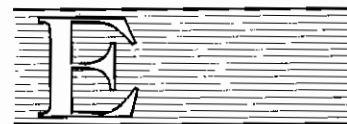


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Distr.: LIMITED  
E/ECA/ACGD/CWD.IIIB/2003/8

UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Original: English

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

African Centre for Gender and Development

Meeting of The Bureau of The Committee on Women and  
Development

16-17 September 2003

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

## Final Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Committee on Women and Development



1

# Table of Contents

<b>A. Introduction.....</b>	<b>3</b>
Agenda Item 1: Opening of the Meeting .....	3
▪ Statement by Chairperson of the Meeting of the CWD Bureau	
▪ Statement by ECA Representative	
Agenda Item 2: Presentation of Officers of the CWD Bureau.....	4
Agenda Item 3: Adoption of Agenda of the meeting.....	4
Agenda Item 4: Review of the proposed list of NGOs, Specialist/Service organizations and Resource Persons to serve as CWD members (2003-2004).....	5
Agenda Item 5: Approval of the final list of NGOs, Specialist/Service organizations and Resource Persons to serve as CWD members (2003-2004).....	5
Agenda Item 6: Progress Report of the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI).....	6
Agenda Item 7: Gender Mainstreaming in the African Union .....	7
Agenda Item 8: Preparatory process for the Africa Decade Review of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms of Action. ....	7
Agenda Item 9: Discussion of the preparatory process for the Africa Decade Review of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms of Action.....	8
Agenda Item 10: Any Other Business .....	9
Agenda Item 11: Adoption of the Report .....	10
Agenda Item 12: Closing of the Meeting.....	10

## B. Annexures

Annex 1: Resolutions of the Bureau of the Committee on Women and Development Meeting....	13
Annex 2: Opening Statement by the ECA Representative.....	14
Annex 3: Opening Statement by the Chairperson of the CWD Bureau Meeting.....	17
Annex 4: Review of the proposed list of NGOs and resource persons to be members of CWD (2003-2004).....	19
Annex 5: List of CWD Members for the Period 2002-2004.....	24
Annex 6: Measuring and Reporting Gender Equality: The African Gender and Development Index.....	26
Annex 7: The Decade Review and Appraisal Process for the Implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action in Africa 2003-2004.....	31
Annex 8: Closing Remarks by the Chairperson of the CWD Bureau Meeting.....	38
Annex 9: History of CWD Membership.....	40
Annex 10: Modalities for Renewal of Membership of the CWD .....	45
Annex 11: List of Participants .....	46

## **A. Introduction**

1. The Meeting of the renewed Bureau of the Committee on Women and Development (CWD) was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at the United Nations Conference Centre from 16-17 September 2003. The meeting was attended by the following members of the CWD Bureau: Egypt as Chairperson, Burundi as First Vice Chairperson, Ghana as Second Vice Chairperson and Lesotho as First Rapporteur.

2. Other members of the Bureau included Congo in its capacity as ex-officio member by virtue of being Chair of the Sixth African Regional Conference on Women, Mozambique in its capacity as ex-officio member by virtue of being the current Chair of the African Union Summit, South Africa in its capacity as ex-officio member by virtue of being the previous Chair of the African Union Summit, and the African Union an ex-officio member, as Observer.

3. Also represented were the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), United Nations Specialized Agency International Telecommunication Union (ITU), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the African Women Development Fund (AWDF).

4. The CWD Meeting held in October 2002 in Johannesburg recommended that the CWD Bureau should meet in 2003 to consider three major items namely:

- To review and endorse the list of NGOs and resource persons to be members of CWD for the period of 2003-2004;
- The preparatory process for the Decade Review of Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action on the African Continent; and
- Progress Report on the development of the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI).

5. The meeting of the CWD Bureau was chaired by the First Vice-Chairperson of the CWD Bureau the Honorable Minister of Social and Women Affairs of Burundi, Marie Gorethi Nduwimana, in the absence of the Chairperson of the Bureau the Honorable Minister responsible for Women Affairs of Egypt.

### **AGENDA ITEM 1: Opening of The Meeting**

6. In her opening remarks, Director of the African Centre for Gender and Development (ACGD), Ms. Josephine Ouedraogo welcomed the participants to the meeting of the CWD Bureau on behalf of Mr. K. Y. Amoako, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

7. Ms. Ouedraogo recalled the mandate of the CWD. She also emphasized the justification for the meeting of the Bureau as emanating from a recommendation of the CWD meeting held in Johannesburg to consider issues that could not be addressed during the Johannesburg meeting.

8. Ms. Ouedraogo reminded the delegates that the preparatory process for the Decade Review of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action had commenced. She introduced the three major items of the agenda of the meeting as follows:

- To review and endorse the list of NGOs and resource persons to be members of CWD for the period of 2003-2004;
- A discussion of the preparatory process for the Decade Review of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action; and
- To report on progress on the development of the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI).

9. The Chairperson of the CWD Bureau meeting, the Honorable Minister of Social and Women Affairs of Burundi, Marie Gorethi Nduwimana thanked the Ministers for creating time to attend the meeting. The

Chairperson asked all participants to observe a minute of silence in remembrance of Ms. Rachel Simbabwe, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Gender in Zimbabwe who had passed away in March, 2003.

10. The Minister applauded the appointment of 5 female Commissioners to the African Union (AU) during the Maputo Summit.

11. In her opening statement the Chairperson highlighted the key emerging issues on the African continent including HIV/AIDS, violence against women and children, sexual abuse, poverty, health and education for women. The Chairperson also touched on the role of the AU in ensuring a globally more competitive position for African women in the trade arena. She also urged women to assert their rights within the World Trade Organization (WTO) processes. She further urged that the advancement of women be prioritized in all sectors.

12. The Chairperson of the CWD Bureau meeting then declared the meeting open.

## **AGENDA ITEM 2: Presentation of the Officers of the CWD Bureau**

13. The Chairperson of the CWD Bureau Meeting read out the current members of the Bureau as follows:

- Egypt - Chairperson
- Burundi - First Vice-Chairperson
- Ghana - Second Vice-Chairperson
- Lesotho - First Rapporteur
- Gabon - Second Rapporteur
- Congo - Chairperson of the Sixth Regional Conference (Ex-Officio member)
- Mozambique - current Chair of the AU Summit (Ex-Officio member)
- South Africa - previous Chair of the AU Summit (Ex-Officio member)

## **AGENDA ITEM 3: Adoption of Agenda and Programme of Work**

14. The major agenda items (as itemised in Paragraph 15 below) were presented and adopted by the Bureau of the Committee. The Bureau of the Committee also approved the inclusion into the agenda of individual presentations on specific issues by some of the UN Agencies who were attending the meeting as observers.

15. Incorporating these changes, the Agenda for the meeting was adopted as follows:

- i. Review of the proposed list of NGOs, Specialist/Service organizations and Resource Persons to serve as CWD members (2003-2004).
- ii. Approval of the final list of NGOs, Specialist/Service organizations and Resource Persons to serve as CWD members (2003-2004).
- iii. Progress report of the development of the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI).
- iv. Gender Mainstreaming in the African Union.
- v. Preparatory process for the Africa Decade Review of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms of Action.
- vi. Discussion of the preparatory process for the Africa Decade Review of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms of Action.
- vii. Any Other Business.
- viii. Adoption of the Synthesis Report of the Meeting of the CWD Bureau.

**AGENDA ITEM 4: Review of the proposed list of NGOs, Specialist/Service organizations and Resource Persons to serve as CWD members (2003-2004).**

16. This agenda item was introduced by the Director of the African Center for Gender and Development (ACGD). Ms. Josephine Ouedraogo. She provided the Bureau with a brief historic overview of the mandate and membership of the CWD.

17. The membership of the CWD is renewed every two-years based on modalities which were discussed and approved by the CWD. Ms. Ouedraogo reported that during the CWD meeting held in Johannesburg in October 2002, a proposed list of NGOs, specialist/service organizations and resource persons that would serve in the CWD for the period 2003-2004 was not submitted to CWD for consideration and approval. The CWD adopted the criteria for the selection of NGOs, specialist/service organizations and resource persons. The Committee requested the ECA to select the concerned NGOs, specialist/service organizations and resource persons based on the criteria and to submit the proposed list to the Bureau for consideration in 2003.

18. Ms. Ouedraogo described the efforts taken by the ECA to identify and select eligible NGOs and resource persons and applauded the national UNDP Offices for their assistance in the selection process.

19. The Bureau commended the ECA/ACGD on the selection of the proposed NGOs, specialist/service organizations and resource persons. The Bureau underscored the importance of involving representative women NGOs and competent experts in CWD activities, and recommended that the ACGD consider developing a database for CWD members that includes all participating NGOs and experts working on gender issues.

**AGENDA ITEM 5: Approval of the final list of NGOs, Specialist/Service Organizations and Resource Persons to serve as CWD members (2003-2004)**

20. The Bureau unanimously adopted the list of NGOs, specialist/service organizations and resource persons selected to become CWD members for the period 2003-2004. The list includes:

a) National Non-Government Organizations:

- i. **North Africa:** Association SOS Femmes En Detresse
- ii. **West Africa:** PAGLAYIRI Association of Burkina Faso
- iii. **Central Africa:** League for Women and Child Education
- iv. **East Africa:** Ugandan Women Entrepreneurs Association
- v. **Southern Africa:** Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network

b) Subregional Non-Government Organizations:

- i. **North Africa:** Collectif 95 Maghreb Egalite
- ii. **West Africa:** Réseau de Communication, d'Information et de Formation des Femmes (RECIF)
- iii. **Central Africa:** Central African Women's Network (RESEFAC)
- iv. **East Africa:** Eastern-African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI)
- v. **Southern Africa:** Southern Africa Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) - Women in Development.

c) Regional Non-Government Organizations:

- i. The African Women Development Communication Network (FEMNET)
- ii. African Women's Association for Research on Development (AWORD)
- iii. Pan African Women's Association (PAWO)

d) Specialist/Service Organizations:

- i. Association des Professionnelles Africaines de la Communication (APAC)
- ii. Ipas Africa Alliance for Women's Reproductive Health and Rights
- iii. The African Women's Development Fund (AWDF)
- iv. Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices affecting Women's and Children's Health (IAC)

v. African Gender and Trade Network (GENTA)

e) Resource Persons:

- i. **North Africa:** Mr. Said Saadi
- ii. **West Africa:** Ms. Therese Keita
- iii. **Central Africa:** Ms. Margaret Ebai Agbaw
- iv. **East Africa:** Ms. Sylvia Tamale
- v. **Southern Africa:** Ms. Angela Melo

21. Letters will be sent to these members after the meeting informing them of the Bureau's decision.

**AGENDA ITEM 6: Presentation of the progress report of the development of the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI)**

22. Ms. Thokozile Ruzvidzo, Senior Economic Affairs Officer in the ECA's African Center for Gender and Development presented the progress report of the development of the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI). She informed the meeting that ECA had introduced the Index to CWD at the meeting held in Johannesburg in 2002. In her presentation, Ms. Ruzvidzo reminded the Bureau of the objectives of the AGDI which are mainly to measure gender equality and equity, and the empowerment and advancement of women. She then summarised the process and the methodology for the development of the AGDI and noted that it is being piloted in 13 African countries from each subregions namely, Tunisia, Egypt, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Benin, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, South Africa, Mozambique and Madagascar representing the Island States. The findings of these trials will be published in the ECA's flagship publication, the *African Women's Report 2002/2003*; ECA will also use these findings to inform the regional and global processes on the situation and the status of women in Africa.

23. Ms. Ruzvidzo provided a description of the AGDI. She described the two composite measures of the Index and their requisite parts, namely the Gender Status Index (GSI) and the African Women's Progress Scoreboard (AWPS). The GSI and AWPS will use quantitative and qualitative indicators to measure the performance of African governments in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment.

24. The presentation noted that the process is being delayed by a number of obstacles. These include limited financial resources and the time-consuming nature of adopting a participatory approach to developing and piloting the Index. However, despite these obstacles, the Bureau was informed that training of Research Institutions and data collection had commenced in 8 countries.

25. In conclusion, Ms. Ruzvidzo conveyed ECA's thanks to the different stakeholders including the Swedish and Norwegian Governments; HIVOS, a Dutch development NGO; La Francophonie and the Netherlands Embassy in Ethiopia who have supported various components of the AGDI.

26. In the ensuing discussion, the CWD delegates commended the ECA for developing an Africa-specific Gender and Development Index that speaks to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD).

27. The Bureau emphasised that since the Index utilizes primary data sources, it will reflect the specificities of each member State in detailed notations that will accompany the GSI and AWPS. They also reiterated that the AGDI would function as a viable tool that could be used to lobby on specific gender issues, including the allocation of budgets aimed at promoting gender equality and equity.

