

DRAFT

COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE FIFTEENTH-YEAR REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BEIJING PLATFORM OF ACTION (BPFA+ 15)

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INTRODUCTION

Country Questionnaire for the Fifteenth-Year Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) +15

The adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) in 1995 ushered in a new era in terms of addressing women's empowerment and advancement. The inception of this Platform carried with it, a call for Governments to accelerate their efforts towards addressing gender inequality. In 2004, and in line with the BPFA, African member States reiterated their commitment to the provisions of the Platform and to gender equality in general. African member States committed themselves to addressing challenges as identified in the *Synthesis of the national progress reports on the implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action* (2004). The current review will therefore cover the extent to which countries have scaled up efforts, post the 7th African Regional Conference on Women (Beijing+ 10).

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly has mandated the UN Regional Commissions, including the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), to follow-up the implementation of the BPFA. At the recent meeting of the Committee on Women and Development (CWD), the process for the African review of the implementation of the Platform was presented to member States. This process was adopted with amendments during the CWD session in August 2008.

The process for the African review will be carried out by a number of stakeholders including the AU and UN Agencies. To ensure that a comprehensive review is undertaken, this questionnaire seeks to solicit information on the status of implementation of policies, programmes and legislation in the area of women's empowerment and advancement in your country. It will be appreciated if this questionnaire could be filled in a collaborative way and in consultation with all stakeholders involved in the implementation of activities related to the empowerment and advancement of women in your country. The national gender machinery is expected to coordinate the completion of this questionnaire and also provide documents supporting information provided.

The completed questionnaires will be analysed and summarized by ECA and the results will be published in the *synthesis report* of the regional report on Beijing+ 15. The report will form part of Africa's contribution to the global review and appraisal of the Beijing +15.

The ECA Executive Secretary would therefore appreciate it if you could submit the completed questionnaire to ECA through the REC and ECA Sub-Regional Office in your region, for onward transmission to:

**The OIC
African Centre for Gender and Social Development
Economic Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Fax: 251 11 551 2785/ 4416**

Soft copies in MS Word format should also be emailed to the following address:

eleteane@uneca.org

The deadline for the submission of the report is **31 March 2009**

Thank you in advance for your keen collaboration.

ACRONYMS

ACHPR	African Charter on Human and People's Rights
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
BPFA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CWD	Committee on Women and Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Rights
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development (<i>held in Cairo Egypt in 1994</i>)
ICTs	Information Communication Technologies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGP	National Gender Policy
NDP	National Development Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SDGEA	Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UN	United Nations
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
VAW	Violence Against Women

PART 1: Enabling Environment

Preamble: In this section, countries assess the degree to which there is an enabling environment at country level for supporting effective implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action. This appraisal focuses on the following aspects of the creation of such an enabling environment for the implementation of the BPFA:

- a) Institutional Arrangements
- b) Commitment to CEDAW
- c) Commitment to continental level gender equality protocols
- d) Commitment to sub-regional level gender equality protocols
- e) Adoption of a national gender policy
- f) Emerging issues for Africa
- g) Integration of gender equality principles into national development strategies (NDS) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)

a) Institutional Arrangements for Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women

- 1.1** Have any institutional arrangements been put in place for promoting Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women in line with the strategic objectives for the BPFA, and recommendation from Reviews of the BPFA. Yes No

If yes, please list the various institutional arrangements and mechanisms:

Institutional Arrangement	Year of Establishment	Function(s)
Women's Desk in the Office of the President	1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate and lobby for policy and law reforms that enhance women's equal and full participation in all spheres of life. • Embark on programmes that promote non-violence, peace and a culture of dialogue at all levels. • Lobby for the inclusion of women in decisions making at all levels. • Facilitate the implementation of national, regional and international instruments. • To coordinate both the NDPII and the Public

