



NGO Guidance for National Parallel Reports

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND THE BEIJING DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION (1995)

(The) Eradication of poverty based on sustained economic growth, social development, environmental protection and social justice requires the involvement of women in economic and social development, equal opportunities and the full and equal participation of women and men as agents and beneficiaries of people-centered sustainable development;

(Beijing Platform for Action Declaration, para 16, 1995)



NGO COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN/NEW YORK



“WOMEN’S RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS”
(Beijing Declaration para 14)

PREFACE

In preparation for Beijing + 25 in 2020, NGOs and civil society stakeholders must have their own independent process to report on progress made, challenges and recommendations. The purpose of these NGO Guidelines for Parallel Reports is to provide a common template for NGOs to use for country (city or state) reports. NGOs should adapt it to suit their local contexts and feel free to change it as needed. Although many questions are drawn from UN Women’s official Guidelines for governments, these are adapted to reflect NGO and civil society perspectives.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

PART I FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS 5

PART II. GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK 11

PART III. PRIORITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND SETBACKS 15

PART IV. PROGRESS ACROSS THE 12 CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN 15

PART V. NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PROCESSES 27

PART VI. DATA AND STATISTICS 28



INTRODUCTION

By Soon-Young Yoon, UN representative for the International Alliance of Women

In 2020, the UN will celebrate the anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, the massive gathering of more than 50,000 participants that took place in Beijing 25 years ago. 189 governments agreed on the Beijing Platform for Action, an historic consensus document that called for action on “Twelve Critical Areas of Concern.” Then—as today—this document stands as the gold standard for policies to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment.

While incredible advancements have been made in many areas regarding the health, safety, economic potential and well-being of women and girls, our work is far from done. Some countries have made effective efforts to increase women’s rights, while other countries have taken steps back. Given these challenges, we must seize this opportunity to speed up and scale up progress. The commemoration of “Beijing Plus 25” will include a special event during the September session of the UN General Assembly in New York. Leading up to this event, other UN meetings in the regions and at the national level, governments--in consultation with civil society--will have a chance to assess progress, identify challenges and seek better ways to fulfill promises made in the Beijing Platform for Action.

In 2020, the feminist and women’s movements can also put into practice a motto expressed during the Beijing women’s conference that “All issues are women’s issues.” We must make our voices heard at the High Level Political Forum and its review of the Sustainable Development Goals, the 75th anniversary of the UN, the Human Rights Council, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security; the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (2015); the Paris Agreement on climate change (2015), among others. We must build bridges with social movements working for human rights, climate justice, rights of indigenous peoples, migrants and refugees, as well as the older women, youth and girls. We must also make sure that governments implement the Beijing Platform for Action-- in its entirety --along with human rights treaties such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

By ushering in a year of exploration, Beijing Plus 25 can launch innovative ideas. Together, we can work towards movement building through consultations and collective action around NGO parallel reports. Unlike “shadow reports,” our reports can “praise and raise” achievements by both civil society and governments while providing critical analyses and new data. NGOs can also partner with projects such as the Online Books. “My Memories and Messages for the Next Generation” (Book I) will be written by participants of the UN FWCW in Beijing. Young women in the arts will express their issues, dreams and hopes through their own stories and media in Book II, “My Issues, Hopes and Dreams.” Join us on this exciting journey. (See: www.ngocsw.org).

1 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN 2020?

March 9-20, 2020. During the Commission on the Status of Women meeting, the UN will do a review and appraisal of progress made on the Beijing Platform for action and outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly held in 2000. Why prepare in 2019? All States are called upon to undertake national-level reviews of progress made and challenges. Their reports are to be submitted May 1, 2019. However, NGOs can continue to work on their own national reports in preparation for UN meetings in the summer and fall.

Fall, 2019. The United Nations regional commissions will undertake regional reviews so that the outcomes of intergovernmental processes at the regional level can feed into the Commission's 2020 review. These will take place at the regional commissions (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA). Prior to these meetings, there will be Stakeholders' Forums for civil society/NGOs.

June 2020. A civil society forum will be held in France, Mexico and possibly other countries. The purpose of this Forum is to infuse new energy into the feminist and women's movements across the world and mobilize young leaders. It can be the moment for girls and women of all ages—as well as feminist men and boys -- to shape the world.

July 2020. The High Level Political Forum will be held in New York. Governments will do a 5-year review of the 2030 sustainable development agenda. The 17 sustainable development goals include Goal 5 on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. (See Box for targets) This is another important space to ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed into development and peace agendas.

September 2020. The General Assembly will convene a one-day high-level meeting² to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary and accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

² ECOSOC resolution 2018/9.

WHY SHOULD NGOS AND CIVIL SOCIETY DO PARALLEL NATIONAL REPORTS FOR BEIJING + 25?

NGOs should prepare their own parallel national reports in preparation for Beijing + 25 in order to strengthen the feminist and women's movement's collective influence on governments and have an independent voice at the UN. With shrinking spaces for civil society, lack of States' and other development partners' accountability, feminist NGOs are excluded from participation, particularly those representing minorities, indigenous peoples, the disabled, youth, rural women and girls, and others discriminated against because of their gender identity, social, economic, political, ethnic or religious status. Lack of financing to implement the Beijing Platform for Action national plans continues to impede progress on women's rights and gender equality. Thus, an open independent process is urgently needed.