28. During the discussion, it was recommended that the assessment of member States' performance using the AGDI should be based on an accurate and encouraging system of scoring. The Bureau appealed to the NEPAD Secretariat to ensure that the AGDI is incorporated in the Peer Review process.

29. In response to some questions, the ECA assured the delegates that the recommendations of the Bureau meeting and the results from the field trials would be used to improve the AGDI. The Bureau was informed that the Index would be formally adopted during the Seventh African Regional Conference on Women.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 7: Gender Mainstreaming in the African Union**

30. Ms. Yetunde Teriba, Research and Communication Officer on Gender and Development presented the report of African Union (AU). Ms Teriba suggested that one of the most significant ways in which the AU differs from the OAU is in its treatment of gender issues. Article 4 of the Constitutive Act specifically provides that the AU shall make the promotion of gender equality one of the primary goals of the AU. The presentation informed the CWD Bureau that gender issues cut across all portfolios within the Commission. The Statutes have located the internal gender machinery in the highest political and administrative office of the Commission. Accordingly, a special Unit will be established in the Office of the Chairperson of the African Union to coordinate all activities and programmes of the Commission related to gender.

31. The establishment of the Women, Gender and Development Directorate (Gender Directorate) at the apex of the decision making machinery of the Commission, will ensure functional adherence to the requirement to promote gender equality by all directorates, divisions and units of the Commission, and by the other organs of the AU.

32. In order to ensure that gender considerations are taken on board in all of the AU working groups, the Chairperson has established a Gender Taskforce. After carrying out a short gender sensitisation-training programme for the senior programme managers of the Commission, the Taskforce will interface with and provide technical support to all working groups,.

33. In undertaking this work, the Gender Directorate will emphasise the importance of partnerships, both internal y – within the Commission – and externally, with other stakeholders.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 8: Presentation of the preparatory process for the Africa Decade Review of Dakar and Beijing Platforms of Action.**

34. This agenda item was introduced by Ms. Hannah Tiagha, Social Affairs Officer in the ECA's African Center for Gender and Development . She explained that the process for the Africa Decade Review of Dakar and Beijing Platforms of Action would comprise four inputs, namely:

- i. Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA);
- ii. Evaluation, in 19 countries, of the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Programme of the African Plan of Action;
- iii. Measuring and reporting on the status of gender equality (in 13 countries) using the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI); and
- iv. Inputs of intergovernmental organizations and NGOs at sub-regional and regional levels.

35. The evaluation of BPFA would focus on the 12 critical areas of concern as well as emerging issues within and external to the critical areas designated in the Beijing + 5 process. The evaluation would also include other achievements realized in implementing the recommendations of various global and regional conferences over the last decade.

36. A Questionnaire would be sent to all the member States by the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW/New York) to guide the review process. National evaluation reports should be finalized and validated at the country level by end of January 2004 and sent to the ECA Subregional Offices (SROs) and to DAW.

37. At the sub-regional level, the ECA through its Sub-Regional Organisations (SROs), will organize the governmental decade review meetings at the expert level between April and early May 2004. Each country will be represented by experts from strategic sectors such as the ministry in charge of gender issues and the ministries of finance, planning, agriculture, commerce and industry, and health.

38. The outcome of the sub-regional meetings will be presented to the subregional meetings of the ECA Intergovernmental Committees of Experts for endorsement. The Subregional reports will be synthesized into a regional report by the ECA and will be presented at the Seventh African Regional Conference on Women in November 2004; this report will be accompanied by the reports from sub-regional and regional intergovernmental institutions and NGOs. The Seventh African Regional Conference on Women will be organized at the Ministerial level. The outcome of this Conference will be finalized and submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW/New York). This document will form part of the technical documents for the CSW meeting in 2005.

39. To facilitate this process, the ECA suggested that the CWD Bureau recommend to the CSW that the Commission recognizes the outcomes of the Seventh African Regional Conference on Women as Africa's input into the global decade review of the Beijing Platform for Action. The ECA also suggested that NGOs should plan to organize review meetings at sub-regional and regional levels so that their findings can be presented to the intergovernmental subregional and regional meetings.

40. The representative of the African Women's Development Fund (AWDF), Ms Joanna Foster, informed the Bureau that AWDF will set aside funding for NGO participation in the decade review process at sub-regional and regional level. She further proposed that the ECA convene a donor's meeting to source funding for African Women's NGOs participation in the Beijing +10 process. She also indicated her organizations willingness to provide technical support to the process should this be required.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 9: Discussion of the preparatory process for the Africa Decade Review of Dakar and Beijing Platforms of Action.**

41. In the discussion that followed the presentation, the Honorable Deputy Minister of Congo, Ms. Jeanne Francoise Leckomba Loumeto indicated that her government had offered to host the governmental sub-regional decade review meeting for Central Africa. The Bureau endorsed this proposal.

42. Further clarification was sought on the financing of sub-regional meetings. The Secretariat clarified that, as an intergovernmental statutory meeting, each country would finance its participants while the ECA would finance the logistical aspects of organizing the meeting.

43. The participants expressed concern about the NGOs being left to organize their own review meetings without the partnership of the ECA. They were particularly concerned that NGO processes might disintegrate for such reasons as financial constraints or lack of participation by those who feel that they are not truly represented by the organizers. Other participants cautioned that if the sub-regional NGOs in the CWD were tasked with organizing the meetings, they might be perceived as the choices of the ECA or governments. In addition, clarity was sought as to what the appropriate role would be for the subregional NGOs who are members of the CWD.

44. At the end of the discussion, the meeting reached consensus on the following issues:

- National NGOs will select an NGO to represent them in a sub-regional committee that would organize the sub-regional NGO forum;
- The sub-regional NGOs that are members of the CWD will be part of the subregional organizing committee.
- The subregional organizing committee will select its leadership in this process. ECA would assist the organizing committee to prepare modalities for the sub-regional forum.
- After all the sub-regional committees are formed, the ECA will convene the first meeting of the regional coordinating committee. The purpose of this meeting will be to review the terms of reference and determine the expectations of the process as well as NGOs.
- The ECA will chair the first part of the meeting during which there will be role clarifications. The ECA will then hand the chair to the nominated chair of the regional coordinating committee.
- The chair on behalf of the regional coordinating committee will convene all subsequent regional NGO meetings. During these meetings, the ECA will serve as co-chair. In this capacity it will provide technical assistance only.



45. The ECA will inform all member States of the direction given by the CWD Bureau in respect of the preparatory process for the review and appraisal of Beijing +10 by governments and NGOs.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 10: Any Other Business**

46. Ms. Viola Morgan, Senior Gender Programme Manager presented an overview of the UNDP Regional Gender Programme which was formulated in support of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action. The Programme was developed within the context of the Second Regional Cooperation framework and building on the achievements of the programme on Gender Mainstreaming and the Advancement of Women. The programme focuses on poverty reduction, governance, HIV and AIDS, globalisation, conflict prevention and peace building and Information Communication Technologies (ICTs).

- A central thrust will be the promotion of gender-sensitive policies, advisory services, technical cooperation for capacity building and advocacy for the needs and aspirations of African women using UNDP's strong global knowledge network.
- It will continue to implement the recommendations of the Fourth World Conference on Women and support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the objectives of the African Union, and NEPAD - particularly as they relate to women's advancement and gender equality.
- In order to implement the Regional project, the UNDP will work in collaboration with governments, parliamentarians, NGOs, private sector, civil society and other organizations to validate the main focus areas of work.
- A Stakeholders workshop will be held in November to operationalise the programme and enhance the effective delivery and impact of planned outputs.

47. The Representative from the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Ms. Diana Tempelman, Senior Officer for Gender and Development presented a short statement on the main activities undertaken in support of its member States' efforts to implement the Dakar and Beijing Platforms of Action.

- Support to Ministries of Agriculture to develop a Gender and Agricultural Development Strategy (GADS): The GADS is a sector specific policy document, prepared in the overall framework of the National Plans of Action on the implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Actions, but focusing on women's constraints in the agricultural sector. It provides an overview of pertinent actions needed.
- Introduction of Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis tools (SEAGA): A SEAGA training programme provides development specialists with practical tools and methods for socio-economic and gender analysis.
- Improving the availability of gender specific information concerning the agricultural sector: FAO's Gender and Statistics Services assists countries undertaking an agricultural census in the elaboration of "gender sensitive" questionnaires and of training manuals. A crucial improvement here is that in data is being collected at sub-household level allowing for detailed gender analysis of agricultural production.
- Current research issues documenting rural women's political, economic and social status:
  - Trends in the commercialisation of agriculture in an environment of globalisation;
  - Local Indigenous Knowledge Systems; and
  - Land tenure issues
- The presenter invited members of the Bureau to recommend key organizations working with women in agriculture that could be invited to the FAO Africa Regional conference planned for the first week in March, 2004.

48. On behalf of UN Habitat, Ms. Lucia Kiwala, Chief of the Gender Mainstreaming Unit appealed to the meeting that in the process of preparing for Beijing +10, it would be crucial to take cognisance of the rural and urban poor, particularly those living in slums and informal settlements. The proliferation of slums and informal settlements in Africa is caused by the continent's rapidly urbanizing population. In addition, rapidly expanding populations in cities and towns breed urban poverty. In addressing some of the gaps in the Beijing process, it has been realized that the plight of urban slum dwellers is not sufficiently addressed. The presenter recommended that this issue be considered a priority issue that must be addressed in the decade after Beijing +10. The Bureau endorsed this recommendation.

49. The Chairperson of the CWD Bureau meeting, the Honorable Ms. Maria Gorethi Nduwimana informed the Bureau that since CWD membership is for a two-year period, the tenure of the current Bureau which has been in office since October 2002, expires in October 2004. She recommended that CWD should meet before the Seventh African Regional Conference on Women. The Bureau endorsed this recommendation.

50. The Chairperson stressed the importance of effective participation of the members of the CWD Bureau at ministerial level at Bureau meetings. She expressed regret at the absence of the Minister of Egypt, the current Chairperson of the Bureau.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 11: Adoption of the Outcome Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the CWD.**

51. As First Rapporteur of the CWD Bureau, the representative from Lesotho, Ms. Matau Futho-Letsatsi, Director of Gender presented the draft summary of the *Outcomes of the CWD Bureau meeting* for adoption.

52. After exhaustive discussion, the outcome report of the meeting of the CWD Bureau was adopted on condition that the amendments would be incorporated.

53. The Director of ACGD, Ms. Ouedraogo indicated to the meeting that the Secretariat had taken note of the amendments made to the *Report of the Outcomes of the CWD Bureau Meeting* and that they would be reflected in the final report before it is sent to the participants.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 12: Closing of the Meeting**

54. In her closing statement, the Chairperson of the CWD Bureau meeting, the Honorable Minister for Social and Women Affairs in Burundi, Ms. Maria Gorethi Nduwimana, thanked the Ministers and the representative of the African Union who had attended the meeting, the ECA secretariat for the efficient organization of the meeting and the UN agencies present for their participation. She hoped that the newly nominated NGOs into CWD would work in the Beijing + 10 process to bring out Africa's uniqueness in the review and appraisal.

55. She complemented ECA's African Center for Gender and Development (ACGD) for its initiative in formulating the AGDI and hoped that it would be part of the NEPAD instruments to evaluate women's work and also serve as an advocacy tool for allocation of more resources. She further emphasized the importance of evaluating the continued relevance of the Beijing Platform for Action, the achievements attained and the new problems that have emerged in the last 10 years.

56. While the review and appraisal process for Beijing + 10 is apparently complex, it is also efficient and the Minister was convinced that ECA would guide and harmonize the procedures and ensure that its time frame at the global level was adhered to. The outcome of the Seventh Regional Conference on Women should be taken into account as Africa's contribution to the outcome of the international evaluation.

57. The Minister hoped that the AU would continue to take gender issues into consideration in its work. She also hoped that the UN agencies would support the Beijing + 10 process financially. In conclusion, she thanked the Bureau for its active participation and the government and people of Ethiopia for their hospitality.

58. The Chairperson then declared the meeting closed.

59. The Honorable Minister of Women and Social Action Coordination of Mozambique, Ms. Virgilia Bernanda Neto Dos Santos Matabele, thanked the Chairperson of the CWD Bureau meeting, the Honorable Minister Ms. Maria Gorethi Nduwimana for the efficient way in which she had conducted the meeting. She then asked ECA to convey a word of appreciation to the government of Ethiopia for their hospitality and thanked the Director of ACGD, Ms. Ouedraogo for the work of the ECA towards the advancement of women.

