

# QUESTIONNAIRE

## PART ONE

### EXPERIENCES IN IMPLEMENTING STATE EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S ADMINISTRATION

◆ Immediately after Beijing, a consultant was engaged by UNFPA to help develop a National Plan of Action. This was meant to institutionalize gender equality and women's empowerment as a national priority. The National Plan of Action and the National Strategy which is Government's long term plan. The National Plan of Action identified 14 critical areas of concern, namely:

1. Status of Women

2. Decision Making

3. Equal Roles of Women

4. Eradication of Poverty

5. Reproductive Health

6. Economic Empowerment

7. Culture, Family and Socialization

8. Violence Against Women

9. Information, Communication and Arts

10. The Girl Child

11. Environment and Natural Resources Management

12. Women with Disabilities

13. Women's Rights

◆ Botswana identified six priority areas namely:

1. Eradication of Poverty

2. Reproductive Health

3. Women's Rights

4. Minority Status of Women's Power Sharing & Decision Making

5. Culture, Family & Socialization & The Girl Child





that the  
ided with

invoked to counter advocacy for change. Even when it has  
social conditions under which these cultural practices had been  
checks and balances, are no longer in place.

e area of education with

The Ministry of Education has made a major ac-  
special emphasis on the girl child which forms c-  
selected from

(4) national areas of concern

Has been one of the key players in raising awareness and  
in the education sector) and working on the implementation of

The Minis-  
sensitizing  
The key objective of the programme is  
of gender in the school curricula

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The Ministry has been conducting workshops for  
Social Studies and a Swazi panelists. Also to be conducted soon are gender sensitization  
workshops for Science and Mathematics as well as Home Economics subject panelists.  
workshops for the subject panelists is to review  
nd curricula.

included both males and females. Positive results have been observed in  
change of policy makers in particular. Ultimately, the measure of  
d on to what extent gender issues have been included in the curriculum

ty was sensitization due to the concept being misunderstood. A  
mainstreaming strategy is being developed. The Ministry of Home Affairs is in the  
to engendering the ministry's policy.

ing to be engendered given  
ld to introduce gender focal  
sensitize the civic society on  
positive change in attitude and  
lot more to be done in order to  
involved greatly in sensitizing

government's commitment to pursue the  
points in relevant ministries. Efforts have  
gender issues. Most people are aware of  
behaviour has been recognized. However  
change the attitude and behaviour. The m-  
people on gender issues through reporting  
happened after the Fourth U-  
The media also cover gender-  
In institutions of higher learning gender has not been  
eventually include the element of gender

as a result of sensitization that  
ization activities. In institutions of higher learning gender has not been  
Institutionalized

Women have been in an economically disadvantaged position and structural adjustments  
and globalization of markets has greatly affected women, e.g., the devaluation of the rand

which affects women who do business between Swaziland and South Africa and the EU/South African trade agreements. The liberalized markets and affected the SADC countries particularly women in initiatives to empower women economically due to donors dwindling which is caused by the global financial crisis.

## PART TWO

### FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES

2.

The national budget allocated for gender is minimal.

Bilateral donors that help in gender and development issues are: UN BILANCE, BRITISH COUNCIL, EU, MICRO PROJECT, PUBLIC FUND AND UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE.

Beijing, a consultant was engaged by UNEPA to assist come up with a action. This was meant to institutionalize gender. The consultant also organized sensitization workshops producing the National Platform for National Development and Strategy. The Ministry of Home Affairs together with gender related NGOs conduct sensitization workshops both at policy making level and at grass roots level. This is the drafting of the National gender policy which has been implemented to influence implementation of gender programmes. The country presents regular reports to SADC.

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Critical Areas

of Control

III. Work

and Health

IV. Yield

against

V. Work

cont

Countryside  
Training  
Save the  
Feminicide

Examples of  
programmes  
the critical  
Beijing Plan  
any targets  
related activities

\* Safe Methods  
\* SUDAN  
\* AIDS Policy  
\* NGOs with  
\* Programmes  
\* Rural Health  
\* JBRANI











Page 1 of 1  
Page Number: 1  
Page Title: Programmatic WDRB

Com: 11-1-19  
Title: Programmatic WDRB  
Author: [Name]  
Date: 11/01/19

Objectives: 1. Increase community on...

Steps to Success: 1. [Step 1] 2. [Step 2]

Strategic Initiative: [Initiative Name]

Key Performance Indicators: [KPIs]

Co: [Department/Office]

Dese: [Description]

Imply: [Implications]

\* Set: [Setting]

Lead: [Lead]

chall: [Challenges]

Young: [Young People]

to be: [To Be]

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