

APPENDICES

THE WEDO 2005 GLOBAL MONITORING REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE

I. HUMAN RIGHTS

This section explores several components of human rights issues as they pertain to women, including the implementation and effectiveness of international treaties, legislation and legal literacy, and violence against women.

A. Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

1. If your government has ratified CEDAW:
 - a) If your government ratified the Convention with reservations, what steps have been taken to remove these?
 - b) Has there been a review of laws and policies to ensure that they meet CEDAW standards?
 - c) Has your government ratified the Optional Protocol to CEDAW? If not, are steps being taken towards ratification?
 - d) Describe the level of awareness about the Optional Protocol and provide examples where women have used it.
 - e) Is your government meeting its obligations to report to the CEDAW Committee at least every four years? When was its last report?
 - f) Please describe any successes, obstacles and deficiencies concerning the implementation of CEDAW's provisions.
2. If your government has not ratified CEDAW, what, if any, steps are being taken towards ratification?
3. To what extent are women's issues being mainstreamed into the implementation of other human rights processes and treaties, such as the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR), the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)? How are these treaties enforced?

B. Non-Discrimination

1. Legislation concerning sex discrimination and disproportionate impacts on women:
 - a) Have all discriminatory laws been repealed? If not, what laws remain in place?
 - b) Does any legislation address concerns affecting the girl child (e.g. harmful child labor, child prostitution, child pornography, sexual abuse of minors)?

- c) What laws and policies are in place to protect the rights of indigenous, minority and immigrant women?
- d) To what extent are the above laws being implemented and enforced? How?
2. National Action Plans to improve women's human rights:
 - a) Has any such National Action Plan been drafted?
 - b) To what extent has it been implemented?
 - c) What steps have been taken to create or strengthen independent national institutions for the protection and promotion of women's human rights?
3. What new legislation concerning women's human rights has been adopted (or been proposed but failed to pass) during the past decade?
4. What other efforts have been undertaken to improve women's human rights, such as in the courts and through advocacy efforts and grassroots mobilization?

C. Human Rights Awareness

1. Is there a comprehensive human rights education program in place that raises women's awareness of their rights? If so, does it have government support or is an NGO-sponsored campaign?
2. Publicizing and disseminating laws and information relating to women's rights:
 - a) Are any guidelines in place on how to use legislation to exercise individual rights?
 - b) Are laws and guidelines translated into indigenous and local languages?
 - c) Are women's human rights included in school curricula?
 - d) Are there any relevant adult education programs in place?
 - e) Are there any women's human rights education programs for members of the national security and armed forces?

D. Violence Against Women

1. Government attitudes and actions against violence against women:
 - a) To what extent does the government condemn violence against women and endorse prevention and punishment of these acts?
 - b) Has the government enacted or reinforced penal, civil, labor and administrative sanctions to compensate wom-

en and girls who have been subjected to violence?

- c) Is there legislation in place to prevent and punish domestic violence? If so, is the legislation enforced? If not, why?
- d) Has the government taken steps to ensure legislation is effective?
- e) If there are refugee or internally displaced women in your country, how does the government address particular issues of violence against this group?
- f) Is trafficking in women and girls prevalent? What legislation is in place to eliminate this practice?
2. Traditional and contemporary culture-based violence against women:
 - a) Are any negative traditional cultural practices—such as female circumcision/female genital mutilation, dowry deaths and 'honor killings'—prevalent in your country? Are there any negative contemporary culture-based types of violence against women—such as drug-induced date rape or abuse of young girls (virgins) as an alleged antidote to AIDS—prevalent in your country?
 - b) If so, are there laws prohibiting the above practices? What other government actions address these practices?
3. Proactive government programs:
 - a) Are there programs to train judicial, legal, medical, social, educational, police and immigrant personnel on how to deal with violence against women?
 - b) Is there a policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programs related to violence against women? How has this affected the issue?
 - c) What efforts are underway to promote research and data compilation concerning violence against women?
4. Support systems:
 - a) Are women and girls who are subjected to violence provided with direct service support systems (e.g. shelters, relief, access to the mechanisms of justice, physical/mental health services)?
 - b) What particular support services are available for migrant, immigrant and minority/indigenous women who have been subjected to violence?