## **B. Annexures**

## **Annex 1: Resolutions of the Bureau of the Committee on Women and Development Meeting**

The Bureau of the Committee on Women and Development at its meeting held on 16-17 September 2003 to review and deliberate on Africa's preparatory process of the Decade Review of Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action within the framework of Beijing + 10:

- Considering that national machineries in Africa have evolved in terms of institutional structures but continue to experience serious difficulties in capacity building, particularly in mainstreaming gender in development and in developing appropriate indicators to measure progress achieved and its impact on the status of women;
- Taking into consideration that the regional gender machinery of the Economic Commission for Africa's African Centre for Gender and Development, has been strengthened in the last decade to enhance the capacity of member States to monitor and evaluate progress made in empowering women and promoting gender equality through the development of tools such as the Monitoring and Evaluation Programme, the African Gender and Development Index and the African Gender Profile Series;
- Mindful of the emphasis in NEPAD and the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation for measured development that demonstrates success through well formulated indicators of results and impact;
- Mindful also of the Millennium Development Goals of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and the requirement to meet relevant targets through the development and use of tools and results indicators;
- Recognizing the initiatives of the Division for the Advancement of Women to enhance the capacity of the national gender/women machineries to promote and coordinate gender mainstreaming in development policies and programmes;
- Recalling the General Assembly Resolution S-23/3 that adopted the *Further Actions and Initiatives to Implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*; and
- Recalling also the General Assembly Resolution S-23/2 to adopt the Political Declaration in which governments agreed to assess regularly further implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action with a view to bringing together all parties involved in 2005 to assess progress made and consider new initiatives where appropriate

Recommends that:

1. The Commission on the Status of Women accepts the Report of the Seventh African Regional Conference on Women in November 2004 as part of the official technical documents to be discussed in its session in March 2005;
2. Particular attention in the discussion be focused on the tools developed by ECA and applied in the member States to assess progress made in some of the 12 critical areas of concern with a view to sharing knowledge and coordinating /harmonizing approaches to measuring and reporting progress;
3. The Commission endorses the outcome of the Seventh African Regional Conference on Women to strengthen the political impetus in the implementation and follow-up of the outcome of the Conference; and
4. The Commission incorporates the outcome of the Seventh African Regional Conference on Women as Africa's input into the outcome of the global decade review and appraisal.

## **Annex 2: Opening Statement by the ECA Representative - Ms. Josephine Ouedraogo, Director of the African Center for Gender and Development.**

Excellences,  
Mesdames les Ministres,  
Madame la Présidente,  
Mesdames et Messieurs,

C'est à la fois un honneur et un plaisir pour moi que de vous accueillir à Addis Abéba, et plus particulièrement à la Commission économique pour l'Afrique, et ce au nom de Monsieur K.Y. Amoako, Secrétaire exécutif de la CEA.

Lors des dernières assises du Comité femmes et développement tenues en octobre 2003 à Johannesburg, il a été décidé de convoquer une réunion du Bureau du Comité afin d'étudier un certain nombre de questions restées en suspens et dont l'examen ne pouvait attendre la tenue de la prochaine réunion ordinaire du Comité femmes et développement.

Comme vous le savez, ce Comité est le seul organe politique créé à l'échelle du continent africain, ayant pour prérogatives d'offrir un cadre d'échanges, d'analyse et de prise de décision sur les questions relatives à la promotion des femmes et l'égalité des sexes en Afrique. Le Comité femmes et développement permet ainsi aux dirigeants et experts que vous êtes, de dégager une perspective régionale et impulser une spécificité africaine aux données nationales et locales ; le but étant d'élaborer des stratégies aussi efficaces que possible, en s'inspirant des expériences des uns et des autres.

Rappelons-nous aussi que le Comité femmes et développement est- à l'instar des autres organes similaires existant sur les quatre autres continents- un instrument de concertation politique entre les états membres. Son objectif est de faciliter la formulation d'une position africaine, si besoin en était, sur des questions d'intérêt régional et international, notamment à l'occasion des conférences mondiales sur les femmes, et lors des sessions annuelles de la Commission sur la condition de la femme.

Par ailleurs, le Comité femmes et développement a pour responsabilité, entre autres, de conduire les évaluations périodiques des progrès accomplis en Afrique en matière de promotion des femmes et de leur statut, au regard des objectifs fixés par les Plate-formes d'action de Dakar et de Beijing. Ces évaluations faites dans le cadre des Conférences régionales africaines sur les femmes sont techniquement organisées par la Commission économique pour l'Afrique sous l'égide politique du Comité.

Madame la Présidente,

Nous sommes à la veille de la décennie du Programme d'action mondial de Beijing dont nous nous apprêtons à faire le bilan. Ce rendez-vous mondial aura lieu en 2005 dans un cadre non encore défini. Mais à l'échelle continentale, libre à nous de faire notre propre bilan selon la formule et la démarche qui vous ont déjà été soumises par la CEA, lors de la dernière réunion du Comité femmes et développement tenue à Johannesburg.

Vous vous souviendrez que l'Afrique a adopté un Plan d'action à l'issue de l'évaluation à mi-parcours de la décennie de Beijing organisée à l'occasion de la 6ème conférence africaine sur les femmes en novembre 1999 à Addis Abeba. Ce Plan d'action couvrant la période 2000-2004, s'est fixé pour objectif essentiel d'inciter les gouvernements à concentrer leurs efforts dans un certain nombre de secteurs stratégiques, notamment : l'intégration de l'approche genre dans les politiques et programmes sectoriels,

- le renforcement des mécanismes de reddition,
- l'orientation effective des ressources nationales vers des actions favorables à la promotion des femmes, et enfin,

- la lutte contre la pauvreté et le VIH/SIDA.

Lors de cette 6<sup>ème</sup> conférence régionale, l'on a également noté avec inquiétude que la mortalité maternelle était en hausse malgré les engagements pris lors de la Conférence mondiale du Caire sur la Population et le Développement.

L'évaluation des progrès réalisés pour la promotion du statut de la femme africaine 10 ans après l'adoption de la Plate-forme d'action africaine de Dakar (en 1994) et du Programme d'action mondial de Beijing, est - vous en conviendrez Madame la Présidente- un événement très attendu, surtout par les femmes elles-mêmes. Je veux parler en particulier de celles qui militent et s'activent inlassablement – soit à travers les associations de défense des droits des femmes, ou les organisations de renforcement des capacités des femmes, ou à travers leur action politique personnelle.

L'évaluation de la décennie est un moment tout aussi crucial pour les gouvernements, car ce sera l'occasion pour eux de prendre la mesure de leurs efforts, et d'apprécier l'efficacité de leurs propres stratégies au vu des résultats appréhendés sur le terrain, afin de tirer par la suite les leçons constructives qui s'imposent.

Madame la Présidente,

A l'ordre du jour de notre réunion, nous avons donc inscrit en bonne place, un point consacré à l'examen de l'état d'avancement du processus de préparation du bilan de la décennie du Programme d'action mondial de Beijing.

Dans le même ordre du jour, nous vous soumettrons pour adoption, la liste des ONG et des personnes ressources pressenties pour devenir membres du Comité femmes et développement, aux côtés des représentants des 21 états.

Enfin, vous vous souviendrez que les membres du Comité femmes et développement réunis à Johannesburg en octobre dernier, vous ont confié la responsabilité de suivre l'état d'avancement de l'élaboration par la CEA du nouvel Indice de Développement et des Inégalités entre les sexes en Afrique. Ce point est aussi inscrit à l'ordre du jour de votre réunion

Madame la Présidente,

Le Comité a été informé de la décision prise par les Chefs d'état et de gouvernement, lors du Sommet de l'Union africaine tenue en juillet 2002 à Durban, de porter à 50% la participation des femmes au sein des différents organes politiques de l'Union.

Vous avez sans doute suivi l'élection de 5 femmes commissaires au Sommet de Maputo en juillet dernier faisant ainsi de l'Union africaine la première et l'unique organisation continentale à avoir appliqué la parité.

La présence de Mme Mary Maboreke, Directrice intérimaire de la Division chargée des femmes, du genre et du développement au sein de la Commission de l'Union africaine nous permettra d'avoir de plus amples informations sur les autres dispositions prises au sein de l'Union pour faire avancer la cause des femmes africaines à tous les niveaux .

Madame la Présidente,

La participation des organisations non gouvernementales africaines au bilan de la décennie du Programme mondial de Beijing constitue une grande préoccupation pour la Commission économique pour l'Afrique. Comme nous le savons tous, les ONG ont toujours participé au processus mondial en organisant leur propre forum et en soumettant leurs conclusions et recommandations à l'attention

des conférences intergouvernementales.

C'est pourquoi nous souhaiterions au niveau de notre continent, nous assurer que les organisations non gouvernementales pourront effectivement accompagner toutes les étapes du processus en cours, en participant aux réunions sous-régionales, et à la 7ème conférence régionale sur le bilan de la décennie.

La Commission économique pour l'Afrique en appelle à l'appui des agences sœurs du Système des Nations unies, à l'Union africaine et aux ONG membres du Comité femmes et développement pour soutenir et faciliter l'organisation d'une concertation entre les ONG, à l'échelle sous-régionale et continentale, afin que leurs voix soient entendues, et leur apport pris en compte au moment de tirer les conclusions du bilan de la décennie et d'établir les perspectives d'avenir.

Madame la Présidente,

Consciente de l'importance de la présente réunion du Bureau du Comité femmes et développement, je suis tout espoir que vos échanges aboutiront à des décisions concrètes qui vont assurer le succès de la préparation de l'évaluation de Beijing + 10 pour notre continent africain.

La Commission économique pour l'Afrique réitère son engagement à œuvrer également dans ce sens.

A vos travaux, je souhaite plein succès, et à vous tous participants à ces assises un très bon séjour à Addis Abeba.

Je vous remercie.



**Annex 3: Opening Statement by the Chairperson of the CWD Bureau Meeting - Ms. Marie Gorethi Nduwimana, the Honorable Minister of Social and Women Affairs of Burundi.**

Discours de Madame le Ministre Burundais de l'Action Sociale et de la Promotion de la Femme à l'occasion de l'ouverture des travaux de la réunion du Bureau du «Comité Femmes et Développement» tenue à Addis-Abeba du 16 au 17/09/2003

Excellences Mesdames les Ministres,  
Mesdames, Messieurs les membres du Corps diplomatique et consulaire,  
Mesdames, Messieurs les représentants des agences des Nations Unies,  
Madame la Directrice du Centre Africain pour le Genre et le Développement,  
Mesdames, Messieurs les experts de pays membres du Bureau du Comité Femmes et Développement,  
Distingués invités, Mesdames, Messieurs,

Avant de commencer les travaux de notre réunion permettez-moi de vous saluer tous et vous souhaiter la bienvenue. Nous vous remercions particulièrement Mesdames les Ministres pour votre disponibilité. C'est un signe très éloquent de l'importance que vous attachez au développement de notre continent. Nous remercions aussi le Gouvernement éthiopien pour son hospitalité.

*Excellences, Mesdames, Messieurs,*

Avant de poursuivre mon discours, je vais vous demander d'accorder une minute de silence en mémoire de Madame Rachel SIMBABURE, Secrétaire générale au Ministère de la Promotion des Jeunes, du Genre et de l'Emploi du Zimbabwe décédée en mars 2003 et qui avait présidé tous les travaux des experts du Comité Femmes et Développement durant les deux dernières annexes.

C'était exactement le 12 octobre 2002 à Johannesburg que le « Comité Femmes et Développement » a été renouvelé en ce qui concerne la représentation sous-régionale des pays. La promesse, comme il se doit, a été faite pour ce qui est de compléter le Comité par des ONG et des experts proposés. Notons en passant qu'au bureau du Comité doit aussi s'ajouter le Mozambique en tant qu'actuel Président de l'Union africaine.

Nous nous réjouissons aujourd'hui que l'Union africaine soit effectivement née et est une réalité institutionnelle. Nous en profitons pour féliciter toute l'Organisation et surtout que les débuts de son existence se fondent sur une équité qui se traduit déjà dans les faits. En effet vous êtes sans ignorer que sur les dix postes de Commissaires, cinq sont accordés aux femmes. Nous comptons beaucoup sur elles pour faire avancer la cause de leurs sœurs africaines.

*Excellences, Mesdames, Messieurs,*

Le Comité va, je n'ai nul doute, pouvoir être complète. Nous croyons en la sagesse et expertises des candidats (e). Nous ne devons non plus avoir aucune crainte quant à leurs compétences personnelles qui favoriseront des réalisations pertinentes à mettre sur le compte du comité femmes et développement et de l'Afrique toute entière en vue de faire avancer, nos mères, nos sœurs, nos filles et tout le monde en fin de compte.

