing up-to-date information
- asking substantive issues/questions
- provoking real outcomes

• Rapporteur:

- The rapporteur should be someone with experience of meetings and reporting on the issue.
- Categories of participant:
- Ministers, the Civil society, NGOs and IGOs (both local, national, sub-regional and regional), private sector, travel unions, international IGOs and NGOs.

## **GROUPE 7**

1. Samuel OLANA, UNICEF
2. Khadijat MOJIDI, CEDPA
3. Daniel M. SALA-DIAKANDA, ECA
4. Catherine OKAI, UNESCO
5. A. Lamine GUEYE, ECA
6. Ahmed BAHRI, ECA
7. E.M. ALABI, IAC
8. Beverly JONES, ECA
9. Romulad MUGEMA, RADEV
10. Dorothy OBEN, Consultant
11. Dorothy IWUJI, SRDC
12. Adjoa AMANA, UNFPA
13. Almaz ESHETE, Consultant
14. Florence K. NYAMU, Forum for Africa
15. Fatima BAHRI, UNICEF
16. Elizabeth WOLDE MARIAM, ECA
17. Marguerite MONNET, ECA (Consultant)

## STRATEGIC ACTION No. 7

### ENSURING GENDER-SENSITIVITY & AWARENESS TO ACHIEVE GENDER EQUITY AMONG AFRICANS NEW GENERATION

#### RECOMMENDATION

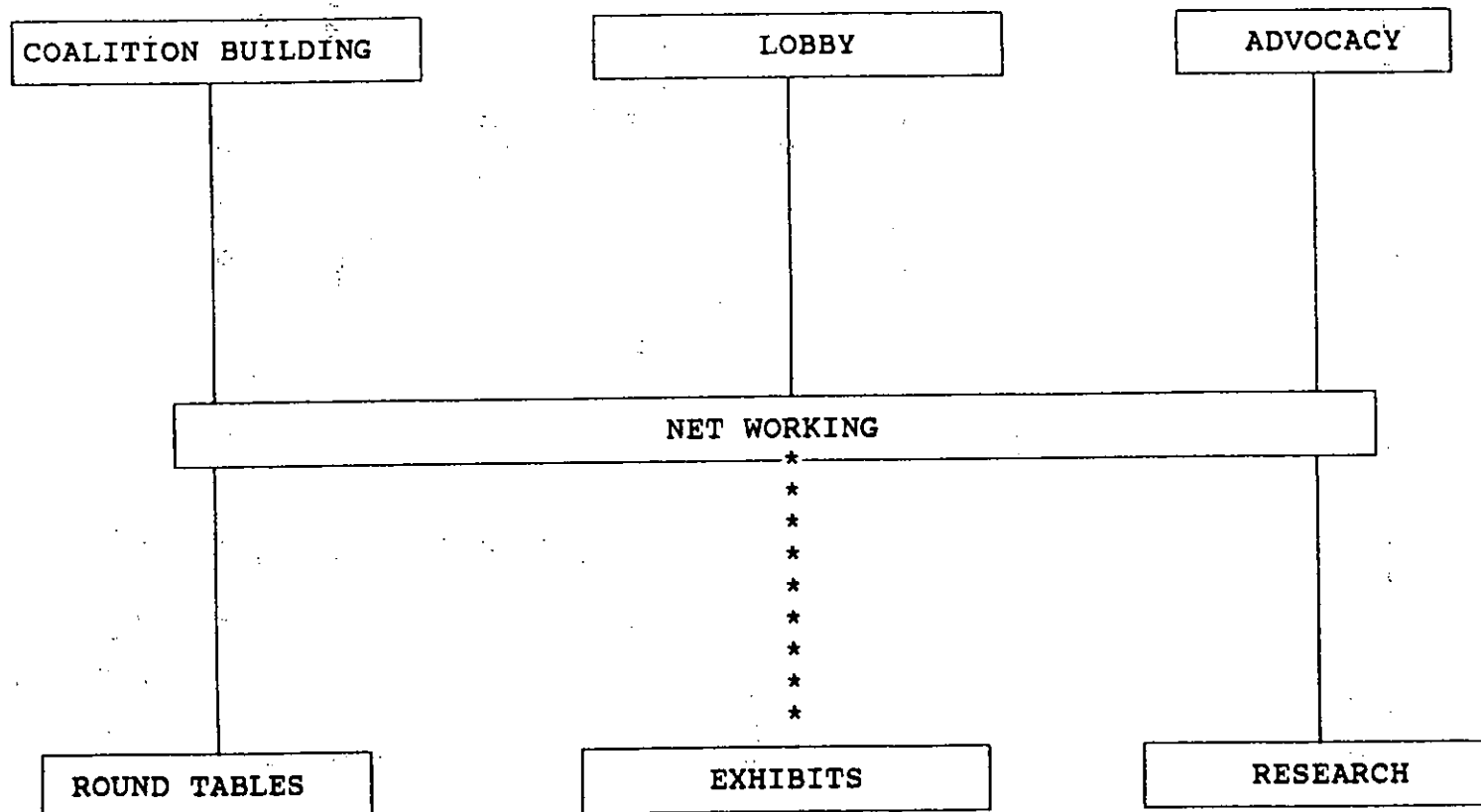
- \* Need background paper on rationale/issues
- \* Defining gender: Tools for analysis
- \* Why is gender important?
- \* Role of gender and links to UN even development opportunities for girls/Young women
- \* Gender and its impact on Economic Development of Youth
- \* Defining the vision - How do you know when you have gender-sensitive policies/Programs?/indicator.