II. PEACE AND SECURITY

This section explores the effects of increasing unilateral military interventions and communal and ethnic violence on the lives and security of women, and the extent to which international agreements have been implemented to protect them.

A. Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

1. What is the level of public awareness about Security Council Resolution 1325?
2. To what extent does the government subscribe to the Resolution?
3. Use of the Resolution by women's groups:
 - a) How have women's groups used the Resolution to ensure their representation in peace processes?
 - b) What were their most successful experiences and the main challenges?
 - c) Please describe any lessons learned in terms of prevention, protection and participation of women in peace processes.
4. To what extent is a gender perspective integrated in all peace operations, including conflict prevention, management and resolution and post-conflict peace building?
5. To what extent do women participate in all peace processes, agreements, transitional governance structures and other nation-building or decision-making processes?

B. Refugee and Internally Displaced Women and Girls

1. What provisions are in place to protect refugee and internally displaced women's and girls' human rights?
2. What are the living conditions of refugee and internally displaced women and girls?
3. What kind of discrimination do these women and girls face in terms of access to food, healthcare, shelter, education and employment? Who is responsible for addressing these issues? How have these issues been addressed by the government, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and other humanitarian organizations?
4. Does the government have programs that facilitate the integration of these women and girls into society?
5. How did the September 11, 2001 events affect procedures determining the refugee status of and the granting of asylum to women in comparison with men?

C. The International Criminal Court (ICC)

1. Is your country a party to the ICC?
2. What is the level of public awareness about the ICC and how has this been used to protect women?

III. POWER AND DECISION-MAKING

This section deals with the measures taken to ensure the full and equal participation of women at all levels of decision-making, since including women's concerns and perspectives in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policy is an essential component of democratic governance.

A. Women's Representation in Governmental, Public and Private Administrative Decision-making Positions

1. In what areas (judicial, public administration, local and national governments, etc.) has women's representation substantially increased or decreased? Please explain.
2. What measures (including quotas, training programs for women, gender-sensitization of political parties) has the government taken to achieve equal representation? Did the adoption of positive measures require legislative or constitutional reform? Who is in charge of implementing these measures? Describe successes and shortcomings of the implementation.
3. What measures have political parties taken to integrate women in elective and non-elective public positions in the same proportion and at the same levels as men? How are these measures being implemented within the parties, and what is their impact on government elective bodies?
4. To what extent do electoral and campaign finance systems represent an obstacle to women's participation? What measures, if any, are in place to increase the number of women in decision-making positions in the private sector?

B. The Impact of Women's Representation and Participation and Gender Mainstreaming

1. What policies or legislation have been introduced that have a direct bearing on the status of women? To what extent have women's representation and participation in power and decision-making been responsible for these changes? Give specific examples.
2. Which policies do women political officials prioritize (i.e., social, economic, security, infrastructural, constitutional/legal or financial)?
3. What impact—if any—have women

made in terms of policy content at Cabinet, national and local government levels (as reflected, for instance, in white papers, laws and programs)?

4. How have women's representation and participation led to institutional transformation with regard to rules, mode of operation (dress code, meeting times), institutional culture (code of conduct, sexual harassment), attitudes, infrastructure, behavior, power relations and resource allocation/gender budgets?
5. To what extent do women politicians work across their political parties in gender-related issues (i.e., do they have inter-party women's lobbies or caucuses?). If so, does this make a difference?
6. Is there an Office or Ministry of Women's Affairs in your country? What have been its most significant successes and shortcomings?

IV. MACROECONOMIC POLICY AND POVERTY ERADICATION

This section examines the extent to which macroeconomic policies have addressed the needs of women, who remain the poorest of the poor. It looks at whether there are strategies in place to empower women by improving their access to resources, employment and decision-making.