Dans nos pays, quoique des efforts aient été déjà entrepris pour tenter de penser un système égalitaire qui fasse participer tout le monde à la vie des différentes nations, de grands déséquilibres liés au sexe s'observent et subsistent. En vue de saisir, mieux cerner et motiver la tâche qui nous incombe, un rapport d'activité sur l'indicateur de développement et des inégalités entre les sexes en Afrique (IDISA) vous sera présenté. Il nous montrera sans doute les domaines négligés ou oubliés et auxquels il faut concentrer toute notre attention. Bien qu'ils diffèrent d'un pays à l'autre quant à la priorité et l'impact, les domaines sensibles sont en général les mêmes dans nos pays.

Certainement, ces domaines ont été recensés dans la plate-forme d'Action de Dakar de 1994 et le programme d'Action de Beijing de 1995.

*Excellences, Mesdames, Messieurs,*

L'Evaluation de Beijing + 5 a eu lieu. Il a été observé que les résultats ont encore beaucoup de failles à combler. Maintenant que Beijing + 10 est proche, comment relever les résultats atteints ? Où en sommes nous au niveau des domaines jugés prioritaires ? Sans pouvoir parler du Bilan des réalisations, l'évidence est que la femme africaine reste le pilier du ménage et même des nations. Rappeler toutes ses charges n'apporterait peut-être pas beaucoup à vos connaissances car vous la voyez toujours à la besogne. Dans ces conditions, tenir compte d'elle et de ses préoccupations dans les programmes de nos pays n'est que lui rendre justice : c'est penser un développement bien bâti sur une base solide.

Si l'Afrique a fait des progrès, le constat est que certains domaines doivent attirer son attention spéciale. Dans le domaine de la paix, le continent africain est déchiré par des guerres souvent intestines, récurrentes et interminables qui lassent les populations. Les femmes, si elles étaient toujours consultées, ont un rôle non négligeable à jouer au niveau du retour à la paix. Elles doivent cependant montrer leur part. Elles doivent réagir avec la plus grande énergie en luttant contre les violences et les abus sexuels que les combattants leur font subir. Elles doivent briser le silence qui, souvent, profite aux malfaiteurs.

Dans le domaine de la lutte contre la pauvreté, le potentiel productif des femmes doit être accru et des activités génératrices de revenus doivent être appuyées par les femmes elles-mêmes, les gouvernements et les bailleurs de fonds.

L'agriculture étant une activité importante dans nos pays, la femme doit d'abord posséder la terre et être aidée par des sessions de formation et une normalisation de sa charge- horaire de travail afin d'exploiter la terre dans de bonnes conditions. L'Union africaine doit bien préparer son plaidoyer auprès de l'Organisation mondiale du Commerce (OMC) pour que cette dernière ne perde pas de vue les relations nord sud dans le commerce et sans oublier que les femmes sont les principales productrices. Pour que tous ses projets réussissent, la prise en compte particulière de la santé de la femme et celle de la petite fille et surtout de sa scolarisation est un préalable à garder à l'esprit.

Au niveau sanitaire, le SIDA qui menace le monde et particulièrement l'Afrique doit attirer spécialement l'attention de tous les décideurs programmeurs.

Afin de participer à tout ce qui se décide pour l'Afrique, les femmes doivent être compétitives et solidaires. Elles doivent éviter de réclamer, ce que certains qualifient souvent à tort de lamentations. Cependant, pour épauler ou renforcer les initiatives des femmes, des mécanismes nationaux et régionaux chargés d'assurer la reconnaissance de leur rôle et la promotion de leurs droits doivent être mis en place. Ils devraient par ailleurs à une période bien déterminée subir un audit à base des indicateurs quantitatifs qualitatifs sur les questions concernant les femmes dans tous les secteurs d'activité au niveau national et décentralisé. C'est ainsi alors qu'un débat sur « le processus préparatoire de l'Evaluation décennale africaine de la plate-forme d'action de Dakar et du programme d'action de Beijing » pourra être fait au cours de cette réunion. De même, les « contributions des organismes spécialisés des Nations unies à ce processus d'évaluation décennale » pourront être entendues.

*Excellences Mesdames, Messieurs,*

Nous comptons sur les apports de tout un chacun pour la réussite des travaux de la réunion et de celle de notre mission de développer notre Afrique. Je m'en voudrais de ne pas vous remercier pour l'effort fourni en vue de participer à cette réunion compte tenu de vos agendas très chargés.

C'est sur ce mot que je déclare ouvert les travaux de la réunion du bureau du « *Comité Femmes et développement* »).

Je vous remercie.

## **Annex 4: Review of the proposed list of NGOs and resource persons to be members of CWD (2003-2004) presented by Ms. Josephine Ouedraogo, Director of the African Center for Gender and Development, ECA.**

### **I. Introduction**

1. Operationally, ECA through the African Center for Gender and Development (ACGD) is responsible for selecting NGOs, specialized institutions and resource persons that meet the membership criteria of Committee on Women and Development (CWD). During the meeting of CWD in Johannesburg in October 2002, the Committee considered and adopted comprehensive modalities for the identification and renewal of membership of CWD. ECA has used these modalities to renew the current list of NGOs, specialized institutions and resource persons that will serve in the Committee for the period 2003-2004. ECA is hereby submitting to the CWD Bureau for consideration and approval the proposed list of NGOs, specialized institutions and resource persons.

2. The approved **modalities for renewal of membership**<sup>1</sup> of NGOs, Service/specialized organizations and Resource Persons that will serve in CWD requires that 2/3 of the membership is changed while 1/3 is retained to serve a second mandate in order to ensure continuity. ECA has taken this into consideration during the selection process.

### **II. Proposed Membership**

#### **A. Women's Non-Government Organizations**

3. According to the modalities for renewal of membership, women's NGOs have been selected at the national, subregional and regional levels. This selection is based on their track record of stability, good practice and sustainability.

#### **National Non-Government Organizations:**

4. A total of 5 NGOs have been selected, each representing one of the subregions. The proposed women's organizations/associations operate in one of the 12 critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action in urban and/or rural areas. Each organization/association has 5 years of stable existence and a membership of at least 200 women.

5. Based on above-mentioned criteria, the following National NGO's have been selected:

- a) **North Africa:** Association SOS Femmes En Detresse
- b) **West Africa:** PAGLAYIRI Association of Burkina Faso\*
- c) **Central Africa:** League for Women and Child Education
- d) **East Africa:** Ugandan Women Entrepreneurs Association\*
- e) **Southern Africa:** Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network

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<sup>1</sup> During the meeting of CWD in October 2002, the Committee considered and adopted comprehensive modalities for the identification and renewal of membership of CWD

\* As per the modalities for renewal of membership, this organization/resource person has been retained to serve a second mandate in order to ensure continuity

### **Subregional Non-Government Organizations:**

6. A total of 5 women's organizations have been selected per subregion. These individual and/or women group membership organizations have at least 5 years of stable existence and draws membership from the entire subregion. The selection of the 5 subregional organizations has also taken into consideration the organizations financial stability as portrayed by its annual reports and a demonstration of concrete results achieved through its direct intervention.

7. Based on above-mentioned criteria, the following Subregional NGO's have been selected:

- a) **North Africa:** Collectif 95 Maghreb Egalite
- b) **West Africa:** Réseau de Communication, d'Information et de Formation des Femmes (RECIF)
- c) **Central Africa:** Central African women's network (RESEFAC)\*
- d) **East Africa:** Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI)\*
- e) **Southern Africa:** Southern Africa Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) - Women in Development.

### **Regional Non-Government Organizations:**

8. A total of 3 women's organizations with membership open to individuals and/or representatives of women's groups from all over the continent have been selected. These membership organizations have at least 5 years of stable existence, a stable financial base as portrayed by the annual reports and demonstration of concrete results achieved through their direct intervention.

9. Based on above-mentioned criteria, the following Regional NGO's have been selected:

- a) The African Women Development Communication Network (FEMNET)\*
- b) African Women's Association for Research on Development (AWORD)
- c) Pan African Women's Association (PAWO)\*

### **B. Service/Specialized Organizations**

10. A total of 5 organizations with at least 5 years of stable existence and operating either at the subregional or regional levels have been selected. These organizations specialize in women's issues and provide services to women as individuals and/or groups. They have achieved concrete results through their intervention and possess the relevant expertise as demonstrated by their products (e.g. publications)

11. Based on the above-mentioned criteria, the following Service/Specialized organizations have been selected:

- a) Association des Professionnelles Africaines de la Communication (APAC)\*
- b) Ipas Africa Alliance for Women's Reproductive Health and Rights
- c) The African women's Development Fund (AWDF)
- d) Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices affecting Women's and Children health (IAC)
- e) African Gender and Trade Network (GENTA)

### **C. Resource persons**

12. ECA has selected 5 Resource Persons based on linguistic and subregional balance to be members of CWD. These individuals have the relevant technical skills and knowledge in one or

more of the 12 critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action.

13. The following Resource Persons have been selected based on the specified criteria:

- a) **North Africa:** Mr. Said Saadi – Economist and ex-Minister in charge of Social Affairs and Gender issues of Morocco
- b) **West Africa:** Mrs. Therese Keita- Professor of Contemporary History in the Department of History at the University of Abidjan Cocody and Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Burundi
- c) **Central Africa:** Dr. Margaret Ebai Agbaw- Lecturer in Social Anthropology and Women's studies and Secretary – Network of African Women Anthropologists (NAWA)
- d) **East Africa:** Dr. Sylvia Tamale- Senior Lecturer Faculty of Law, Makerere University Uganda.
- e) **Southern Africa:** Ms. Angela Melo- Special Rapporteur on Women Rights in Africa - African Commission for People and Human Rights

**Annex I (a): NGOs and Resource Persons Members of CWD (1999-2002)**

<b>NGOs Regional level</b>	
1	The African Women Development Communication Network (FEMNET)
2	African Women's Association for Research on Development (AWORD)
3	Pan African Women's Association (PAWO)
4	Women in Law and Development in Africa (WIDLAF)
5	The African Federation of Women Entrepreneurs (AFWE)
6	African Support Network for Women Entrepreneurs (RASEF)
<b>NGOs Sub-regional level</b>	
1	Arab Women's Centre for Training & Research (CAWTHAR)- North Africa
2	Maghreb Women's Union - North Africa
3	West African women's Association (WAWA) - West Africa
4	Central African women's network (RESEFAC) - Central Africa
5	Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI) - East Africa
<b>NGOs National level</b>	
1	Moroccan Association for the promotion of agricultural groupings (AMPER) - North Africa
2	PAGLAYIRI Association of Burkina Faso - West Africa
3	Foundation for Assistance to grassroots communities in the Congo- West Africa
4	Cameroonian Association of Women Agricultural Engineers (ACAFIA)- Central Africa
5	Ugandan Women Entrepreneurs Association - East Africa
6	Southern African Women for Peace – Southern Africa
7	Mozambique National Association of Rural Women in Development (ANRU) - Southern Africa
<b>Service/ Specialized Organizations</b>	
1	Association des Professionnelles Africaines de la Communication (APAC)
2	Enda Tiers Monde
3	East and Southern Africa Management Institute (ESAMI)
4	Forum Maghrebin pour l'Environnement et le Developpement
5	Global Fund for Women
<b>Resource Persons</b>	
1	Dr. Nebiha Gueddana-South-South Partnerships Initiative in Population and Development-Tunisia/North Africa
2	Dr. Eusebe Alinohou - Centre for National Hospitalier Universitaire - Benin/West Africa
3	M <sup>r</sup> . Kibora Ada Souleymane - Alliance Co-operative Internationale - Burkina Faso/ West Africa
4	M <sup>s</sup> . Florence Iheme -Training & Development National Centre for Women in Development-Nigeria/West Africa
5	M <sup>s</sup> . Pauline Biyong – League for Women and Child Education –Cameroon/Central Africa
6	M <sup>r</sup> . John K. M. Maina - Central Bureau of Statistics - Kenya/East Africa
7	Mr. Hassan A. Sunmonu – Organization of African Trade Union Unity