		<p>section investment programme and vision 2030 within the ministry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate opportunities for external support and inter-country, regional and international cooperation.
Department of Women's Affairs	1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate and lobby for policy and law reforms that enhance women's equal and full participation in all spheres of life. • Embark on programmes that promote non-violence, peace and a culture of dialogue at all levels. • Lobby for the inclusion of women in decisions making at all levels. • Facilitate the implementation of national, regional and international instruments. • To coordinate both the NDPII and the Public section investment programme and vision 2030 within the ministry. • Facilitate opportunities for external support and inter-country, regional and international cooperation.
Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	2000	<p>Community and Early Childhood Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - To promote community initiatives, for poverty alleviation by generating sustainable income for disadvantaged urban and rural communities. • To promote the establishment of affordable quality care community-based IECD centre and services for children 0 - 6 years including OVC. • To monitor and evaluate set standards of programmes' implementation as per national

		policies.
		<p>Gender Equality and Woman’s Empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate and lobby for policy and law reforms that enhance women’s equal and full participation in all spheres of life. • Embark on programmes that promote non-violence, peace and a culture of dialogue at all levels. • Lobby for the inclusion of women in decisions making at all levels. • Facilitate the implementation of national, regional and international instruments. • To coordinate both the NDP II and the Public sector investment programme and vision 2030 within the ministry. • Facilitate opportunities for external support and inter-country, regional and international cooperation.
		<p>Child Welfare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Develop and influence policies and legislation towards more efficient and effective child welfare policies, systems and programmes. • Facilitate human resources development and training in the directorate. • Provide technical support in the implementation of child welfare programmes at national, regional and constituency levels.

<p>The National Gender policy of currently under review</p>	<p>1997/ under review 2008/9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduce and eventually eradicate poverty through improving access and control to productive resources and services such as land, credit, markets, employment and training for women. -Recognize the unique situation of rural women in Namibia and strengthen institutional mechanisms to address their needs. -Reduce gender inequalities in education, increase completion rates for girls and improve women's access to Vocational Training, Science and Technology. -Improve women's and girl's reproductive rights, health and HIV and AIDS status. -Reduce the prevalence of gender-based violence and increase protection for women and children. -Improve access and control to productive resources and services such as land, credit, markets, employment and training for women. -Increase women's access to all levels of decision-making and participation in political and public spheres. -Promote women's access to information communication technology and eliminate negative media portrayals of women and girls. -Enhance the role and benefits of women in environmental protection and management. -Promote and protect the rights of girls and eliminate discrimination against them in education and training and in the family. -Promote the human rights of women and eliminate
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		<p>social, cultural and economic discrimination against women. Focus on implementation and enforcement of current laws, and increase women's access to justice.</p> <p>-Increase and strengthen women's participation in conflict resolution and promote women's contribution to peace building and natural disaster management.</p> <p>-Promote gender equality in family relationships, and provide greater protection especially for women in all spheres of family life, including marriage, divorce, maintenance, and inheritance.</p>
The National Gender Plan of Action entitled "Effective Partnership towards Gender Equality,"	1998-2003	Aimed at speeding up the process of implementation of the National Gender policy.
Women Parliamentary Caucus	1990	To promote women's human rights through lobbying and advocacy; to spearhead and facilitate discussions on National Gender Policy enabling law(s); to scrutinise any bill or propose legislation which may affect gender issues and make recommendations accordingly; solicit views and disseminate information on gender issues in various constituencies
Parliamentary Standing Committees on Human Resources, Social and Community Development of the National Assembly and Gender and Youth of the National Council	1990	The standing committee has a mandate to consider any matter it deems relevant with regard to the offices, Agencies and all State owned Enterprises and Parastatals dealing with education, training, sport and culture; employment creation; health and social services; housing and women's affairs and child welfare. In this regard the committee has the

		<p>duty to investigate, examine, monitor, consider, advice, make recommendations and report to the National Assembly and National Council on important issues such as: addressing gender issues across party lines and promoting gender equality to improve the status of women in Namibia; ensuring that there is gender balance in all legislation being considered; scrutinising and reviewing the implications of Bills and Acts that discriminate and negatively impact on the lives of women and children; facilitating the implementation of recommendations reached at the international level on HIV and AIDS prevention and care programmes, gender equality, children's rights and family values; enquiring into and monitoring international protocols, conventions, and agreements that may affect the country's human resources, social and community development and when necessary make recommendations to the Parliament.</p>
<p>Development of the Gender Mainstreaming Programme</p>	<p>2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Aimed at creating the adequate capacity and mechanisms for institutionalisation of gender mainstreaming strategy in order to facilitate the integration of gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes at all levels and in all sectors of development. - promote and ensure gender balance in all sectors of development including political and decision making levels. - Create capacity for generating and disseminating gender disaggregated data and information in order to enhance a clear understanding of socio-economic issues and gender responsive development planning. -to influence changes in negative cultural attitudes