1. What strategies are needed to change gender relations that exist in African societies at these levels?
  - household
  - community
  - national
  - international
2. What strategies should be utilized to involve parents and the community in the promotion of gender equity?
3. What strategies are needed to involve out-of-school youth in the promotion of gender equity?
4. How should government (eg. health, social services, education, economic planning), policy makers and opinion leaders be made to formulate gender sensitive policies and ensure its effectiveness and timely implementation?
5. What strategies should be developed to equip boys and girls with accurate information on sexual and reproductive health and life skills which will foster self-esteem, positive gender relationship and shared responsibility?
6. How should teachers/trainers be encouraged to promote equity in the development of training materials, teaching, assessments and interactions with school children?
7. How should mass media be utilized to promote gender participation and consensus building within the society to achieve gender equity?
8. What strategies should be utilized to ensure youth issues are addressed throughout the other eight strategic actions?

QUESTION No. 3

MOBILIZING PARTNERS



## QUESTION No. 4

### ORGANIZING DISCUSSIONS

#### **ACTION PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- \* Identify Youth, Policy Makers, Parents
  - ◆ Teachers networks
  - ◆ Youth Civil Organizations and NGOs
  - ◆ Policy Makers/Opinion Shapers
  - ◆ Parent Group/Networks
- \* Identify Specific individuals/Networks for Specific sessions
- \* Organize debates, discussions, panels, sharing specific lessons, exhibits
- \* Invite/confirm participation of key discussants!!! **URGENT!!!**

## QUESTIONS No. 5

### FACILITATING/RAPPORTEURS FOR WORKING GROUPS

#### ACTION PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

- \* Identify key facilitators with expertise on gender and youth.
- \* Ensure gender balance of team - /male & /female for April meeting.
- \* Involve youth in ALL working groups including strategic group No.7.
- \* Develop specific guidelines for action plans -- How detailed?
- \* Identify facilitator/rapporteur Before April by sub-themes.
- \* Clarify exactly what outputs are.

**"ENSURING GENDER SENSITIVE ....."**

- How could we get the youth to us their needs?
- Bear in mind the institutions who are involved in printing and publishing. They need to be sensitised.
- Unless teachers and parents are gender sensitized and are pragmatist, we may not name.