**Annex I (b): Proposed list of NGOs and Resource Persons to be Members of CWD (2003-2004)**

	<b>NGOs Regional level</b>
1	The African Women Development Communication Network (FEMNET)*
2	African Women's Association for Research on Development (AWORD)
3	Pan African Women's Association (PAWO)*
	<b>NGOs Sub-regional level</b>
1	Collectif 95 Maghreb Egalite - North Africa
2	Réseau de Communication, d'Information et de Formation des Femmes (RECIF) - West Africa
3	Central African women's network (RESEFAC)* - Central Africa
4	Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI)* - East Africa
5	Southern Africa Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) - Women in Development - Southern Africa
	<b>NGOs National level</b>
1	Association SOS Femmes En Detresse - North Africa
2	PAGLAYIRI Association of Burkina Faso* - West Africa
3	League for Women and Child Education - Central Africa
4	Ugandan Women Entrepreneurs Association*- East Africa
5	Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network - Southern Africa
	<b>Service/ specialized organizations</b>
1	Association des Professionnelles Africaines de la Communication (APAC)*
2	Isas Africa Alliance for Women's Reproductive Health and Rights
3	The African women's Development Fund (AWDF)
4	Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices affecting Women's and Children health (IAC)
5	African Gender and Trade Network (GENTA)
	<b>Resource Persons</b>
1	Mr. Said Saadi - North Africa
2	Ms. Therese Keita - West Africa
3	Ms. Margaret Ebai Agbaw - Central Africa
4	Ms. Sylvia Tamale - East Africa
5	Ms. Angela Melo - Southern Africa

\* 1/3 is retained to serve a second mandate in order to ensure continuity

## Annex 5: List of the Members to serve in CWD - Period: (2002-2004)

### Member States

Southern Africa	East Africa	Central Africa	West Africa	North Africa
Lesotho	Burundi	Central African Republic	Cape Verde	Algeria
Mauritius	Democratic Republic of Congo	Congo	Gambia	Egypt
Madagascar	Eritrea	Equatorial Guinea	Ghana	Libya
Zambia	Tanzania	Gabon	Nigeria	
Mozambique			Benin	

### CWD Bureau

Position	Country
Chairperson	Egypt
First Vice-Chairperson	Burundi
Second Vice-Chairperson	Ghana
First Rapporteur	Lesotho
Second Rapporteur	Gabon
Chair of Sixth Regional Conference on Women	Congo (Ex-Officio)
Current Chair of AU	Mozambique (Ex-Officio)

### National NGOs

Organization	Subregion/Country
Association SOS Femmes En Detresse	North Africa/Algeria
PAGLAYIRI Association	West Africa/Burkina Faso
League for Women and Child Education	Central Africa/Cameroon
Ugandan Women Entrepreneurs Association	East Africa/Uganda
Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network	Southern Africa/Zimbabwe

### Subregional NGOs

Organizations	Subregion
Collectif 95 Maghreb Egalite	North Africa
Réseau de Communication, d'Information et de Formation des Femmes (RECIF)	West Africa
Central African women's network (RESEFAC)	Central Africa
Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI)	East Africa
Southern Africa Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) - Women in Development	Southern Africa

### Regional NGOs

Organizations
The African Women Development Communication Network (FEMNET)
African Women's Association for Research on Development (AWORD)
Pan African Women's Association (PAWO)

### Service/Specialized Organizations

Organizations
Association des Professionnelles Africaines de la Communication (APAC)
Ipas Africa Alliance for Women's Reproductive Health and Rights
African women's Development Fund (AWDF)
African Gender and Trade Network (GENTA)
Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices affecting Women's and Children health (IAC)

### Resource Persons

Name	Subregion
Mr. Said Saadi	North Africa
Ms. Therese Keita	West Africa
Ms. Margaret Ebai Agbaw	Central Africa
Ms. Sylvia Tamale	East Africa
Ms. Angela Melo	Southern Africa



## **Annex 6: Measuring and Reporting Gender Equality: The African Gender and Development Index presented by Ms. Thokozile Ruzvidzo, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, ECA.**

### **Introduction**

The ECA's African Centre for Gender and Development (ACGD) has developed an African Gender and Development Index (AGDI), a tool to measure gender equality and equity, as well as the empowerment and advancement of women in Africa. African states have ratified a number of conventions over time aimed at bringing about socio-economic development for the betterment of all social sub-groups. The Dakar (1994) and Beijing (1995) Platforms for Action have aimed at addressing development from such a holistic view.

A number of indicators to measure progress in addressing gender inequalities have been developed over the years. The most renowned being the Gender Related Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) developed by UNDP in 1995 prior to the World Conference. However, most governments and NGOs have found these indices very complex and not user friendly. Both the GEM and the GDI do not address the qualitative measures that are so critical if women are to play a meaningful and substantive role in development. To a great extent therefore, reporting, especially in Africa of the implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms of Action have been incomplete because measuring gender equality and women's empowerment has not been undertaken fully. Measuring gender equality and women's empowerment is complex due to the tangible and intangible dimensions that have to be addressed in these areas. The task is even more difficult in Africa where statistics and disaggregated data are limited.

Thirteen African countries from all the sub-regions are piloting the AGDI project. These are Tunisia and Egypt (North), Mozambique and South Africa (South) Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania (East), Cameroon and Gabon (Central), Benin, Burkina Faso, and Ghana (West) while the islands are represented by Madagascar. The AGDI findings are to be published in the ECA's flagship publication the African Women's Report 2002/2003. The AWR report is an important tool used by ECA to inform regional and global processes on the situation and the status of women in Africa.

### **The African Gender and Development Index**

By initiating the AGDI, the ECA is introducing a simple measure without esoteric arithmetic, which can be used easily by both governments, NGO's and all its stakeholders. The outputs of the AGDI will provide governments with the status of their performance in addressing gender inequality and women's empowerment. The AGDI is made up of two composite measures namely the Gender Status Index (GSI) and the African Women's Progress Scoreboard (AWPS). The GSI is a quantitative measure aimed at assessing gender equality, equity and identifying gaps and disparities between men and women in socio-economic spheres such as health, education, income, employment, time use and political power in the public sector and civil society. It is therefore based on three blocks, social power, economic power and political power. Each block of the GSI is divided into various components, which are further subdivided into sub-components and then into indicators or variables.

The Table below synthesizes the list of 42 indicators that were agreed upon after in-depth discussion with panels of experts and advisors and feedback from several international agencies such as the World Bank, UNIFEM and ILO.

Block	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	Sources	
Social power 'Capabilities'	Education	Enrolment	Primary enrolment rate	Ministries of Education and PC, HS	
			Secondary enrolment rate	Ministries of Education and PC, HS	
			Tertiary enrolment rate	Ministries of Education and PC, HS	
		Dropout	Primary dropout ratio	Ministries of Education	
			Secondary dropout ratio	Ministries of Education	
		Literacy	Ability to read and write	PC	
			Primary school completed	PC, DHS or HS	
	Health	Child health	Stunting under 3	DHS, LSMS, SDA	
			Underweight under 3	DHS, LSMS, SDA	
			Mortality under 5	PC, DHS, LSMS, SDA	
		Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth	PC and population perspectives	
			New HIV infection	Ministries of Health	
			Time spent out of work	Time-use surveys	
Economic power 'Opportunities'	Income	Wages	Wages in agriculture	Agricultural surveys	
			Wages in civil service	Ministries of Civil Service	
			Wages in formal sector (public and/or private)	Enterprise surveys	
			Wages in informal sector	Informal sector surveys	
		Income	Income from informal enterprise	Informal sector surveys	
			Income from small agricultural household enterprise	Agricultural surveys, LSMS	
	Time-use or employment	Time-use	Income from remittances and inter-household transfers	LSMS	
			Time spent in market economic activities (as paid employee, own-account or employer)	Time-use variables are disaggregated by age group and urban/rural	Time-use surveys
			Time spent in non market economic activities or as unpaid family worker in market economic activities		Time-use surveys
			Time spent in domestic, care and volunteer non economic activities		Time-use surveys
		Employment	Or: Share of paid employment, own-account and employer in total employment	PC, LFS or HS	
	Access to resources	Means of production	Ownership of rural urban plots/houses or land	To be collected	
			Access to credit	Informal sector surveys	
			Freedom to dispose of own income	DHS	
		Management	Employers	PC or LFS	
			High civil servants (class A)	Ministries of civil service	
			Members of professional syndicates	To be collected	
Political power 'Agency'	Public sector		Administrative, scientific and technical	PC, LFS or HS	
			Members of parliament	To be collected	
			Cabinet ministers	To be collected	
			Higher courts judges	To be collected	
			Members of local councils	To be collected	
	Civil society		Higher positions in civil service (including government institutions, regional governors and ambassadors)	To be collected	
			Political parties	To be collected	
			trade unions	To be collected	
			Employers' associations	To be collected	
			professional syndicates	To be collected	
			Heads or managers of NGOs	To be collected	
			Heads of community-based associations or unions	To be collected	

The African Women's Progress Scoreboard on the other hand is a qualitative measure that captures those elements of women's situation and women's empowerment that are within the mandate of African governments to address based on the salient points of the various regional and international conventions, charters and other documents. These include women's rights, focusing on CEDAW and the draft Women's Protocol of the African Charter of Human and People's Rights, ILO conventions on equal remuneration, discrimination, maternity protection at the workplace, declarations on HIV/AIDS and other related infectious diseases. Reference to NEPAD has been made wherever relevant, as this is the major document underlying the African Union. The African Women's Progress Scoreboard will score governments, among other things, in terms of ratification, policy commitment, human and financial resources, and monitoring and evaluation. The scoring is done on a three-point scale: **0 (zero)** indicates a zero performance; **1 (one)** indicates a poor - fair performance; and **2 (two)** indicates a good - to excellent performance.

		Ratification	Reporting	Law	Policy commitment	Development of a plan	Targets	Institutional mechanism	Budget	Human resources	Research	Involvement of civil society	Information & dissemination	Monitoring & evaluation	Total	%	
WOMEN'S RIGHTS	CEDAW	Ratification without reservation															
		Optional protocol															
		Art 2															
	African Charter of Human and People's Rights – Women's Rights protocol – harmful practices	Art 16															
		Beijing Platform of Action															
		Violence against Women	Domestic violence														
			Rape														
	Health-ICPD POA Plus Five	Sexual harassment															
		Traffic in women															
	African Charter on the Rights of the Child art XXVII																
Social	Education	Health-ICPD POA Plus Five	STI's														
			HIV/AIDS														
		2001 Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS and women	Maternal mortality														
	Contraception																
	ILO	2001 Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS and women															
		Policy on girl school dropouts															
		Education on human/women's rights															
		Convention 100															
	Economic	Engendering NPRS	Convention 111														
			Convention 183														
Policy on HIV/AIDS																	
Access to agricultural extension services		Access to technology															
		Equal access to land															
POLITICAL		UN 1325 conflict resolution															
		Policies	Beijing PFA effective and accessible national machinery														
			Support for women's quota and affirmative action														
			Decision making positions within parliament/ministries														
Gender mainstreaming in all departments																	
Total score																	

The African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) has a number of advantages over the other indices discussed above:

- As a measure of relative women's equality it is independent of the GDP;
- Both the GSI and the Scoreboard use simple arithmetic and are relatively easy to use, by both the government and the NGO sector;
- The GSI and the Scoreboard together combine both quantitative and qualitative indicators;
- The AGDI is not only designed as a tool for monitoring, but also as a strategic tool for the enhancement of political awareness of gender issues. NGOs can and should be involved in data collection and analysis, in regular consultation with policymakers.

The Scoreboard is easy to use both for the government and for the private sector. In regular consultations between sector policymakers and activists, the two can consider their national scores and discuss possible ways to raise the total national score. In this way the Scoreboard can be used as a strategic tool for the enhancement of political awareness of gender issues. It is possible that the African Women's Progress Scoreboard will arouse more controversy and debate than the GSI, due to differences of interpretation between government, private and other interested actors (e.g. donors). In the final report these differences should be spelt out.

The AGDI will only measure women's advancement and empowerment, gender equality, and the changes in gender relations and the effects of gender policies over time. The AGDI therefore is not measuring impact but processes and progress.

### **Progress on the implementation of the AGDI**

Working with two consultants, ACGD reviewed existing gender indices and based on that review a theoretical framework for the AGDI was produced on the early part of 2002. To make this process as participatory and consultative as possible, a workshop was convened where the indicators for the AGDI were defined and finalised by a working group of experts in gender, development and statistics. This was followed by another workshop where a Panel of Advisors reviewed and made extensive comments on the AGDI components and indicators. The Panel was made up of representatives from eleven countries that are participating in the trials; representatives from the African Union (AU), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); and representatives from ECA Divisions. Five members of the Panel, namely United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the World Bank and the International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW) could not attend the meeting. However their comments were submitted in writing, discussed and incorporated. The Panel of Advisors validated the AGDI in October 2002.

After the validation, a researchers' workshop was convened in November 2002, with participants from eleven countries. The AGDI was again put under a microscope, scrutinized and reviewed in terms of its practicality and implementation on the ground. It was at this meeting that it was agreed to include Madagascar and Ethiopia for the trials. After the workshop of researchers, the finalization of the AGDI and preparation of the guidelines was initiated. ACGD produced the guidelines that all research institutions are using.

