

QUESTIONNAIRE

PART ONE

EXPERIENCES IN APPLYING GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S ADMINISTRATION APPENDIX I

me up with a
sultant also

♦ Immediately after Beijing, a consultant was engaged by UNFPA
National Plan of Action. This was meant to institutionalize gen

ectors, e.g., a gender sector which worked on
National Plan of Action and the Committees which are part of the
Strategy which is Government's long term plan. The National
identified 14 critical areas of concern, namely:

is of Women

Decision Making

ie roles of Women

asation of Poverty

ductive Health

is Economic Empowerment

Culture, Family and Socialization

Violence Against Women

Information, Communication and Arts

The Girl Child

Environment and Natural Resources Management

Women with Disabilities

Women's Rights

♦ Botswana identified six priority areas namely:

1. Feminization 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's for change. Even when it has no social conditions under which these cultural practices had been checks and balances, are no longer in place they continue to be

ion with I
AS OF CONCERN...

The Ministry of Education has made a major achievement in the special emphasis on the girl child which forms one of the key selected from the fourteen

the key players in raising awareness and sector) and working on the implementation on

The Ministry of Education sensitizing policy makers (i

The key objective of the programme is to enhance the quality of teaching of gender in the school curriculum.

The Ministry of Education has organized workshops for 26 policy makers, Curriculum designers and guidance counsellors, and 45 Social Studies and a Swazi panelists. Also to be conducted soon are gender sensitization workshops for Science and Mathematics as Home Economics subject panelists. Workshops for the subject panelists is to review

The objective of the school materials at

ues and females. Positive results have been observed in policy makers in particular. Ultimately, the measure of success is that gender issues have been included in the curriculum

The target group in behaviour and language success will depend

tion due to the concept being misunderstood. A mainstreaming strategy is being developed. The Ministry of Home Affairs is in the process of briefing senior officers with the view to engendering the ministry's policy.

Swazi and's priority

gender focal
ic society
a attitude and
one in order to
in sensitizing
nsitization that

government's commitment to pursue the gender issues in points in relevant ministries. Efforts have been made to gender issues. Most people are aware of the issues and behaviour has been recognized. However, there is still a change the attitude and behaviour. The media has been in people on gender issues through reporting. This has been happened after the Fourth M... The media also cover gender

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

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. The country presents regular reports to the

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Critical Areas

of Concern

III. Women

and Health

IV. Violence

V. Women

Country
Training
Save the
Feminicide

Examples of
programmes
the critical
Beijing Plan
any targets
related sch.

* Safe Meth
* SUDAN

* AIDS Poli
* NGOs w/

* RURAL Hea
* JBRANI

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