REFORMULATION

INSTITUTING GENDER-CENTRED COMMUNITY-BASED  
HEALTH AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCHEMES  
TO ENSURE THE WELL-BEING OF  
WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

- Qn. 1: To what extent have existing social/political/economic or others structures of women's and men's groups been tapped as an avenue for presenting and discussing the very real threat posed by the HIV/AIDS and other health issues to their economic survivability.
- Qn. 2: How can we engage women and men, at all societal levels, in a discussion about the nature of the true partnership that is needed to effect change?
- Qn. 3: How can we introduce into popular debate (via traditional legal structures, radio, TV, print etc) the need to change those law which contribute to the creation of a debilitating environment for women and society as a whole?
- Qn. 4: How can we discover, document and share those experiences of how African structures have successfully addressed issues pertaining to health and economic development.
- Qn. 5: How can we discover, document and share those experiences of how African structures have successfully addressed issues pertaining to health and economic development.
- Qn. 6: What about the involvement of institutions such as the ECA/OAU etc. What can these institutions do to bring the debate to the fore?
- Qn. 7: How can we bring about a greater allocation of societal resources to these key sectors of health and education - via annual budgets.

- Qn. 1: How can these traditional systems be strengthened to expand the scope of capital available to women for investment within their communities?
- Qn. 2: How can these systems be strengthened to make the generation of these resources more productive as opposed to consumption oriented?
- Qn. 3: How can these traditional systems be modified/strengthened to ensure that a proportion of the resources (profits) generated is collectively saved whilst the remainder is reinvested in some productivity enhancing activity?
- Qn. 4: How can we build on and harness the tradition of collective trust, responsibility and discipline that underpin these traditional systems in order to stimulate/support women to identify even more financially innovative, financially viable and expanded schemes to address their needs?
- Qn. 5: How can modern commercial enterprises/which provide schemes of social/economic security become responsive and committed to providing innovative and varied schemes to suit women's many needs in both urban and rural settings?
- Qn. 6: How can we work with existing traditional structures of both women's and men's groups to ensure a partnership?
- Men give their total support and commitment to women's attempts at economic security, housing on need to ensure the well-being of the family as the ultimate source of psycho social and economic well-being?
- Qn. 7: What can be done to strengthen the family (esp. children) in their capacity as the ultimate source of psycho social and economic well-being?

Is the educator of girl-child a priority we wish to pursue?



- Qn. 8: What about societies where resources are critically scarce and where the structures identified are not in existence? How can the discussion of these issues within the community be initiated and taken forward?
- Qn. 9: How can we strengthen community/home-based structures to provide care and support when there is need?
- Qn. 10: How can we discover, document and share experiences of good practice \_\_\_\_\_ working models, community role models \_\_\_\_\_ women's and men's success stories.

important ?

important ?

NB : Plusieurs formulations en anglais.

- le constat est à lui-même préliminaire.
- Good best PRACTICES

## MEMBRES DU GROUPE

1. M<sup>rs</sup> FEMI NZEGWU. UNDP, DAKAR
2. M<sup>rs</sup> BRIGHE TOURE WHO / ETHIOPIA
3. M<sup>rs</sup> WAMBUI AKARANJA ECA / ESPD
4. M<sup>rs</sup> DUAT OWUSU-SARFO UNFPA / ETHIOPIA
5. M<sup>rs</sup> OPPORTUN SANTOS Resource person

## **GROUP 9 / STRATEGY 9**

### ***Present:***

<b>Aissata Kane</b>	Chair	(Mauritania)
<b>Souad Abdennebi</b>		(ECA)
<b>Zohrane Ben Romdhane</b>		(Tunisia)
<b>Sara Longwe</b>	Rapporteur	
<b>Joana Foster</b>		(WILDAF)

Qn: Is the strategic action proposed formulated in an appropriate manner?

The consensus was that the strategy as set out is too limiting and a new formulation was necessary.

The formulation is inappropriate for the following reasons

1. Not all countries in Africa have ratified the Convention – Mauritania, Niger, Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Swaziland and Sao Tome (signed not ratified) and in some cases where the countries have ratified, there are reservations on crucial areas which makes the convention ineffective. Countries such as Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt and Lesotho have reservations on family, nationality, inheritance and Royal succession. Most of these reservations go to the core of women's rights. In effect the reality is the same whether ratified with reservations or not ratified.
2. The strategy must target not only CEDAW but other African specific conventions, charters, plans of action as well as instruments like the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies and the Convention of the rights of the child etc.

In particular the AFCHFR which is ratified by 51 of the 52 countries in Africa. Further it is a charter that refers to CEDAW and a draft additional protocol on women to the charter is going through the process for adoption by the commission and hopefully later by the OAU.