WHY DON'T WE CALL THEM SHADOW REPORTS?

The Guidelines provided here are for parallel reports and not shadow reports, in large part because NGOs do not have to wait to read the government reports in order to prepare their own assessments in parallel to the government process. Also, rather than focusing only on critiques of the government reports, the parallel reports will be able to "praise and raise" what civil society, NGOs, and other stakeholders such as the media and private sector have accomplished. They also can "praise and raise" good practices by governments. By focusing on positive as well as negative examples, NGO parallel reports can contribute to a treasure chest of innovative, exciting ideas to build a foundation for future generations to take action.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO REVIEW THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION WITH CEDAW?

The two documents are complementary. The BPfA 12 critical areas of concern is comprehensive, covering all issues from political participation and economic justice to health and education, gender-based violence and environment. However, it is not legally binding. In contrast, CEDAW is a treaty that is required to be nationalized into law, thus ensuring that women's human rights can guide the implementation of the BPfA.³ CEDAW is a roadmap to end gender-based discrimination and requires governments take proactive action to prevent violation of women's human rights. Through its General Recommendations -- such as those on violence, health, conflict and post-conflict--it outlines in detail the obligations of States according to international law.

During Beijing + 25, greater efforts are needed to bring the global, local. The local also can inform national and global policies. The BPfA with CEDAW in the context of the SDGs are roadmaps for implementation at local as well as national level. The Cities for CEDAW campaign that brings city ordinances in line with CEDAW principles has demonstrated that it is not only feasible—it is also very effective.⁴

³ As of April 2019, CEDAW was ratified by 189 countries and is overseen by a Committee of experts.

⁴ see www.citiesforcedaw.org

HOW CAN FEMINIST AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS USE THESE REPORTS?

The NGO parallel reports can help to make governments accountable and ensure the inclusion of the gender equality agenda into national policies. These can be used at multiple levels for advocacy. Partners may include leaders at the highest level, but also the participation of parliaments and local leaders such as mayors, city council representatives and traditional leaders. In brief, these can be used at the international, national and sub-national levels by men and women leaders in states, cities, towns and villages.

NGO parallel reports should be an integral part of local, national and regional reviews that will assess progress made in implementation and identify challenges. Reviews should “align and build synergies with work on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and galvanize its gender-responsive implementation.”⁵ Reviews should also be integrated with the fulfilment of obligations under human rights treaties such as CEDAW.

Finally, since the BPfA covers a wide range of issues, championed by diverse social movements, these reports can also help create interlinkages between NGOs working on the 2030 sustainable development agenda, the Paris Agreement on climate change, UNSCR #1325 and subsequent resolutions, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the World Urban Forums (Habitat), social development (CSoCD), population and development (ICPD) and the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

HOW CAN WE ORGANIZE NATIONAL REPORTS?

There are many ways to organize national reports. A participatory, inclusive process is key. This may involve NGOs with other stakeholders, but there may be opportunities to share with governments and the UN. Most important, the report should reflect the wide diversity of women by gender, age, geography, and disability, as well as ethnicity, religion, social, economic, cultural and political situation.

Where and how NGO reports can be organized vary. Here are some examples:

Example I. City, state or national consultations of NGOs – At the first meeting, NGOs who can write on each of the 12 critical areas of concern volunteer to take the lead on one of them. They may agree on their own template or use this one. NGOs return home to have local meetings on the document and reach out to their networks for inputs. After consultations with many stakeholders, they meet again to consolidate their findings.

Example II. Virtual consultations. The template for the NGO Parallel report or survey is posted online for NGOs' inputs. A national coordinating committee assigns lead persons/teams for each of the 12 critical areas of concern. All contributions are posted online—sometimes summarized in an Excel sheet according to the 12 critical areas of concern. Drafts are shared in a common

⁵ UN Women, Guidelines for Comprehensive National Reviews, 2019.

Google document for comment. The report that includes all submissions is finalized by a team of editors of the national coordinating committee.

Example III Combination of virtual and face-to-face consultations. A virtual consultation may occur months prior to a face-to-face meeting. This allows for greater numbers of NGOs to participate than face to face meetings. The draft document is finalized and used during a national consultation.

Example IV Conduct webinars in national and local languages. One leading national NGO may organize a series of webinars on the BPfA, linkages with CEDAW and SDGs to reach a new generation of feminist leaders.

Opportunities to use NGO Parallel Reports

NGOs will have opportunities to share their reports at various UN and government meetings. However, they should also share widely among themselves, post on social media, and use to develop collective strategies for action on BPfA and CEDAW. For more updates, consult the Beijing + 25 websites of UN Women as well as NGO CSW/NY (www.ngocsw.org).