A. Changing Employment Patterns and Accounting for Women's Work

1. Do laws and policies exist to advance gender equality and women's empowerment by:
 - a) Eradicating legal, institutional and cultural barriers that prevent or hinder women's economic activity and decision-making?
 - b) Providing equal pay for equal work or work of equal value?
 - c) Ensuring protection against employment discrimination, hazardous working conditions, violence, sexual harassment and exploitation, including for women migrant workers and poor, older, pregnant and minority women?
 - d) Promoting equal economic opportunities for indigenous, internally displaced, immigrant and refugee women, with respect for their cultural diversity?
2. Explain how women's work has improved and/or worsened in both the formal and informal sectors.
3. Is women's work in the unpaid sector visible in the national income accounts? What measures have been implemented to create conditions of equity in sharing family welfare responsibilities and decision-making within the household?

B. Macroeconomic Policies, Development Strategies and the Needs of Women in Poverty

1. To what extent have trade and finance policies, debt burdens, deregulation and privatization of state-owned enterprises and social services impacted on women's work in the paid and unpaid sectors?
2. What measures exist to ensure that national policies related to international and regional trade agreements do not have an adverse impact on women?
3. Have gender-impact analyses of policies and programs been developed to ensure gender-sensitive decision-making in all aspects of budgeting and economic and social policy-making, including those related to economic growth and stability, structural adjustment, external debt, taxation, investments, employment, markets and trade, and to assess the feminization of poverty?
4. Are transnational corporations held accountable to national laws and codes, social security regulations and applicable international agreements?
5. Have specific economic, social, agricultural and related policies been formulated and implemented in support of female-headed households?

C. Women's Economic Rights and Access to Basic Needs, Social Services and Economic and Natural Resources

1. What measures have been taken to promote women's right to inheritance and ownership of land and access to and control over credit, natural resources and appropriate technologies?
2. In terms of public expenditures:
 - a) Which areas have increased and decreased?
 - b) What is the ratio of social sector expenditures to military spending?
 - c) Are public expenditures targeted to assure women's access to healthcare, education, adequate shelter, sanitation, food security and natural resources, particularly those living in poverty and female heads of household?
 - d) Do women have access to training, savings and credit mechanisms, information technology and legal literacy?
 - e) Are there quality free or low-cost legal services especially designed to reach women living in poverty?

V. EDUCATION

This section explores whether governments have undertaken policies and programs that ensure women and girls access to eq-

uitable and quality education. It examines the extent to which governments have engendered the curricula, dealt with sexual harassment and actively included marginalized women and girls.

A. Implementation of International Agreements on Education

1. Education for All and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) #2
 - a) Has your country ratified the international recommendations in the Education for All agreement and MDG #2?
 - b) What steps have been taken to achieve targets?
 - c) What are the obstacles?
2. How does the government support women's groups and other NGOs that publish and disseminate national and international norms related to women's equal rights and education?

B. Public Policy on Education

1. Do policies on education have a multicultural gender perspective? Please explain.
2. Are there specific mechanisms or measures in place to deal with sex discrimination in education?
3. Has there been a review of national policy documents—particularly the Constitution and the Education Act—to ensure the incorporation of CEDAW norms in education?
3. Please discuss any national action plans that address equality and equity in education. What are the objectives? What have been the results?
4. Have guidelines for training policies in vocational education been established to achieve a quality education with equal opportunities for women?
5. Are there policies to protect women and girls from sexual harassment in schools?
6. Is there a national literacy program aimed at adult women?

C. Access to Education and Changes in Educational Practices and Curricula Content

1. What steps have been taken to promote access to education for all girls and women (particularly rural, minority, poor and indigenous girls/women)?
2. Are there measures to deal with the education of girls and women who are refugees or displaced persons? Are there special laws to protect their rights?
3. Is there an effort to ensure equality of education at all educational levels? Which levels are responding? What changes have been made in educational practices to promote equality? Have there been proposals to change curricula

- contents? If so, were they implemented?
4. Is there a unit within the Education Ministry that focuses solely on girl's education? What efforts are being made to promote research and data collection regarding girls' and women's education?
5. Is information on the labor market and training easily accessible to women?
6. Is there compulsory education and, if so, to what level? Are there school fees?