Preparatory visits to sensitise governments on the AGDI were made to Mozambique, South Africa, Gabon, Benin, Cameroon, Burkina Faso and Tunisia. The African Centre for Gender and Development also used this opportunity to scout for potential institutions to undertake the trials. In the first quarter of 2003, research institutions were identified in Uganda, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Benin, Burkina Faso and Ethiopia. Research teams from these institutions have since been trained and data collection is underway. National Advisory Panels have been established in these countries and have been briefed of their role and

responsibilities. Ministers of Gender or Women's Affairs chair the National Advisory Panels. Amongst a number of roles the National Advisory panels are responsible for validating the National AGDI report before it is submitted to ECA.

Identification of research institutions is in progress for the remaining countries namely Madagascar, Gabon, Ghana, Cameroon, Tunisia, and Egypt. As soon as this process is finalized, the training of researchers and launching of the National Advisory Panels will be undertaken, and field trials are to commence.

Country reports are expected to be complete by December 2003.

### **Limitations**

The AGDI work has been progressing well, however, the experience of developing the index in a participatory manner, and having it piloted has revealed to ACGD that developing a comprehensive index that is technically sound and acceptable by ECA stakeholders will require a longer period than initially envisaged. As a result the work schedule has been revised accordingly as the project progresses.

Limited financial resources remain the main challenge of the AWR project. Due to financial constraints the process is already delayed.

These unforeseen drawbacks translate into delays in the finalisation, launching and dissemination of the AWR.

### **Project Funding**

ACGD is very grateful for the financial support granted this far for the production of the African Women's Report. Grants were received from the Swedish and Norwegian Governments, which enabled all the preparatory work leading to field trials. HIVOS, a Dutch development NGO, La Francophonie and the Netherlands Embassy in Ethiopia is funding the trials in some of the countries mentioned in the report. ECA through its regular funds has supported a large component of the work of the AGDI.

### **Concluding Remarks**

The AGDI is an important tool to monitor the progress made in implementing progress made by member states in implementing international treaties such as the CEDAW or documents such as the ICPD or the Beijing PFA and the major African documents on Women's and Children's rights to which they are signatory to. As such it may enhance the efforts towards addressing gender inequalities and women's empowerment. The index will also enhance and operationalize the gender components in a way that is consistent with internationally agreed gender policies. Regional policy documents such as NEPAD are included to even though its gender strategy still has to be elaborated. Whilst the Millennium Development Goals are not specifically mentioned, almost all their indicators have been included especially in the GSI.

The AGDI clearly also has some limitations, which are inevitable at such a high level of abstraction. Although taking some aspects of the personal sphere in the Women's Empowerment into account, it is unable to capture issues related to subjectivity, compassion and identity. Also, as a gender index, the AGDI is unable to indicate the importance of intersecting issues, such as class, race and ethnicity.

Notwithstanding, the AGDI can play a major role in the process of women's empowerment. By pointing out the salient points of gender inequalities, and by doing so in a comparative way, the AGDI can become a useful tool for both the public and the private sectors for their policies and activities to achieve greater gender equality, equity and social justice.

## **Annex 7: The Review and Appraisal Process of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in Africa (Beijing + 10)**

### **I. Introduction**

Within the framework of Beijing + 10, Africa will join the rest of the world to evaluate the state of implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) in 2004. In so doing, there will be 3 separate but related evaluations of progress made.

The first evaluation exercise, which will be undertaken by all the 53 African countries, will focus on each of the 12 critical areas of concern in the BPFA. It will also take into consideration the further actions recommended at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session to review Beijing + 5 in June 2000. Similarly, the process will be guided by the priorities of the African Plan of Action 2000-2004 (APA) to accelerate the follow-up of the Beijing Platform for Action, which was adopted at the mid-decade review meeting in Addis Ababa during the Sixth African Regional Conference on Women in November 1999. It is understood that the evaluation of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action will also include the Dakar Platform for Action whose content and issues are consciously integrated into the Beijing document. In the spirit of coordinated and integrated follow-up of implementation of global policy frameworks, the review and appraisal process should also reflect the gains made through the goals and objectives of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals, the World Social Summit and Sustainable Development, the International Conference on Population and Development, Conference on Least Developed Countries, the Conference on Racism, the Conference on Human Settlement etc.

The second evaluation exercise will entail the assessment of the implementation of the priorities of the African Plan of Action 2000-2004 and will be undertaken by 19 selected countries as is explained below in details.

And finally, the third component of the evaluation exercise will entail measuring and reporting the status of gender equality in 13 pilot countries using the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) recently developed by the ECA African Center for Gender and Development

### **II. Areas of Beijing Platform for Action to be evaluated**

#### **Objectives and scope**

The principal objective of the evaluation exercise is to assess systematically and objectively the **relevance, success and the sustainability** of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the different critical areas of concern. The review and appraisal exercise will cover the period of implementation of the Dakar and Beijing PFA from 1994 to 2003. It should build on rather than repeat the national reports that were produced during the mid-decade review in 1999.

As suggested above, all the 12 critical areas of concern should be evaluated in terms of the extent to which they have been implemented and the results attained. Each of the key objectives within a

critical area should be examined against the actions that should have been taken according to BPFA and as programmed in the National Action Plan for the implementation of the BPFA, the overall National Development Plan and other national sectoral plans. The grill provided in Annex 1 suggests questions that should be considered in the review and appraisal process. The results could be presented in different categories including outputs in the short run or outcomes in the medium term depending on how long implementation has been going on. Where observable change has occurred in the status of women as a result of the implementation of the Platform for Action, it should also be brought out in the evaluation report.

### **Further issues of focus in the evaluation**

The problems cited in the critical areas of concern below include emerging issues that were included in the recommendations of the *Outcome Document* of the Beijing + 5 General Assembly Special Session in June 2000 and the African Plan of Action 2000-2004 to accelerate the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in 1999. In evaluating progress made in the implementation of the Platform, these issues should be addressed as well:

1. **Women and poverty:** The evaluation should cover the extent to which macro-economic and social policies and programmes including those associated with structural adjustment, Poverty Reduction Strategies Programmes, Millennium Development Goals and external debt are formulated, reviewed and implemented from a gender perspective, recognizing the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women in Africa and seeking development-oriented and durable solutions with short and long-term goals. Progress made towards addressing women's double burden of paid and unpaid work including accounting for women's time use in national accounts should be assessed.
2. **Education and training of women:** Assessment should focus on: progress made towards girls and women's right to equal access to education, vocational training in science and technology and completion of basic education especially those living in rural areas; progress towards the closure of gender gap in primary and secondary education which should be eliminated by 2005; access to free and compulsory universal education which should be achieved by 2015; progress towards achievement of 50% improvement in levels of adult literacy especially women by 2015. Progress made towards developing a gender-sensitive curricula at all levels should be assessed.
3. **Women and health:** Progress made towards the realization of women's right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental well-being throughout their life cycle should be assessed. The following should be similarly assessed: progress made towards universal access to gender sensitive health care services including sexual and reproductive health services, which should be achieved by 2015 especially in the face of the HIV/AIDS; progress made towards achieving the benchmarks to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity, to increase the proportion of births assisted by skilled attendants, to provide safe and effective family planning and contraceptive methods and to reduce young people's risk of HIV/AIDS; progress made towards the design and implementation of programmes to encourage and enable men to adopt safe and responsible sexual reproductive behaviour and to effectively use methods to prevent unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS.

4. **Violence against women:** Assessment should focus on the extent to which gender-based violence including battering, domestic violence, sexual abuse and exploitation, forced prostitution and sexual harassment, cultural prejudice, armed conflict, ethnic cleansing etc are being combated and eliminated. It should also focus on the extent to which policies and programmes address the imbalances between women and men in household responsibilities, the care of children, the sick and the elderly, and also seek to reconcile work responsibilities and family responsibilities.
5. **Women and armed conflict:** the extent to which gender-based violence is being addressed in situations of armed conflicts, through appropriate policies and programmes should be assessed.
6. **Women and the economy:** Evaluation should include progress made towards mainstreaming a gender perspective into: the key macro-economic and social development policies and national development programmes; design, development, adoption and execution of all budgetary processes, in order to promote equitable budget allocations to support gender equality and development programmes that enhance women's empowerment, develop the necessary analytical and methodological tools and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.
7. **Women in power and decision-making:** Assessment should include achievements with regard to equal sharing of decision-making in political structures including peace building as well as in the public and private sectors
8. **Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women:** The assessment of progress should include the **level** of political commitment to the gender national machinery in terms of its status and the human and financial resources allocated in order to enable it to play its role in facilitating the development, adoption and monitoring of gender policies, and advocating capacity building for gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women etc.
9. **Human rights of women:** Evaluation should also focus on progress made towards the creation of non-discriminatory, gender-sensitive legal environment through review of legislation in order to remove discriminatory provisions especially in such issues as access to land, access to and control of economic resources, inheritance rights etc. which should be achieved by 2005. Success of policies, programmes and actions taken to ensure that maternity, motherhood; parenting and the role of women in procreation are not used as a basis for discrimination nor to restrict the full participation of women in society should also be evaluated.
10. **Women in the media:** In assessing progress in this area, focus should be on the extent to which women have had access to free expression and decision making within the media as well as through use of the media and new technologies of communication. An assessment should be made on progress made by the media in promoting a balanced and non-stereotyped portrayal of women. In so doing, the role of governments, national and international mass media systems, advertising organizations, media professional associations and non-governmental organizations in attaining these objectives should be examined.
11. **Women and the environment:** Recognition and integration of women's knowledge and priorities in the conservation and management of natural resources should be assessed. Evaluation should also include the extent to which programmes and infrastructures adopted to respond to



disasters and emergency situations that threaten the environment; livelihood security and the management of the basic requirements of daily life are gender-sensitive.

12. **The girl-child:** The assessment of progress made should be centred around the extent to which discrimination against the girl-child has been eliminated, particularly in the areas of education, skills development and training as well as in health and nutrition. Focus should also be put on attempts to eliminate negative cultural attitude and practices against the girl-child, economic exploitation of child labour and violence against the girl child. Progress made in promoting and protecting the rights of the girl-child in order to increase awareness of her needs and potential, progress made in promoting her awareness of and participation in social, economic and political life, and in strengthening the role of the family in improving the status of the girl-child should also be assessed.

### **Other related issues that should be evaluated**

- **Women and girls with disability:** Government policies and programmes should be evaluated to determine the extent to which they take into account the needs of disabled women and girls, particularly with regard to access to education at all levels, to health care and services and employment opportunities, protection and promotion of their human rights and in eliminating inequalities between women and men with disabilities and their integration into the mainstream of development.
- **Research-based knowledge and data disaggregated by sex:** Evaluation should include the extent to which national statistical offices are provided with institutional and financial support in order to collect, compile and disseminate data disaggregated by sex, age etc. Progress made in developing national capacity to undertake policy-oriented and gender-related research and impact studies through universities, and national research /training institutions in order to facilitate gender-specific, knowledge-based policy-making, should be evaluated.
- **Follow-up mechanisms to assess progress:** These should be evaluated in different sectors.
- **Mechanisms to enhance coordination, transparency and accountability:** their existence should be verified as well as their level of functioning.
- **Allocation of resources:** The adequacy of allocated resources for the implementation of the Platform for Action and for building the necessary capacity for gender mainstreaming in different sectors should be assessed.

### **III. The Monitoring and Evaluation Programme of the African Plan of Action 2000-2004**

In anticipation of the evaluation exercise in the context of Beijing + 10, and in response to its mandate to assist member States to reinforce their capacity in monitoring and evaluation, the EC A African Centre for Gender and Development formulated the Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) Programme for the implementation of the African Plan of Action 2000-2004 to accelerate the follow-up of the Beijing Platform for Action. According to the APA, national gender policies are a prerequisite to the successful implementation of the PFA. The M & E Programme therefore focuses on monitoring and evaluating the extent to which national gender policies have been developed in the participating countries, their adequacy in promoting gender mainstreaming in all the sectors and the extent to which they are being implemented in the different sectors. It also monitors and evaluates the existence and functioning capacity of the institutional mechanisms that must be put in

place to facilitate the implementation of the national gender policies. At its regular meeting in November 2001 the Committee on Women and Development (CWD) endorsed the M & E Programme that was thereafter launched in 2002.

Due to limited resources, 21 countries, which were also members of CWD at the time, were selected to participate in the Programme. In the end, 19 actually participated. In conformity with the CWD election modalities, these countries represent the five subregions of Africa. Each country was thus invited to nominate Monitoring and Evaluation Officers according to a pre-defined profile, from the ministries of agriculture, commerce and industry, health, planning, finance, women affairs and the national coordinating NGO. Seven senior officers per country therefore participated in the Training Workshops on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the priority areas of the African Plan of Action. They were also trained to prepare sectoral monitoring reports every 6 months, that would depict the state of gender mainstreaming in their ministries/institutions and to identify the existing gaps in this regard. The sectoral reports are to be synthesized into national reports, which are to be forwarded to ECA through the ministries in charge of women affairs. The periodic monitoring reports will provide important inputs into the evaluation of the national gender policies that will be conducted at the national level between August and December 2003.