		<p>and strengthen institutional structures and policies into a gender responsive/ sensitive mechanism that will facilitate implementation of gender equality and equity programmes in all sectors of development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to enhance measures to promote women’s positive image and human rights, to strengthen their economic capacity and networks and ensure women’s equal access to resources and services for full participation in all power and decision making structures.
<p>Appointment and training of GFP (ongoing)</p>	<p>1998</p>	<p>Cabinet Directive on appointment of GFP on managerial levels so as to influence decisions from a gender perspective. Gender Focal Points or units should be created /strengthened and headed by a senior technical person, who will be responsible for day to day gender mainstreaming in their sector/institutions and carry out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Responsible for the implementation of gender policy in the sector/institution; -GFPs must liaise with the MGECW in matters related to implementation of National Gender Policy and the National gender Plan of Action; -Ensure integration/mainstreaming of gender concerns in the ministry/institutions policies, programmes, budgets and Annual work plans. -Ensure sector compliance with national commitments as upheld in NDP3, Poverty reduction strategies and in the Millennium development goals (MDGs) as they relate to the goal of gender equality.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Build in – house capacity for gender analysis of sector programmes. -Liaise and coordinate with stakeholders on gender issues related to the sector. -Ensure that data and information is collected and used in respective institution is disaggregated by sex -Develop indicators to be used in the monitoring and evaluation of the sector programme -Monitor sector progress towards gender equality goal. -Attend meeting/workshops on gender –related issues organized by MGECW as the lead agency.
Women and Child Protection Units (WCPUs)	1993	<p>Tasked with detecting, investigating, and preventing domestic abuse and gender-based violence, and with liaising with other bodies regarding abuse issues. They are intended to provide a friendly, supportive environment for victims of gender-based and domestic violence and, where possible, to provide safe shelter for victims. WCPU staff can also make referrals to professionals or appropriate organizations. There are currently 15 units operating on a multi-sectoral basis across Namibia. Services are supposed to be available 24 hours per day;</p>
Establishment of the Specialized unit on Sexual Offences, Domestic Violence	2006	<p>Local doctors and judicial officers in Namibia are able to gather physical evidence from rape victims. It is also important for judicial officers to know what evidence</p>

and Maintenance, the serious offences unit as well as the Training and Capacity-building Unit. in the Office of the Prosecutor General		indicates that a woman or girl has been sexually interfered with.
the Criminal Justice Forum was established,	2007	To address problems regarding justice delivery, e.g. to know how to get evidence from children

1.2 What are the major constraints that prevent the National Gender Machineries from being effective?)

By large there is still a lack of sex disaggregated data and lack of strong monitoring and evaluation systems and tools in place to properly and follow up on the implementation. Limited capacity in terms of gender analysis, planning and implementation of gender programmes across sectors is still a challenge.

b) Commitment to CEDAW

1.3 What additional work has been done on CEDAW since the 2004 evaluation? What are the lessons learnt?

_The Labour Act no. 15 of 2004 and the amended Labour Act no.11 of 2007, makes provision for better maternity benefits as well as addressing worst form of child labour. The enactment of the Child Status Act no.6 of 2006 to ensure equal treatment of children born in and out of wedlock with regard to access to care and inheritance. A national KAPP study on negative and positive cultural practices that might mitigate or exacerbate/fuel the spread of gender based violence was carried out in 2007/8,

4. Has the Government ratified the Additional Protocol to CEDAW?

a. Ratified? Yes Year of ratification [2002] No

c) Commitment to Continental Level Gender Equality Protocols

1.5 Indicate actions taken to implement the following continental level policy/strategy/framework in your country:

Year

1. *AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa* [__2004 ____]

1.1. Frequency of reporting: Always Sometimes Never

2. *The African Women's Protocol* [2003]

2.1. Frequency of reporting: Always Sometimes Never

d) Commitment to Relevant Sub-regional Level Policies and strategies

1.6 State the relevant sub-regional level policy or strategy and actions taken at country level

Instrument	Action taken at country level
SADC Declaration on Gender and Development and its	Signed, target reached, reports submitted
Addendum on the elimination of GBV	Signed, reports submitted
SADC Protocol on Gender and Development	Signed

e) Adoption of a National Gender Policy

1.7 Has the Government developed a national gender policy or reviewed an existing one to conform to the BPFA+10 Recommendations?