- **1 May 2019-June 2019:** government submission of national report to the respective UN Regional Commissions and to UN-Women, NGOs prepare parallel reports and draft national and regional reports in preparation for CSW 64.
- **July/October 2019:** NGO parallel reports inform the High Level Political Forum and other international meetings
- **October / November 2019 / February 2020:** NGO Stakeholders forums prior to regional intergovernmental meetings in preparation for CSW 64. NGO national reports inform NGO regional reports and Declarations.
- **March 2020:** 64th session of the Commission on the Status of Women. NGOS can make written and oral statements, participate in side events, join regional and issues caucuses.
- **June 2020:** A civil society forum in France and Mexico and possibly other venues. Declaration.
- **September 2020:** High-level meeting of the General Assembly on Beijing+25, with participation of Heads of State/Government

NGO CONTACTS



NGO CSW AFRICA: [HTTP://WWW.NGOCSWAFRICA.ORG/INDEX.PHP](http://www.ngocswafrica.org/index.php)



NGO CSW ARAB STATES/MENA: [HTTP://WWW.NGOCSWARABSTATES.ORG](http://www.ngocswarabstates.org)



NGO CSW ASIA AND PACIFIC: [HTTPS://APNGOCSW.ORG](https://apngocsw.org)



NGO CSW/NEW YORK: [WWW.NGOCSW.ORG](http://www.ngocsw.org)



NGO CSW/GENEVA: [HTTP://WWW.NGOCSW-GENEVA.CH](http://www.ngocsw-geneva.ch)



NGO CSW/LATINA AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN: [HTTPS://NGOCSWLAC.ORG](https://ngocswlac.org)



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Note: UN Women will post NGO reports in accordance with UN rules.

RESOURCES

Information about past review and appraisal processes of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is available (<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/index.html>) and twenty-year (2015) review and appraisal processes (<http://beijing20.unwomen.org/en>).

Information about CEDAW is found at:
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CEDAW.aspx>

Information about the 25-year review and appraisal process, including government national reports, will be posted at the following website:
<http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/csw64-2020>

2

GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK

The Beijing Platform for Action, the SDGs and CEDAW

Please provide an overview of your country (city, state etc.) situation. Use data as well as case examples. Below are the main issues.

Note: the table shows interlinkages between the three documents, but others may also be added. Also, Goal 5 on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment cuts across all SDGs.

Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern	Convention on the Elimination of all form of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ¹
A. Women and poverty	Article 13. Women have a right to family benefits, bank loans, mortgages, and other forms of financial credit.	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.
B. Education and training of women	Article 10. Women and girls should receive career and vocational guidance and have access to education opportunities on par with men or boys.	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
C. Women and health	Article 12. Women have the right to family planning services.	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Goal 2. Achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
D. Violence against women	Article 5. Modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices Article 6. Governments shall take all measures to stop trafficking and exploitation of women for prostitution.	Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
E. Women and armed conflict	General Recommendation 30. Women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations	Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
F. Women and the economy	Article 14. Governments should undertake to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas so that they may participate in and benefit from rural development. Article 11. Women have an equal right to work with men, which includes pay, promotions, training, health and safety.	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth full and productive employment and decent work for all. Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Goal 10. Reduce income inequality within and among countries. Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
G. Women in power and decision-making	Article 16. Women have the same rights as their husbands in marriage, childcare and family life. Article 7. The right of women to vote, to participate in forming and implementing government policies and to join public and political organizations. Article 9. Equal rights with men to keep and change their nationality and to grant their nationality to their children.	Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

¹ See Transforming our world the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern	Convention on the Elimination of all form of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ¹
H. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women	Article 10. Women are to be equal before the law.	Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustain- able development.
I. Human rights of women	Article 3. Governments shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that women can enjoy basic human rights and fundamental freedoms. Article 4. Governments can adopt temporary spe- cial measures to accelerate equality for women, i.e., affirmative action. Article 2. Governments shall take concrete steps to eliminate discrimination against women.	
J. Women and the media	Article 5. Governments shall take appropriate measures to eliminate sexist stereotyping.	
K. Women and the environment	General Recommendation 37. Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change	Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable man- agement of water and sanitation for all. Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustain- able development. Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and re- verse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
L. The Girl-Child	Article 10. Reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school prematurely; Article 12. Eliminate discrimination against wom- en in the field of health care	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportu- nities for all. Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-be- ing for all at all ages. Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable man- agement of water and sanitation for all.

TARGETS UNDER SDG 5, GENDER EQUALITY

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- 5a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources
- 5b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
- 5c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality

¹ See Transforming our world the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

3 PRIORITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND SETBACKS

1. What have been the most important achievements, challenges and setbacks in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women over the past 5 years?

- a. What are general achievements in implementation of the BPfA and CEDAW and SDGs?
- b. What have been violations of rights?
- c. What work, roles, or other activities have been prohibited or criminalized for women and girls?
- d. What are the obstacles to enjoy rights?
- e. Does the government have gaps in data? If so, what are these?
- f. Is there adequate allocation of resources for training, institutional coordination, monitoring and evaluation?
- g. What laws need to be changed?
- h. Are there public awareness programs about women's legal rights?

Explain your country's general situations (3-5 pages).

2. Which of the following have been important for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country? (check below)

- ☐ Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice
- ☐ Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls
- ☐ Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security
- ☐ Eliminating violence against women and girls
- ☐ Access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- ☐ Political participation and representation
- ☐ Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression)
- ☐ Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises
- ☐ Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity or parental leave, care services)
- ☐ Gender-responsive social protection (e.g. universal health coverage, cash transfers, pensions)
- ☐ Basic services and infrastructure (water, sanitation, energy, transport etc.)
- ☐ Strengthening women's participation in ensuring environmental sustainability
- ☐ Gender-responsive budgeting
- ☐ Digital and financial inclusion for women
- ☐ Gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and resilience building
- ☐ Changing negative social norms and gender stereotypes
- ☐ Other

Give case examples with data (3-5 pages)

3. Over the past five years, has the state acted to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination? (Check below)

- ☐ Women living in remote and rural areas
- ☐ Indigenous women
- ☐ Racial, ethnic or religious minority women
- ☐ Women living with disabilities
- ☐ Women living with HIV/AIDS
- ☐ Women with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities
- ☐ Younger women
- ☐ Older women
- ☐ Migrant women
- ☐ Refugee and internally displaced women
- ☐ Women in humanitarian settings
- ☐ Other

Please provide information and data on actions taken (2 pages max.).