The suggested formulation is as follows: STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT WOMEN'S HUMAN AND LEGAL RIGHTS.

Full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women is essential for the empowerment of women.

For women to access their economic rights, a legal framework that responds to the needs of women has to be in place.

CEDAW needs to be combined with ACHPR, the commitments at Beijing and any other HR instruments to ensure the full implementation of the HR of women and the girl-child as ..... integral and indivisible part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in all African countries.

**Questions** Questions were reformulated to respond to the reformulated strategic action

1. Considering that all African countries except one have ratified the charter which also refers to CEDAW what are the obstacles preventing the 7 countries from ratifying CEDAW?

2. Many of the countries that ratified the convention have reservation. Others have ratified but are not implementing the convention.

**Q1.**

a) Which method can be proposed for African countries to implement CEDAW after ratification?

b) What methods can be proposed for countries who have ratified to remove reservations?

c) As the additional protocol on women to the African charter responds more specifically to African women's priorities as well as being more up to date than CEDAW itself.

What methods can be proposed for the African States to adopt and ratify the additional protocol on women to the African Charter?

**Q2.**

a) The guide questions as formulated now reflects the GAD approach as by including the African Charter and other International Instruments it will move the discourse from women specific to Gender and Development perspective.

b) The Qs do reflect current realities on the ground e.g. countries that have ratified are not implementing.

c) The recognition that absence of Women's Human Rights (and cultural, religious, political beliefs and traditions as practiced in

African societies) prevent implementation of any conventions that have been ratified by the countries.

- d) It is possible to elaborate a plan of action especially if it comes as a recommendation from the Conference.

Q3.

- a) Network with other partners that are interested and involved in the elimination of underlying causes that prevent women from realizing their economic rights  
e.g. Media, State machines; African Commission for Hrs; Parliamentaneous NGOs – HR NGOs, Education, Women NGOs, Trade Union.
- b) Appeal to Governments to ratify conventions and set up a Government networks.

During conference:

- Q4. Recommended that there should be a holistic approach in identifying groups but the ..... were identified as key participants:

CEDAW Committee members,  
Special Rapporteur on Violence,  
Ministers of finance, Justice and Education, Media and Members of African Commission NGOs.

Should there be an NGO forum to bring our voice into the dialogue?

- Q5. Suggestion was that the working groups should not be more than 30.

There should be 1 facilitator, 2 rapporteurs, 2 resource person and 1 translator for each group.

The facilitator will be there to

- Keep the focus
- ..... are of different dynamics
- Synthesis the ininputs
- Keep matters moving.

## **WORKING GROUP 10**

### **STRATEGIC ACTION:**

Create and support effective mechanisms to ensure the participation and influence of women in all peace processes at the national, sub-regional and regional level.

### **AMENDMENTS:**

The Conference should consider what resources and strategies might be needed to implement these recommendations.

### **GUIDE QUESTIONS:**

1. What are the enforcement mechanisms to ensure the implementation of the Conference recommendations and who should follow-up?
2. What are the specific obstacles limiting women's participation in peace negotiations? What are the realistic strategies to overcome these obstacles?
3. How could women be empowered to effectively participate in the peace process?
4. What are the best practices in lobbying and negotiation by women at the national, sub-regional, regional and international level?
5. What are the effective traditional conflict prevention management and resolution mechanisms and how can they be incorporated into the formal process?
6. What partnerships can be built between women and men to advance women's participation in the plan process?

Qn.4

National Government level:

- Ministry of finance, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior  
Ministry of Education
- Parliamentarians

## Inter-governmental organizations:

### UN organizations agencies:

- UNDP,
- UNIFEM,
- UNHCR,
- UNESCO

### Regional:

- OAU

### Sub-regional:

- IGAD, ECOWAS/ECOMOG, CEPGL, COMESA

### NGOs

National and international NGOs working in peace

- Sub-regional and Regional Human Rights and Research Institution
- Religious leaders
- Individual Peace and Human Rights Activists

### Format:

Caucus type discussions

### Background documents:

- Brazzaville meeting report
- Maputo meeting on Peace-Report
- Documented best practices of women in peace making