VI. ACCESS TO AND CONTROL OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

This section looks at the extent to which governments have recognized that women play a critical role in managing natural resources and have extensive knowledge of the water, land and energy supplies that sustain households and communities. It explores whether there are policies in place to address the lack of land tenure or inheritance rights that undermines women's ability to own, manage, use and conserve these resources and to provide for themselves and their families.

A. Women's Participation in Decision-making on Natural Resources and the Environment

1. How has the participation of women in this sector at the national and local level increased or decreased during the past decade?
2. What kind of positions do women have in decision-making bodies on natural resources and the environment at governmental and non-governmental levels? Are there gender units or specialists for the sector? Have specific gender policies been developed?
3. How are local women's interests represented at national and global levels?
4. Are there any national monitoring systems related to the environment that are disaggregated by sex? Do they have gender indicators? Are success stories on women's participation in decision-making on natural resources and the environment available?
5. How are governments integrating gender commitments made in the Biodiversity Convention, Convention to Combat Desertification, Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Climate Change?
6. What are the main obstacles to women's full participation?

B. Gender Impacts of Degradation of Natural Resources and the Environment

1. Please describe the most important impacts of degradation of natural resources and the environment with specific reference to:

- a) Women's work.
- b) Women's (and the family's) health.
- c) Girls' education.
- d) Women's income.

C. Women's Rights to Natural Resources, in Particular Land, Water, Biodiversity and Genetic Resources

1. What have been the main developments regarding women's land and water rights, intellectual property rights over biodiversity and access to water and sanitation in the past decade?
2. What percentage of concessions to use natural resources is given to women or women's groups?
3. Describe the main impact of water privatization (and privatization of other natural resources). How have women organized in respect to this issue?
4. Are there gender considerations in new strategies to access and benefit sharing of genetic resources and biodiversity with regards to ownership and patents?
5. Are women, including indigenous women, participating in the decision-making processes over protected lands?

VII. HEALTH

This section examines the extent to which governments have undertaken policies and

programs that ensure women and girls access to adequate and comprehensive healthcare services and information, particularly related to reproductive and sexual health and rights and to HIV/AIDS and the obstacles to its treatment and prevention.

A. Women's Access to Quality and Affordable Healthcare Services and Information

1. Do women have access to quality primary healthcare? Does access differ for minority, indigenous, poor, immigrant/refugee, incarcerated/detained or married/unmarried women?
2. Are healthcare services gender and culturally sensitive in relation to diverse religious and ethnic communities? Are human rights and ethical standards followed to ensure that consent to treatment is fully informed?
3. Are the special needs of girls and adolescents being met?
4. Do programs, laws and policies address environmental and occupational health hazards?
5. What are the obstacles to full and comprehensive access to healthcare?

B. Reproductive Health

1. Do women and girls have full access to information regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights and to quality family planning and prenatal and postnatal services, including emergency obstetric services, emer-

gency contraception and safe, legal abortion?

2. Has the government monitored, collected data or enacted laws and policies that specifically address maternal health, particularly maternal mortality and morbidity and abortion?
3. What services are in place to address the consequences of unsafe abortions?
4. Are there laws to discourage early marriage for young women?
5. What are the obstacles to full and comprehensive access in all these areas?

C. Appropriate HIV/AIDS Treatment and Prevention Services and Protection for HIV+ Women

1. Are HIV/AIDS-related health services and information available to all women, including pregnant women and girls, sex workers and transgendered individuals? If so, are they gender-sensitive and are women involved in the design of services? Who is disseminating this information?
2. What laws and policies protect people with HIV and AIDS against non-discrimination and provide HIV+ people with government benefits?
3. What are the obstacles to full and comprehensive access to treatment and services?

DIRECTORY OF NGO COORDINATING GROUPS

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