4. Have conflicts, climate-induced or other disasters or other events affected the implementation of the BPfA/CEDAW in your country?

If YES, please give examples (1 page max.).

4

PROGRESS ACROSS THE 12 CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

This section covers progress across the 12 critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action. Tip for group process: You may wish to discuss these issues, clustering a group of issues to encourage thinking outside the “silo”.

Inclusive development, shared prosperity and decent work

CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

- A. Women and poverty
- F. Women and the economy
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

5. What actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in relation to women’s role in paid work and employment? ⁶

- Ensured the same employment opportunities for women as men, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment
- Strengthened / enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination, including on the grounds of marriage, pregnancy or maternity in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation
- Taken measures to provide vocational training and retraining for women, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training
- Introduced / strengthened gender-responsive active labour market policies (e.g. education and training, skills, subsidies)
- Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment, including in the workplace
- Provided social security for women, particularly in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age and other incapacity to work, as well as the right to paid leave
- Strengthened land rights and tenure security
- Improved financial inclusion and access to credit, including for self-employed women
- Improved access to modern technologies (incl. climate-smart technologies), infrastructure and services (incl. agricultural extension)
- Supported the transition from informal to formal work, including legal and policy measures that benefit women in informal employment
- Devised mechanisms for women’s equal participation in economic decision-making bodies (e.g. in ministries of trade and finance, central banks, national economic commissions)
- Ensured the right to organize collective action and freedom of movement
- Other

Please describe some of these and give statistics/data. (2 pages)

⁶ Relevant CEDAW articles: **Article 11** Women have an equal right to work with men, which includes pay, promotions, training, health and safety; **Article 13** Women have a right to family benefits, bank loans, mortgages, and other forms of financial credit; **General Recommendation No. 26** on women migrant workers.
Relevant SDGs: **1** No Poverty; **4** Quality Education; **8** Decent Work and Economic Growth; **9** Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; **10** Reduce Inequalities; **16** Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

What are the issues faced by marginalized groups of women whose work or identity are criminalized or discriminated against in your country? Are domestic workers and migrant workers covered in the domestic labour laws?

6. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-family conciliation? (check below) ⁷

- ☐ Included unpaid care and domestic work in national statistics and accounting (e.g. time-use surveys, valuation exercises, satellite accounts)
 - ☐ Expanded childcare services or made existing services more affordable
 - ☐ Expanded support for frail elderly persons and others needing intense forms of care
 - ☐ Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave or other types of family leave
 - ☐ Ensured that women engaged in unpaid work or in the informal sector have access to non-contributory social protection
 - ☐ Invested in time- and labour-saving infrastructure, such as public transport, electricity, water and sanitation, to reduce the burden of unpaid care and domestic work on women
 - ☐ Promoted decent work for paid care workers, including migrant workers and domestic workers
 - ☐ Introduced/ strengthened programmes that address the particular problems faced by rural women including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy
 - ☐ Adopted gender-responsive social protection floors to ensure that all women have access to essential health care, childcare facilities and income security
 - ☐ Conducted campaigns or awareness raising activities to encourage the participation of men and boys in unpaid care and domestic work
 - ☐ Introduced legal changes regarding the division of marital assets or pension entitlements after divorce that acknowledge women's unpaid contribution to the family during marriage
 - ☐ Other
- Give concrete examples of measures taken with data. (2 pages max.)

Please explain issues faced by women living in poverty, in rural and urban settings, ethnic minorities, indigenous women, refugees, and other marginalized groups of women and girls (2-3 pages).

7. Has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public-sector downsizing, over the past five years?

YES/NO

If YES, have assessments on their impact on women and men, respectively, been conducted?

- ☐ Yes, their impact on women/men was estimated before measures were put in place.
- ☐ Yes, the impact was assessed after measures were put in place.
- ☐ No, the impact on women/men has not been assessed.

If YES, please describe the findings (1-2 pages).

Are austerity measures on women also affected by rising conservatism and political ideology of the state?
Are cuts in budget and expenditure for social measure due to rise in budgets for defense and military?
Other?

⁷ Relevant CEDAW articles; **Article 13** Women have a right to family benefits, bank loans, mortgages, and other forms of financial credit; **Article 14** Governments should undertake to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas so that they may participate in and benefit from rural development; **General Recommendation No. 16** on unpaid women workers in rural and urban family enterprises; **General Recommendation No. 17 (1991)** on the measurement and quantification of the unremunerated domestic activities of women and their recognition in the GNP; **General Recommendation No. 34 (2016)** on the rights of rural women.
Relevant SDGs: **1** No Poverty; **3** Good Health and Wellbeing; **5** Gender Equality; **8** Decent Work and Economic Growth.

Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

Tip for group process: You may wish to discuss these issues, clustering a group of issues to encourage thinking outside the “silo”.

CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

- A. Women and poverty
- B. Education and training of women
- C. Women and the economy
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

8. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls? ⁸

- Promoted poor women's access to decent work through active labour market policies (e.g. job training, skills, employment subsidies, etc.) and targeted measures
- Broadened access to land, housing, finance, technology and/or agricultural extension services
- Supported women's entrepreneurship and business development activities
- Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes for women and girls (e.g. cash transfers for women with children, public works/employment guarantee schemes for women of working-age, pensions for older women)
- Introduced/strengthened free or low-cost legal services for women and girls living in poverty
- Introduced/strengthened free or low-cost health services for women and girls living in poverty
- Other

Please give examples with data (2 pages max.)

Please describe how poverty among women and girls in your country is linked to socio-cultural traditional gender roles, gender stereotypes, and how their access to education, health and other social services affects their poverty.

9. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve access to social protection for women and girls? ⁹

- Introduced or strengthened social protection for unemployed women (e.g. unemployment benefits, public works programmes, social assistance)
- Introduced or strengthened conditional cash transfers
- Introduced or strengthened unconditional cash transfers
- Introduced or strengthened non-contributory social pensions
- Reformed contributory social protection schemes to strengthen women's access and benefit levels
- Improved access to the above for specific populations (e.g. women in informal employment, including domestic workers; migrant and refugee women; women in humanitarian settings; women and girls with disabilities)
- Introduced sustainability measures for social protection programmes
- Introduced and carried out monitoring of social protection programmes
- Other

Please provide case examples. (2 pages max.)

⁸ Relevant CEDAW articles: **Article 2** Governments shall take concrete steps to eliminate discrimination against women; **Article 13** Women have a right to family benefits, bank loans, mortgages, and other forms of financial credit; **Article 14**. Governments should undertake to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas so that they may participate in and benefit from rural development; **General Recommendation No. 34 (2016)** on the rights of rural women. Relevant SDGs: 1 No Poverty; 5 Gender Equality; 10 Reduced Inequalities; 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

⁹ Relevant CEDAW articles: **Article 11** Women have an equal right to work with men, which includes pay, promotions, training, health and safety; **Article 13** Women have a right to family benefits, bank loans, mortgages, and other forms of financial credit; **Article 14** Governments should undertake to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas so that they may participate in and benefit from rural development. Relevant SDGs: 1 No Poverty; 5 Gender Equality; 10 Reduced Inequalities.

10. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country? ¹⁰

- Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services
- Expanded specific health services for women and adolescent girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, mental, maternal health, HIV services
- Ensured access to prevention, treatment, and palliative care for non-communicable diseases (heart disease, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes, and cancers)?
- Undertaken gender-specific public awareness/health promotion campaigns
- Provided gender-responsiveness training based on human rights for health service providers, particularly on violence against women
- Strengthened comprehensive sexuality education in schools or through community programmes
- Ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- Provided refugee women and girls as well as women and girls in humanitarian settings with access to sexual and reproductive health services
- Gathered data on the health status of marginalized groups of women such as women with disabilities, lesbian, bisexual and transgender women, ethnic minorities, indigenous women, etc.
- Provided post-abortion care services and decriminalized abortion
- Other

Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

11. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls? ¹¹

- Undertake constitutional amendments and/or other appropriate legislative action to ensure the protection and enforcement of the rights of girls and women to, within and through education and throughout the life cycle
- Taken measures to increase girls' access to, retention in and completion of education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development programmes
- Strengthened educational curricula to increase gender-responsiveness and eliminate bias, at all levels of education
- Revised and developed non-stereotypical educational curricula, textbooks and teaching materials to eliminate traditional gender stereotypes, address gender-based violence against women and girls
- Provided gender equality and human rights training for teachers and other education professionals
- Integrated age-appropriate education on women's human rights, gender equality and peace education into school curricula at all levels
- Promoted safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls, including use of technology and internet
- Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy
- Ensured access to safe water and sanitation services and facilitated menstrual hygiene management, especially in schools and other education/training settings
- Strengthened measures to prevent adolescent pregnancies and to enable adolescent girls to continue their education in the case of pregnancy and/or motherhood
- Ensure women's participation in management of educational institutions
- Other

Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

¹⁰ Relevant CEDAW articles: **Article 12** Women have the right to family planning services; **General Recommendation No. 24** on women and health. Relevant SDGs: **1** No Poverty; **2** Zero Hunger; **3** Good health and well-being; **5** Gender Equality.

¹¹ Relevant CEDAW articles: **Article 5** Governments shall take appropriate measures to eliminate sexist stereotyping; **Article 10** Women and girls should receive career and vocational guidance and have access to education opportunities on par with men or boys; **General Recommendation No. 36 (2017)** on the right of girls and women to education. Relevant SDGs: **1** No Poverty; **4** Quality Education; **8** Decent Work; **12** Sustainable Consumption; **13** Climate Action.

Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes ¹²

Tip for group process: You may wish to discuss these issues, clustering a group of issues to encourage thinking outside the “silo”.

CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

- D. Violence against women
- I. Human rights of women
- J. Women and the media
- L. The girl child

12. In the last five years, which forms of violence against women and girls has your country prioritized for action? ¹¹

- Intimate partner violence/domestic violence, including sexual violence and marital rape
- Sexual harassment and violence in public places, educational settings and in employment
- Violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (e.g. cyber violence, online stalking)
- Femicide
- Violence against women in politics
- Child, early and forced marriages
- Female genital mutilation
- Other harmful practices
- Trafficking in women and girls
- Violence perpetrated by state actors
- Other

Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

13. What actions has your country prioritized in the last five years to address violence against women and girls?

- Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation
- Monitored violence against particular groups by ethnicity/race, indigenous or minority status, colour, socioeconomic status and/or caste, language, religion or belief, political opinion, national origin, marital status, maternity, parental status, age, urban or rural location, health status, disability, property ownership, being lesbian, bisexual, transgender or intersex, illiteracy
- Monitored violence against women seeking asylum, being a refugee, internally displaced or stateless, widowhood, migration status, heading households, living with HIV/AIDS, being deprived of liberty, and being trafficked or in prostitution, women in situations of armed conflict, geographical remoteness and human rights defenders.
- Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans on ending violence against women and girls
- Introduced or strengthened measures to increase women’s access to justice (e.g. establishment of specialist courts, training for the judiciary and police, protection orders, redress and reparations, including for femicide cases, enforcement and combating impunity, improving criminal evidence system to enhance prosecution quality and integrity of eventual judicial decisions, possibility of ex officio/victimless prosecution, clarity on jurisdictions in countries with pluralistic legal systems)
- Introduced or strengthened free and quality services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing)

¹² Relevant CEDAW articles: **Article 2** Governments shall take concrete steps to eliminate discrimination against women; **General Recommendation No. 35** on gender-based violence against women, updating general recommendation No. 19; **General Recommendation No. 31** on harmful practices.
Relevant SDGs: **5** Gender Equality; **11** Sustainable Cities and Communities; **16** Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

- Introduced or strengthened strategies to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)
 - Monitoring and evaluation of impact, including evidence generation and data collection, including regarding particular groups of women and girls
 - Introduced or strengthened measures for improving the understanding of causes and consequences of violence against women among those responsible for implementing measures on ending violence against women and girls
 - Other
- Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

14. What strategies has your country used in the last five years to prevent violence against women and girls?

- Public awareness raising and changing of attitudes and behaviours
 - Work in primary and secondary education, including comprehensive sexuality education
 - Grassroots and community-level mobilization
 - Changing the representation of women and girls in the media
 - Working with men and boys
 - Perpetrator programmes
 - Other
- Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

15. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls due to online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images?

- Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions
 - Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and young women and men in educational settings
 - Worked with technology providers to set and adhere to good business practices
 - Other
- Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

16. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media?

- Enacted, strengthened and enforced legal reforms to combat discrimination and/or gender bias in the media
 - Introduced binding regulation for the media, including for advertising
 - Supported the media industry to develop voluntary codes of conduct
 - Provided training to media professionals to encourage the creation and use of non-stereotypical, balanced and diverse images of women and girls in the media
 - Promoted the participation and leadership of women in the media
 - Established or strengthened consumer protection services to receive and review complaints about media content or gender-based discrimination/bias in the media
 - Other
- Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

17. Has your country taken any action in the last five years to address violence against specific groups of women facing multiple forms of discrimination?

YES/NO

If YES, have assessments on their impact on women and men, respectively, been conducted?

Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions ¹³

Tip for group process: You may wish to discuss these issues, clustering a group of issues to encourage thinking outside the “silo”.

CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

- G. Women in power and decision-making
- H. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women
- I. Human rights of women
- J. Women and the media
- L. The girl child

18. What actions and measures has your country taken in the last five years to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?

- Reformed constitution, laws and regulations that promote women's participation in politics, especially at decision-making level, including electoral system reform
- Adoption of temporary special measures, such as quotas, reserved seats, benchmarks and targets to promote women's participation in public life and decision making
- Put in place laws and regulations that promote women's participation in foreign service and women's engagement in international representation or in work on behalf of the State, including membership in government delegations to international conferences and nominations for peacekeeping or conflict resolution roles, and their seniority in the relevant sector
- Ensured that organizations such as political parties and trade unions, which may not be subject directly to obligations under the Convention, do not discriminate against women
- Analyzed and shared factors contributing to the underrepresentation of women as members and officials of political parties, trade unions, employers' organizations and professional associations
- Implemented capacity building, skills development and other measures
- Encouraged the participation of minority and young women, including through sensitization and mentorship programmes
- Provided opportunities for mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, political campaigning
- Taken measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against women in politics
- Collected and analyzed data on women's political participation, including in appointed and elected positions
- Other

Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

¹³ Relevant CEDAW articles: **Article 7** The right to participate in the formulation of government policy and perform all public functions; **Article 8** Ensure women the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and participate in the work of international organizations; **General Recommendation No. 23** Political and Public Life. Relevant SDGs: **5** Gender Equality; **10** Reduce Inequalities; **11** Sustainable Cities and Communities; **13** Climate Action; **16** Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

19. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?

- Strengthened the provision of formal and technical vocational education and training (TVET) in media and ICTs, including in areas of management and leadership
- Taken measures to enhance access, affordability and use of ICTs for women and girls (e.g. free Wi-Fi hubs, community technology centres, destigmatizing use of internet and mobile phones by women and girls)
- Introduced responses to technology-related violence faced by women and girls that do not adversely affect freedom of expression including the sexual and gender expression of women and girls
- Introduced regulations to advance equal pay, retention and career advancement of women within the media and ICT field
- Collaborated with employers in the media and ICT field to improve internal policies and hiring practices on a voluntary basis
- Provided support to women's media networks and organizations
- Other

Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

20. Do you or the state track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

YES/NO

If YES, what is the approximate proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women?