#### **IV. Measuring and Reporting Gender Equality: The African Gender and Development Index**

*The African Gender and Development Index (AGDI)* that has been developed by ECA will be one of the reports that will be presented in the regional meeting of the Beijing Plus Ten. The AGDI is the third tool that will be used by ECA to assess the gender impact of national policies and programmes, and to monitor and track Africa's progress towards meeting priority actions agreed in the Dakar (1994) and Beijing (1995) Platforms for Action, the MDGs and other conventions aimed at addressing gender inequality signed by member states. The African Gender and Development Index is a composite index made up of two parts: the Gender Status Index (GSI) and the African Women's Progress Scoreboard (AWPS). The first component measures the relative gender equality based on readily available or easy-to-calculate *quantitative* indicators on education and health; income, time use, employment, and access to resources; and formal and informal political representation. The scoreboard, the second component, is a simple tool that captures the more *qualitative* elements of women's empowerment and advancement.

During the Regional conference reports from twelve countries; Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Uganda, will be presented showing results of the GSI and the AWPS. The data will have been collected through research at national level by research institutions and in regular consultations with policymakers and activists on assignment of national scores.

## **V. Modalities for evaluation at the national, subregional and regional levels**

### **(a) Review and appraisal by governments**

#### **(i) At the national level**

The ECA and the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) in New York are very concerned about harmonizing the review and appraisal process and the minimization of duplication. To this end, it has been decided that one questionnaire to guide the process will be formulated jointly by the Regional Commissions and DAW. By September 2003 the questionnaires should be completed ready for dissemination to all countries by DAW. The preparation of the national evaluation reports should therefore be prepared according to the questionnaire.

The evaluation process of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action should be carried out between September and December 2003. All data and information should be collected, analyzed and synthesized within that time frame. A National multidisciplinary, multi-sectoral Technical Committee should be established to take charge of the evaluation process and the compilation of the report at the technical level. Between January and February 2004, a national meeting of stakeholders should be convened by the National Technical Committee to validate the evaluation report. The national evaluation report should be submitted to the ECA Subregional Offices (SRO) by March 2004. The same report should be sent directly to the Division for the Advancement of Women<sup>2</sup> (DAW) in New York and a copy to ECA/ACGD.

The countries that are participating<sup>3</sup> in the Monitoring and Evaluation Programme of the African Plan of Action will submit a second report. This second national report will synthesize the evaluation of progress made in the implementation of the African Plan of Action in the selected areas as stipulated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Programme. The report will be sent directly to ECA/ACGD.

It is expected that the UN agencies and other bilateral and multilateral partners will actively support the evaluation process.

#### **(ii) At the subregional level**

The ECA through its Subregional Offices (SROs) will organize subregional review meetings to discuss and build consensus on priority gender issues. To this end, reports on the national evaluation of the BPFA will be submitted to the SROs by the end of February 2004. The outcome of these meetings will be submitted for endorsement to the meetings of the ECA Intergovernmental Committee of Experts.

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<sup>2</sup> Division for the Advancement of Women in New York is the Secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women, address: DAW, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, 2 UN Plaza, Room 1250, New York, New York 10017; Tel 1-212-963 3104; Fax 1-212-963 3463

<sup>3</sup> Sudan, Benin, Togo, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Cameroon, Tchad, Congo, Gabon, Tanzania, Djibouti, Seychelles, Angola, Comoros, Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Zambia)

The subregional review meetings will be organized at the level of experts. Participants will include:

- Representatives from the ministries in charge of women/gender affairs, finance, planning, agriculture, health and trade and industry. These ministries have been strategically selected for focus in gender mainstreaming. Each country should therefore send 8 to 10 participants to this statutory meeting and at the expense of the government.
- Representatives from the Regional Economic Communities
- NGOs that are members of the Committee on Women and Development at the subregional level

**(iii) At the regional level**

ECA/ACGD will synthesize subregional evaluation reports into a regional evaluation report to be submitted to the Seventh Regional Conference in November 2004. The Seventh African Regional Conference on Women will be held at the ministerial level. Other participants will include the subregional and regional intergovernmental organizations and representatives of the UN agencies in Africa. These institutions will present their reports directly to the Conference.

The Seventh African Regional Conference will review the regional evaluation reports and will facilitate the distillation of the regional consensus on priority gender issues and the way forward. It is the outcome of this process that will constitute Africa's input into the global Beijing + 10 review process.

**(b) Review and Appraisal by NGOs**

**(i) At the national level**

In conformity with the decision of the Bureau of the Committee on Women and Development at its meeting from 16-17 September 2003, NGOs are requested to organize their own review and appraisal process at the national level in order to submit a national report to the NGO Subregional Organizing Committee. At the same time, NGOs in each country should select the NGO that will represent them in the NGO Subregional Organizing Committees. The NGO national reports should be submitted to the NGO Subregional Organizing Committees by December 2003 through the ECA Subregional Offices.

**(ii) At the subregional level**

The NGO Subregional Organizing Committees should be set up by the end of November 2003. Their membership will include NGOs that are selected to represent their countries and the NGOs that are currently members of the CWD. The Committees should hold their first meeting by January 2004 to elect their Bureaux and plan the subregional review and appraisal process. This meeting will be initially chaired by ECA/ACGD and then handed over to the Chairperson and the Bureau of the Organizing Committee. The Subregional Organizing Committees will discuss and establish the agenda of the subregional review meetings and divide up tasks for preparing the substantive documents. In this regard, the principal document should be the synthesized report of the NGO national reports. The dates of the subregional review meetings

should be set at the initial meeting of the Organizing Committees and should be held just before the intergovernmental subregional review meetings so that their reports are presented at that fora. The final outcome of the NGO subregional meetings should be also submitted to the Regional Organizing Committee.

**(iii) At the regional level**

The Bureaux of the NGO Subregional Organizing Committees will comprise the Regional Organizing Committee. It will meet to plan and organize the NGO regional meeting in August 2004 thereby setting the objectives and agenda of the meeting and distributing responsibilities for the preparation of the technical documents. The main document of the regional meeting will be the synthesis of the outcomes of the NGO subregional reports. The regional meeting should be held just before the Seventh African Regional Conference on Women so that its outcome is submitted to the Conference.

**IV. Linkage between Africa's and the global review processes**

**(a) Africa's outcomes of the review and appraisal process**

The outcome of Africa's review and appraisal process will be discussed and endorsed by the Seventh African Regional Conference on Women in November 2004. It will have inputs from the subregions, the subregional and regional intergovernmental institutions, the NGO regional meeting and the UN agencies in Africa. Throughout the review process, it will be critical that opportunity is not provided for backsliding on the agreed issues by past conferences. Even as gaps in the implementation of the BPFA are identified, suggested solutions should be formulated taking into consideration existing policy frameworks, international conventions and plans of action at regional and global levels.

The Committee on Women and Development (CWD) has officially requested the Committee on the Status of Women (CSW) to consider the outcome of Africa's review and appraisal process as part of the official documents of the CSW in its meeting in March 2005.

**(b) At the global level**

The regional report on the review and appraisal of implementation of the BPFA will be reviewed by CSW in March 2005. Thereafter, it is not yet decided what further actions will be taken at the level of ECOSOC and the General Assembly in this regard. A report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the General Assembly on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major UN conferences and summits recommended the possibility of a high level event on the Millennium Declaration (MG) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the interest of simplification and harmonization of UN processes, the review of the MG and MDGs could possibly be combined with the review of the implementation of BPFA and the recommendations of ICPD. Further discussions in ECOSOC may provide more guidance.

### **Annex 1: Evaluation Questions.**

<b>Evaluation Concern (Substantive Focus)</b>	<b>What to Address</b>	<b>Point of reference</b>	<b>Evaluation Questions</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Relevance	The continued validity of the objectives of the 12 critical areas of concern	The policies, needs and priorities of the specific country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do the objectives identified for the three areas address the national needs in relation to the advancement of gender equality?</li> <li>• Are the objectives in line with the government's priorities and policies?</li> <li>• Are the objectives considered useful to the target groups?</li> <li>• Are they complementary to other gender mainstreaming interventions?</li> <li>• Should they be adjusted, eliminated or new ones added in light of new needs, priorities and policies?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government ministries.</li> <li>• Target groups (opinions).</li> <li>• NGO bodies involved in gender mainstreaming efforts.</li> </ul>
<b>Performance:</b>				
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achievement of agreed upon objectives.</li> <li>• Effectiveness of institutional arrangements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategic objectives of the critical areas of concern</li> <li>• Implementation of planned actions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To what extent have the agreed upon objectives been attained?</li> <li>• Have the programmes contributed to the goal/s of accelerating the implementation of the Platforms for Action?</li> <li>• Have the institutional arrangements in place facilitated the implementation of the Platform?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The monitoring reports.</li> </ul>
<b>Success:</b>				
Outcomes	Short to medium-term changes resulting from the implementation of the PFA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National leaders values and attitudes;</li> <li>• Organizational systems;</li> <li>• Government and NGOs' policies, plans and programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To what extent has the implementation of the BFA impacted on national leaders' (government ministers, members of parliament, among others) values and attitudes with regard to gender equality?</li> <li>• How and to what extent have government and NGOs' organizational systems been influenced by the implementation of the PFA</li> <li>• To what extent has the PFA implementation contributed to changes in government and NGOs' policies, plans and programmes?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government ministries.</li> <li>• NGOs.</li> <li>• Target groups (opinions).</li> <li>• Monitoring reports.</li> </ul>
Sustainability	Durability of positive PFA implementation results.	Institutional arrangements in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the institutional arrangements in place facilitate the continued flow of the benefits set in motion by the implementation of the PFA?</li> <li>• Will the institutional arrangements in place facilitate the use or adoption of the PFA implementation results to different contexts or changing environment?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government ministries</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• Monitoring reports.</li> </ul>

**Annex 8: Closing remarks by the Chairperson of the CWD Bureau Meeting - Ms. Marie Gorethi Nduwimana, the Honorable Minister of Social and Women Affairs of Burundi.**

*Statement by the Minister of Social and Women's Affairs of Burundi, at the closure of the session of the Bureau of the Committee on Women and Development*  
*Addis Ababa, 17 September 2003*

Distinguished Ministers,  
Members of the Diplomatic and Consular Services,  
Representatives of the United Nations Agencies,  
Madam Director of the African Centre for Gender and Development,  
Experts from the member States of the Bureau of the Committee on Women and Development,  
Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Once again I have the honour to be with you here at ECA in order to close the session of the Bureau of the Committee on Women and Development.

I should like to present my sincere thanks to all of you for your participation in this session, and in particular to the Ministers who have kindly made the effort to take an active part in all our work. We are also very grateful to ECA for its organizational work and for having provided its excellent logistical support, and to all the United Nations agencies which have helped the Bureau to show the progress already made and have given us their moral support in preparing the assessment process of the Beijing and Dakar Platforms for Action.

Distinguished guests,

The Committee, the only body which can provide a framework for exchanges, has been reinforced by new members selected in all objectivity: five national NGOs, five subregional NGOs, three African NGOs, five specialized NGOs, and national experts who are, of course, highly reputed. Thus, given the context in which it will be functioning, which is the preparation of Dakar and Beijing+10, we can look forward to this renewed Committee promoting specifically African solutions. The African Centre for Gender and Development (ACGD), the initiator of the African Gender Development Index (AGDI), is highly deserving of congratulations from the Bureau. The Index is a very important instrument, making it possible to evaluate both women's work and the

interest taken in it by States. It can also serve as a useful advocacy tool which may even be influential in resource allocations and many other highly sensitive areas. Once the African countries agree that AGDI should be used in measuring their efforts, it will become part of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which should continue the efforts of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). It must however be borne in mind that, although an efficient tool, it does have some limitations, which will have to be corrected. There are some problems it cannot solve, such as those related to race, social class and ethnic group.

Nonetheless, we urge programme managers to make AGDI a reality within the Beijing+10 deadline. The decade assessment process of the Beijing and Dakar Platforms for Action should attract particular attention for African countries. The assessment should not only cover the 12 priority areas but also determine whether their importance remains undiminished. As for the progress already achieved, the assessment should state whether it is likely to be retained. Also, it should not neglect issues which have arisen over the past ten years, such as the modernization of poor urban neighbourhoods together with improvements in living conditions, particularly in relation to the habitat.