(a) Developed Yes Year of adoption [1997 and reviewed 2008] No

f) Emerging Issues for Africa

1.8 Has your Government adopted Gender Responsive Budgeting as a mechanism?

Yes Year of adoption [1997, a process that started with an analysis followed by training of various financial officers in government as well as GFPS, inclusion of gender issues into the National Development Plan3 (NDP3) in 2007, which will be followed by another thorough in depth gender analysis of the budget attached to programmes of NDP3 in 2009 and build capacity for Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)]

No

1.9 What are the lessons learnt in formulating, implementing and monitoring the National Gender Policy?

The formulation process requires a consultative process. Implementation can effectively take place if skills for gender mainstreaming has been built, resources (human and capital) are committed and there is political will to do so. Gender budgeting is key to ensuring resources are allocated for sectoral programmes.

Monitoring is key to ensure that objectives are met, what gets measured gets done. Monitoring and evaluation tools with clear indicators are required to ensure proper systematic monitoring.

g) Integration of Gender Equality Principles in the NDS/ PRSP

1.10. Has the Government formulated a National Development Strategy (NDS) / PRSP?

NDS: Yes No

PRSP: Yes Year [1991] No

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If Yes, please indicate which of the following areas articulated in the NDS and budgeted for in the national programme of activities? *(Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')*

BPFA 12 Critical Areas of Concern	Gender Issues Articulated In the PRSP	Gender Issues Budgeted for in the NDP
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
1. Women and Poverty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Women in the Economy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3. Education and training for women	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Women and health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Violence Against Women	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Women in Conflict Situations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Women in Power and Decision Making	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Human rights of women	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- 9. Women in the media
- 10. Women and the environment
- 11. The Girl Child
- 12. HIV/AIDS

Emerging Issues for Africa

- 13. Financing for Gender Equality
- 14. Other (Specify)

During the formulation of the National Development Plan 3 for the period 2007-2012, gender equality was made a compulsory cross cutting issue and each sector had to plan and budget for gender activities.

1.12 Please rate availability of the following statistics and data in your country?

Very effective	Good	Average	Poor	Ineffective
1	2	3	4	5

Availability of gender statistics in following areas	Response				
	1	2	3	4	5
Sex disaggregated data on social issues (education, health)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex disaggregated data on economic issues (production, income, trade, employment, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex disaggregate data on environmental issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex disaggregate data on Time-Use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statistics on GBV/Violence Against Women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statistics for women in decision-making positions (cabinet, parliament, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.13 How effective is the dissemination strategy of Gender Statistics in your country?

Very effective	Good	Average	Poor	Ineffective
1	2	3 X	4	5

1.13.1 Does it involve use of ICT? Yes No

Please elaborate: National Housing Income and Expenditure survey (NHIES); National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS); Educational Management Information Systems (EMIS); Gender Based Violence Database; orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) data base; population census database.

PART 2: Review of the 12 Critical Areas of Concern and other Emerging Issues

Preamble: Part 2, provides a set of guiding questions that can be used to assess a country’s performance against expected actions to be taken by governments as stipulated in the BPFAs for 1995. All the 12 critical areas of concern are covered. Countries will also review their performance against cross cutting and emerging issues for the BPFAs for Africa.

Section 1: Women and Poverty

a) Measures taken by government to empower women and reduce poverty

2.1.1 Indicate actions taken by your government through review of macro policies, development of new legal framework and other socio-economic measures and strategies all aimed at empowering women and reducing their level of poverty. (Tick the box for which the answer is ‘Yes’ or leave box unchecked if answer is ‘No’)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Reallocation of public spending in favour of programmes and projects aimed at empowering women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-Affirmative Action (Employment) Act no.29 of 1998; -Establishment of the Specialized unit on Sexual Offences, Domestic Violence and Maintenance, the serious offences	-By 2006 33% of women were employed as managers in the public service and in the private sector, -National Conference on combating GBV was held in 2007, key recommendations on addressing GBV were developed, and the National Plan of Action on GBV is being