Please provide information how this was done and the impact.

21. As a donor country, does your country track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

YES/NO

If YES, please provide further information on the methodology, the scope of tracking, past trends and current proportion of investments.

22. Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?

YES/NO

If YES, please list the name of the plan and the period it covers, its priorities, funding and alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the targets under SDG 5.

If YES, has the national action plan been costed and have sufficient resources been allocated to its achievement in the current budget?

23. Does your country have an action plan and timeline for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (if a State party), or of the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review or other United Nations human rights mechanisms that address gender inequality/discrimination against women?

YES/NO

If YES, please provide some highlights of the action plans and timeline for implementation.

24. Is there a national human rights institution in your country?

YES/NO

If YES, does it have a specific mandate to focus on gender equality or discrimination based on sex/gender?

If YES, please provide up to three examples of how the NHRI has promoted gender equality. (2 pages max.)

Peaceful and inclusive societies ¹⁴

Tip for group process: You may wish to discuss these issues, clustering a group of issues to encourage thinking outside the “silo”.

CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

- E. Women and armed conflict
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

25. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

- Addressed the various forms of violence and discrimination faced by women in conflict affected community, including women internally displaced persons (IDPs), human rights defenders and (ex) combatants
- Adopted and/or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security
- Integrated women, peace and security commitments into key national and inter-ministerial policy, planning and monitoring frameworks

¹⁴ Relevant CEDAW articles: **Article 2** Governments shall take concrete steps to eliminate discrimination against women; **General Recommendation No. 30 (2013)** on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations; **General Recommendation No. 35** on gender-based violence against women.

UN Security Council Resolution No. 1325 on women and peace and security
Relevant SDGs: **4** Quality Education; **5** Gender Equality; **16** Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- Ensure that preventive measures are put in place including setting up of early warning systems, mediation measures, regulation of arms transfer, having dialogues with protestors or actors in resistance movements and that these include a gender dimension
- Used communication strategies, including social media, to increase awareness of the women, peace and security agenda
- Increased budgetary allocations for the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda
- Taken steps to reduce excessive military expenditures and/or control the availability of armaments
- Ensured budgetary support for the implementation of women, peace and security agenda and earmarked sufficient budget for support services for women affected by conflict to access justice
- Re-allocated funds from military spending to social and economic development, including for gender equality and the empowerment of women
- Supported inclusive and gender-sensitive conflict analysis, early warning and prevention mechanisms
- Other

Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

26. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

- Promoted and supported women's meaningful participation in peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements
- Ensured that the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes promoted the advancement of women's rights in the conflict affected community
- Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level
- Integrated a gender perspective in the prevention and resolution of armed or other conflict
- Integrated a gender perspective in humanitarian action and crisis response
- Protected civil society spaces and women's human rights defenders
- Other

Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

27. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts or humanitarian action and crisis response?

- Implemented legal and policy reform to redress and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls
- Strengthened institutional capacities, including of the justice system and transitional justice mechanisms as applicable, during conflict and crisis response
- Strengthened capacity of security sector institutions on human rights and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse
- Ensured that armed forces/uniformed personnel do not enjoy impunity in their operations in conflict affected areas and that they can be brought under the purview of ordinary criminal laws in cases of sexual violence perpetrated by them
- Increased access of conflict-affected, refugee or displaced women to violence prevention and protection services
- Ensured that national corporations operating extra-territorially in conflict affected countries are held accountable

- Taken measures to combat illicit arms trafficking
- Taken measures to combat the production, use of and trafficking in illicit drugs
- Taken measures to combat trafficking in women and children
- Other

Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

28. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child?

- Taken measures to combat negative social norms and practices and increased awareness of the needs and potential of girl children
- Strengthened girls' access to quality education, skills development and training
- Tackled disadvantages in health outcomes due to malnutrition, early childbearing (e.g. anemia) and exposure to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases
- Implemented policies and programmes to reduce and eradicate child, early and forced marriage
- Implemented policies and programmes to eliminate violence against girls
- Implemented policies to prevent and eliminate sexual violence and harmful practices
- Implemented policies and programmes to eradicate child labour and excessive levels of unpaid care and domestic work undertaken by girl children that prevents them from going to school and accessing health services
- Promoted girls' awareness of and participation in social, economic and political life
- Other

Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation ¹⁵

Tip for group process: You may wish to discuss these issues, clustering a group of issues to encourage thinking outside the “silo”.

CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

- I. Human rights of women
- K. Women and the environment
- L. The girl child

29. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies?

- Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance
- Incorporated climate information into disaster planning and decision-making at the subnational and national levels by ensuring that diverse groups of women are consulted as valuable sources of community knowledge on climate change
- Promoted and strengthened the vital role played by subnational governments (such as cities) in disaster risk reduction, service provision, emergency response, land-use planning and climate change
- Strengthened evidence and/or raised awareness about gender-specific environmental and health hazards (e.g. consumer products, technologies, industrial pollution)

¹⁵ Relevant CEDAW articles: **Article 7** The right to participate in the formulation of government policy and perform all public functions; **Article 14** Governments should undertake to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas so that they may participate in and benefit from rural development; **General Recommendation No. 24 (2016)** on the rights of rural women; **General Recommendation No. 37 (2017)** on the gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change
 Relevant SDGs: 1 No Poverty; 2 End Hunger; 5 Gender Equality; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities; 12 Sustainable Consumption; 13 Climate Action; 14 Life Below Water; 15 Life on Land

- Increased women's access to and control over land, water, energy, and other natural resources
- Promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment
- Enhanced women's access to sustainable time- and labour-saving infrastructure (e.g. access to clean water and energy) and climate-smart agricultural technology
- Taken measures to protect and preserve the knowledge and practices of women in indigenous and local communities related to traditional medicines, biodiversity and conservation techniques
- Taken steps to ensure that women benefit equally from decent jobs in the green economy
- Monitored and evaluated the impact of environmental policies and sustainable infrastructure projects on women and girls
- Other

Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

30. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation?

- Supported women's participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation policies, programmes and projects
- Development of specific and gender-responsive indicators and monitoring mechanisms to enable States parties to establish baselines and measure progress in areas such as the participation of women in initiatives relating to disaster risk reduction and climate change and in political, economic and social institutions
- Developed policies on the role and impact of the private sector and other non-state actors in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and impact on gender equality at the national level and when operating transnationally
- Developed policies and programmes to address gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual violence, economic violence, trafficking in persons and forced marriage, in the context of disaster risk reduction and climate change
- Provided Training, sensitization and awareness-raising for the authorities, emergency services workers and other groups on the various forms of gender-based violence that are prevalent in situations of disaster and how to prevent and address them
- Monitored the impact and effect of disasters and climate change on women's right to health, right to education, right to work and social protection, right to an adequate standard of living and right to mobility.
- Strengthened the evidence base and raised awareness about the disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to the impact of environmental degradation and disasters
- Promoted access of women in situations of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation
- Introduced or strengthened and implemented gender-responsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation (e.g. disaster laws addressing vulnerability of women in disaster)

Please provide case examples/data (2 pages max.)

5 NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PROCESSES

31. What is your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women? Please name it and describe its location within Government.

What is the line of accountability for the national machinery for gender equality? Does it report annually to the Cabinet and Parliament? Are those reports accessible to the public?

32. Is the head of the national machinery a member of the institutional process for SDG implementation (e.g. inter-ministerial coordinating office, commission or committees)?

YES/NO

There is no national process for SDG implementation

If YES, what is their role in decision-making in the national machinery?

33. Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, CEDAW and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

YES/NO

There is no national process for SDG implementation

If YES,

a) Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration, CEDAW and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

- ☐ Civil society organizations
- ☐ Women's rights organizations
- ☐ Academia and think tanks
- ☐ Faith-based organizations
- ☐ Parliaments/parliamentary committees
- ☐ Private sector
- ☐ United Nations system
- ☐ Other actors, please specify.....

- b) Do you have mechanisms in place to ensure that women and girls from marginalized groups and all genders can participate and that their concerns are reflected in these processes?

YES/NO

Please provide further details about the mechanisms used. (2 pages max.)

- c) Please describe how stakeholders have contributed to the preparation of the present national report.

34. Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?

- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
 - ☐ There is no national plan/strategy for SDG implementation
- Please explain.

6 DATA AND STATISTICS

35. Out of the following, which are your priorities for strengthening national gender statistics over the next five years?

- ☐ Promoted new laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy to develop gender statistics
- ☐ Establishment of an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics (e.g., technical working group, inter-agency committee)
- ☐ Use more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects
- ☐ Conduct new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability)
- ☐ Greater utilization and/or improvement of administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps
- ☐ Production of knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers)
- ☐ Development of a centralized web-based database and/or dashboard on gender statistics
- ☐ Institutionalization of users-producers' dialogues mechanisms
- ☐ Statistical capacity building of users to increase statistical appreciation on and use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)
- ☐ Other

Please explain your plan (2 pages max.).

36. Has your country defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If YES, how many indicators does it include and how many of those are gender-specific¹⁶?

If YES, how many of the gender-specific indicators are additional country indicators (i.e., not part of the global SDG monitoring and indicator framework)?

Please provide the indicators in an annex

If NO, how many global gender-specific SDG indicators (list provided in Annex 1) are available in your country

Please provide the indicators in an annex

37. Has data collection and compilation on SDG 5 indicators and on gender-specific indicators under other SDGs begun?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If YES, please describe which indicators have been prioritized

If NO, explain the main challenges for collecting and compiling data on these indicators

38. Which of the following disaggregation¹⁷ is routinely provided by major surveys in your country?

- ☐ Geographic location
- ☐ Income
- ☐ Sex
- ☐ Gender
- ☐ Age
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Marital status
- ☐ Race/ethnicity
- ☐ Migratory status
- ☐ Disability
- ☐ Other characteristics relevant in national contexts

¹⁶ The term 'gender-specific indicators' is used to refer to indicators that explicitly call for disaggregation by sex and/or refer to gender equality as the underlying objective. For example, SDG indicator 5.c.1 captures the percentage of countries with systems to track public allocations that are directed towards policies and programmes that promote gender equality—the underlying objective is the promotion of gender equality. The term is also used for indicators where women and girls are specified within the indicator as the targeted population (see UN Women. 2018. Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. New York).

¹⁷ As specified in A/RES/70/1, with the addition of education and marital status.