The process submitted to the Bureau will certainly appear complex, but will be more efficient. We must inform our States and subregions and urge them to comply with the agreed agenda. Without ignoring individual responsibilities, we are convinced that ECA will support and motivate Africa in the harmonization and legal structuring of the preparatory processes and in compliance with the world-wide deadline of Beijing+10. Thus, the recommendations to be produced from the assessment of the seventh African Conference will constitute our contribution and should be taken into account during the international assessment, in light of our region's specific issues.

Distinguished guests,

The Committee is relying strongly on the great African Union, whose early days are already showing great promise. We hope it will be attentive to the problems of all the population, particularly women, and that its programmes and its activities in the near future will always take account of the major gender issues.

The manifest interest shown by United Nations agencies, and the recommendations they have made for the successful conduct of the preparatory processes for the seventh African Conference and for Beijing+10, are invaluable contributions. We hope that the concerted efforts



with ECA concerning the issue of financing will lead to a positive outcome. However, we recognize that it will in any case be a step forward and a good beginning. Clearly, we are aware that an additional effort will be made in relation to the selection of priorities.

Distinguished guests,

Before we draw our work to a close, I want to reiterate my sincere felicitations to ECA for everything it has provided to us. We wish to thank all those involved, particularly the Ethiopian staff, for the welcome they have given us and for their hospitality. I congratulate you all, ladies and gentlemen, for the work you have accomplished and for the friendly atmosphere in which our work has taken place. We hope, therefore, that there will be no obstacles to the implementation of our recommendations. Lastly, allow me to thank our respective national authorities for the interest they have shown in the advancement of women and in gender issues. The presence here of so many Ministers speaks volumes in that regard.

On that note of gratitude, I hereby declare the session of the Bureau of the Committee on Women and Development closed.

Thank you.

Annex 9: History of CWD Membership

	1979-1980	1981-1982	1983-1984	1985-1986	1987-1988	1989-1991	1992-1995	1996-1998	1999-2002	2002-2004
<b>MEMBERS OF CWD</b>										
<b>North Africa</b>	Morocco Sudan Tunisia Mauritania	Sudan Libya Tunisia	Egypt Morocco Tunisia	Algeria Egypt Morocco	Egypt Mauritania Tunisia	Egypt Mauritania Morocco Libya	Algeria Morocco Tunisia	Algeria Morocco Tunisia	Egypt Sudan Morocco	Algeria Egypt Libya
<b>West Africa</b>	Cote d'Ivoire Sierra Leone Senegal	The Gambia Ghana Mali	Guinea Guinea-Bissau Togo	Burkina Faso Guinea Togo	Benin Ghana	Benin Ghana	Burkina Faso Niger Nigeria	Cote d'Ivoire Nigeria Senegal	Benin Burkina Faso Togo Cote d'Ivoire Nigeria	Benin Cape Verde Gambia Ghana Nigeria
<b>Central Africa</b>	Cameroon Central African Republic Congo	Cameroon Central African Republic Congo	Congo Gabon Sao Tome and Principe	Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon	Chad Cameroon Equatorial Guinea	Chad Cameroon Equatorial Guinea	Cameroon Central African Republic Congo	Central African Republic Cameroon Congo	Chad Gabon Cameroon Congo	Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon
<b>East Africa</b>	Burundi Rwanda Zaire	Burundi Rwanda Zaire	Burundi Rwanda Zaire Ethiopia	Burundi Rwanda Tanzania Zaire	Burundi Comoros Kenya Rwanda Zaire	Kenya Rwanda Zaire	Burundi Rwanda Zaire	Burundi Ethiopia Congo Kenya Rwanda Tanzania	Comoros Djibouti Seychelles Tanzania	Burundi, D.R Congo Eritrea Tanzania
<b>Southern Africa</b>	Botswana Mauritius Zambia	Lesotho Malawi Mozambique	Swaziland Seychelles	Malawi Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Namibia Uganda Zambia	South Africa Zambia Zimbabwe	Angola Botswana Swaziland Zimbabwe Zambia	Lesotho Mauritius Madagascar Mozambique Zambia
<b>BUREAU MEMBERS</b>										
<b>Chairperson</b>	Cameroon	Cameroon	Guinea	Burundi	Ghana	Ghana	Nigeria	Tunisia	Zimbabwe	Egypt
<b>First Vice-Chairperson</b>	Zambia	The Gambia	Swaziland	Tanzania	Tunisia	Tunisia	Central African Republic	Rwanda	Cameroon	Burundi
<b>Second Vice-Chair</b>	Morocco	Rwanda	Congo	Congo	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Rwanda	Ethiopia	Nigeria	Ghana
<b>First Rapporteur</b>	Senegal	Tunisia	Zaire	Togo	Rwanda	Rwanda	Uganda	Cote d'Ivoire	Morocco	Lesotho
<b>Second Rapporteur</b>	Rwanda	Lesotho	Morocco	Morocco	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	Algeria	Cameroon	Tanzania	Gabon
<b>Chair Conf.</b>								Nigeria	Congo	Congo
<b>Chair of AU</b>	Sudan Liberia	Sierra Leone Kenya	Ethiopia	Tanzania Senegal	Congo Zambia	Mali Egypt Uganda	Nigeria Senegal Egypt Tunisia	Ethiopia Cameroon Zimbabwe	Burkina Faso Algeria Zambia	Mozambique

## **Annex 10: Modalities for Renewal of Membership of the Committee on Women and Development**

### **A. Introduction**

The current modalities for renewal of membership of the Committee on Women and Development (CWD) and its Bureau were discussed and approved in the CWD meeting of June 1999 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and the Special Session in November 1999. The current members who have served since November 1999 were selected according to these modalities. These modalities were adopted to reflect the new orientation of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to serve its constituency better and also the approach to equality and the advancement of women that entails the involvement of a cross-section of actors as we seek to integrate the gender dimension in all aspects of development.

### **B. Membership and modalities for renewal**

The membership of the Committee is in 3 categories: the Member States, the Non Government Organizations and Resource Persons. Each category will be discussed separately.

1. **The Member States:** According to the current rules, a total of 19 member States are selected by alphabetical order and per subregion to constitute CWD every two years. Representation is by country rather than by individual. The language balance is also an important consideration.

The 19 member States are distributed along the 5 subregions as indicated in the Table below. Every 2 years, 2/3s of the membership is renewed while 1/3 is retained **through elections** to preserve continuity.

**Table 1: Distribution of membership of CWD by subregion**

<b>Subregions</b>	<b>Number of Member countries</b>	<b>Number of countries retained for second mandate</b>
North Africa	3	1
West Africa	5	2
Central Africa	3	1
Eastern Africa	4	1
Southern Africa	4	1

#### **2. Women's Non-Government Organizations**

The women's non-governmental organizations are selected at the national, subregional and regional levels. The requirements include demonstrated track record of stability, good practice and sustainability as evidenced by:

- Confirmation that they are representatives of women
- At least 5 years of stable existence
- A stable financial base as portrayed by the annual reports
- Demonstration of concrete results achieved through their direct intervention

The **distinct categories and numbers** of the women's NGOs eligible for CWD membership at the different levels are stipulated below:

**At the national level :**

- Women's organizations/associations that are operating in one of the 12 critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action. There should be a balance between the urban women associations and the grassroots rural women organizations. Each organization/association should have a membership of at least 5000 women.
- A total of 5 organizations/associations shall be selected, each representing one of the 5 subregions

**At the subregional level:**

- Individual and/or women group membership organizations that draw membership from the entire subregion.
- A total of 5 women's organizations shall be selected each per subregion.

**At the regional level:**

- Membership women's organizations open to individuals and/or representatives of women's groups from all over the continent.
- A total of 3 women's organizations shall be selected.

**3. Service/specialized organizations**

**These organizations which are not women's organizations, will be selected on the basis of the following characteristics:**

- Organizations/institutions that provide services to women as individuals and/or groups e.g. training, counseling, financing etc
- Research institutions that specialize in women's issues
- At least 5 years of stable existence
- Achievement of concrete results through their intervention
- Existence of relevant expertise as demonstrated by their products (e.g. publications)
- Institutions/organizations that operate either at the subregional or regional levels
- A total of 5 organizations shall be selected, one per subregion
- Linguistic balance will be taken into consideration.

**4. Resource persons**

The category of **5 Resource Persons** selected to be **ex-officio** members of CWD is filled by individuals with relevant technical skills and knowledge in any of the 12 critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action. They are therefore expected to provide expertise in the priority areas of focus by the members States and the work of ECA. This includes preparation of technical documents, facilitation of sessions, participation in in-session discussions during the meetings of Experts and servicing CWD meetings upon request. Linguistic and subregional balance are taken into consideration in their selection.

The **modalities for renewal** of membership of the NGOs and Resource Persons is similar to the renewal of the member States. Two-thirds of the membership is changed while 1/3 is retained to serve a second mandate in order to ensure continuity. Operationally, ECA is responsible for selecting NGOs and Resource Persons that meet the above criteria and submitting it to the CWD Bureau for approval. For the moment, however, the list that was constituted to serve in the Committee during the periods 1999-2002 has not yet been renewed. This is due to the fact that comprehensive **modalities for their identification** have not yet been finalized. On a separate Note, ECA has proposed these modalities that will be discussed

at this meeting under a different agenda item. The finalized modalities will then be used to renew the current list and submit the proposals to the Bureau by April 2003 for final approval.

## **5. The Bureau of CWD**

### **Composition**

The Bureau is comprised of 5 Member States out of the 19 countries selected as members. Each represents one of the 5 subregions of Africa. The positions of the members include:

1. The Chairperson
2. The First Vice-Chairperson
3. The Second Vice-Chairperson
4. First Rapporteur
5. Second Rapporteur

Additional members of the Bureau include the Chairperson of the Sixth African Regional Conference on Women who is an ex-officio until she is replaced at the next regional conference. The country that is chairing the Summit of the African Union also sits in the Bureau in order to create the necessary link between the Committee and the regional institution.

### **Modalities for election**

Once the renewal of members of CWD is completed, the heads of delegation meet to elect the members of the Bureau. Attempts are made to ensure that to the extent possible, the leadership of the Bureau is rotated in the subregions.

## **C. The Annexes**

A number of Annexes are attached to facilitate the renewal process. **Annex I** consists of a list of the 53 African States by subregion as partitioned by ECA. **Annex II (a)** portrays the current membership of CWD (1999-2002) by subregion. **Annex II (b)** shows the list of the new countries to serve in CWD during the period 2002-2004. They are selected by alphabetical order. It also shows the number of countries that should be elected to continue serving in the Committee for a second mandate. **Annex III** shows the countries that have served in the Bureau in the last 4 years (1997-2002).

## Annex I: Distribution of Countries by Subregion in Africa

Southern Africa	Eastern Africa and Indian Ocean Islands	Central Africa	West Africa	North Africa
Angola Botswana Lesotho Mauritius Madagascar Malawi Mozambique Namibia South Africa Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe	Burundi Comores Congo(DRC) Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Rwanda Seychelles Somalia Tanzania Uganda	Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Sao Tome and Principe Tchad	Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Cote D'Ivoire Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea Bissau Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo	Algeria  Egypt Lybia Morocco Mauritania Soudan Tunisia

## Annex II (a) Current Members of the CWD by Subregion (1999-2002)

Southern Africa	Eastern Africa	Central Africa	West Africa	North Africa
Angola Botswana Swaziland Zimbabwe Zambia ( former Chair of African Union)	Comoros Djibouti Seychelles Tanzania	Cameroon Chad Congo ( 6 <sup>th</sup> Reg. Conference Chair) Gabon	Benin Burkina Faso Cote d'Ivoire Nigeria Togo	Egypt Morocco Sudan

## Annex II (b) List of the new CWD members by subregions (2002-2004)

Southern Africa	Eastern Africa	Central Africa	West Africa	North Africa
Lesotho Mauritius Madagascar South Africa(as Chair of AU) <u>One current member to be elected to continue</u>	Burundi Congo (DRC) Eritrea <u>One current member to be elected to continue</u>	Central African Republic Equatorial Guinea Congo( as Chair of 6 <sup>th</sup> Regional Conference) <u>One current member to be elected to continue</u>	Cape Verde Gambia Ghana <u>Two current members to be elected to continue</u>	Algeria Lybia <u>One current member to be elected to continue</u>

### **Annex III: Membership of the Bureau in the last 4 years**

#### **1997-1999**

Chairperson	Tunisia
First Vice-Chairperson	Rwanda
Second Vice- Chairperson	Ethiopia
First Rapporteur	Cote d'Ivoire
Second Rapporteur	Cameroon

#### **1999-2002**

Chairperson	Zimbabwe
First Vice-Chairperson	Cameroon
Second Vice-Chairperson	Nigeria
First Rapporteur	Morocco
Second Rapporteur	Tanzania

## Annex 11: List of Participants

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