	<p>unit as well as the Training and Capacity-building Unit. in the Office of the Prosecutor General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Enactment of the Combating of Rape Act, no. 8 of 2000 -Enactment of the Combating of Domestic Violence Act, no.4 of 2003. -Establishment of Women and Child Protection Units (WCPUs) in 1993, now 15 of them in all thirteen regions. -Establishment of the National database on GBV including Human Trafficking -National study on Human Trafficking -Ongoing gender sensitization and legal literacy programmes 	<p>developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All WCPUs are equipped with the emergency reproductive kits as well as PEP kits and PEP is administered to victims of rape -16% conviction rate of rape cases with the application of the Combating of Rape Act, no. 8 of 2000 has been reached although very low. - with the amended Labour Act women are now entitled to benefits equivalent to their basic salary excluding allowances up to a maximum of N\$6000.00 -the number of reported GBV cases to the WCPUs continue to increase due to increased levels of awareness although it also represent high levels of GBV in the country. - 6208 women supported from to 2003-2008 by MGECW
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		<p>-16 days campaigns against GBV carried out annually as well other advocacy work such as posters, flyers, radio etc</p> <p>-KAPP study carried out on negative or positive cultural practices that mitigate or perpetuate GBV undertaken and report to be launched in 2009</p> <p>-High level Inter-Ministerial Committee including NGOs and FBOs on Gender Based Violence was established and launched by H.E. the President of the Republic of Namibia during the 16 Days of activism against GBV in 2008.</p> <p>- awareness</p>	<p>alone. Gender sensitization and Legal literacy workshops conducted in 2008 and about 7 382 participants were reached out of which 75% were women.</p> <p>- Income Generating women Project coordinators (272) were trained in 2008.</p>
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		<p>raised through media, workshops and meetings with key stakeholders on human trafficking carried out last year and is ongoing</p> <p>-the amended Labour Act no.11 of 2007, making provision for better maternity benefits.</p> <p>-The Communal Land Reform Act no.5 of 2002</p>	
Design social protection tools (gender-sensitive safety nets in favour of women and girls)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>WFP/GRN programme providing basic necessities for OVCs, social grants for OVCs; Welfare grants for elderly and people living with disabilities and subversions for war veterans.</p>	<p>100 000 children receiving social grants by February 2009. In addition, 131 000 elderly women and men are receiving welfare grants from government, and 21 000 men and women living with disabilities on social grants.</p>
Provision of services (training, legal services, credit) to women to enable	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Income Generating	6208 women supported from to 2003-2008 by

them to start up businesses.		Activities (IGAs)-MGECCW Legal literacy programme	MGECCW alone. Legal literacy training provided and up to 272 Income Generating Project coordinators were trained in 2008.
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPPA

2.1.2 For the critical area of Concern “Women and Poverty”, please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to empower women and reduce poverty. *(Tick the appropriate response)*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective Result Based Management mechanism	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs for women and poverty	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality to reduce poverty	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

The RBM was used as a planning tool for the National Development Plan 3 to ensure results will be achieved. Training in Business/ Project Management conducted and 272 women trained. The percentage enrolment of women in ICTs at Polytechnic of Namibia amounted to 35% in 2006.

Section 2: Education and training for women

a) Measures taken by government for education and training of women

2.2.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure education and training of women. *(Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Elimination of barriers that hinder boys and girls' access to education	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-Education for All Policy -FAWENA, girls education -Teenage pregnancy education Policy	Enrolment of girls is higher than that of boys in primary and secondary i.e. 51% girls and 49% boys in 2005/6
Measures to increase tertiary enrolment and retention of women and girls, especially in sciences, mathematics and technology-related disciplines	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Science, maths made compulsory from Grade 1 -10	Enrolment of girls higher than that of boys in primary and secondary i.e. 51% girls and 49% boys in 2005/6
Eliminate gender gap in basic functional literacy	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Adult literacy programme	The national literacy rate in 2006 was higher for females (94%) than for males (91%).
Support and develop gender studies and research	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-KAPP Study on harmful cultural practices conducted,	GBV database established in 2006, undergoing reorganization since

		-study on Human trafficking underway in April 2009	2008 and to be linked to NAMINFO.
Eliminate gender disparities in all areas of tertiary education by 2015	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Introduction of gender as a course for all first year students at UNAM and Polytechnic, -Postgraduate course in Gender introduced at UNAM	- All students who go through these institutions do a first semester course on contemporary social issues which includes gender, HIV and AIDS. Enrolment of women at tertiary level (Polytechnic and University of Namibia exceeds men, however women are fewer in fields of ICT, Engineering.
Measure to eliminate barriers to schooling of pregnant adolescents	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Teenage Pregnancy Policy provides re-entry of girls into school after delivery of babies	- Statistics shows a large number of girls drop out of school due to pregnancy, however there is no data available on the re-entry of girls after delivery of baby back into school as provided for by the policy.

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPPA

2.2.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Education and training of women*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to empower women and reduce poverty. (*Tick the appropriate*

response)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs for women and education	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Addressed food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality education and training of women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to the question above, please elaborate:

Effective Policies have been developed (Education Act, Teenage pregnancy) Policy implementation is a challenge. NDP3 provides for a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation, such as the quarterly reports, medium term reviews (MTR for NDP3), Reporting on International and Sub-regional Instruments, e.g. CEDAW country reports (1, 2, 3 and busy with the fourth report).

, Beijing Platform for Action etc, there are also other sources of data such as Namibia Demographic Health Survey (NDHS), Namibia Housing Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) the population Census, Education Management Information System (EMIS), Human Resources Development (HRD) records across all sectors. MDG country progress reports (1&2) all these provide sex disaggregated data. 52, 6 % women are engaged in the informal sector of the Namibian economy, 38% owns SMEs, except in two regions of Caprivi and Kavango, more girls than boys complete grade 12, (EMIS, 2006 Enrolment of girls higher than that of boys in primary and secondary i.e. 51% girls and 49% boys in 2005/6) Women also outnumber men at tertiary levels except they are still few in ICT, engineering and vocational training. Female headed households (44%) are poorer than male headed households. ETSIP is aimed at financing education and attaining MDG on universal education.

Section 3: Women and health

a) Measures taken by government for women and health

2.3.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure quality health services for women *(Tick the box for which the answer is ‘Yes’ or leave box unchecked if answer is ‘No’)*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Copenhagen Declaration	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Population policy in place since 1997. The aim of the 1997 National Population Policy for Sustainable Human Development is to contribute to the standard of living and quality of life of the people of Namibia through the harmonization of the dynamics of Namibia’s population with the country’s resource potential in order to achieve the development objectives. It has the specific objectives of alleviating poverty, promoting sustainable development, improving	Various laws, policies and programmes promoting maternal health, reproductive health, GBV prevention, protection against GBV, education sanitation and housing are in place, (draft country progress report: ICPD+15 available)

		<p>the health and welfare of the people, reducing population growth, ensuring balanced development between rural and urban areas, promoting human resource development, ensuring proper utilisation of resources, achieving integration of population factors in development planning, and safeguarding the welfare of the people.</p> <p>-</p>	
<p>Design and implement and monitor gender-sensitive health programmes, including affordable sexual and reproductive health care services and education for women and girls, and increase resources for women's health</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adolescent friendly health services available - Awareness campaigns conducted - Gender and reproductive health workshops conducted 	<p>National Reproductive Health Policy in place since 2003 and revised in 2008.</p>
<p>Reduce maternal morbidity and mortality, deal with health impacts of unsafe abortions, ensure that girls have continuing access to necessary health and nutrition information and services, and address harmful traditional practices that harm women and girls' health including female genital mutilation</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on harmful practices that might perpetuate or mitigate against GBV, findings will shape future programmes. - Under Global Fund, Government run programmes addressing malaria, distribution of free treated nets, dots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery care (81.4%); Education on HIV/AIDS (99%); Family Planning (98%); Distribution of Condoms (81.3%); Women receiving antenatal care (95%) and Post Natal Care (68%). Hemoglobin testing is done for pregnant women. Seventy – seven percent

		<p>increased coverage for TB prevention, HIV including STIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road map on improving maternal health in order to reduce maternal mortality rates is in place. - National conference on safe motherhood and maternal health held in March 2009. 	<p>of the population has access to safe drinking water and sanitation. However of concern is the increase in the maternal mortality rate which has risen from 271- 449/100 000 live births,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2006, resources have been put aside to roll out the PMTCT programme to all the 13 regions of the country and about 16.5% of HIV positive pregnant women were receiving ARV's through the well established PMTCT programme.
Support interventions to curb the spread of malaria, cardiovascular diseases, STIs and cancer that affect women, including provision of free and subsidized reproductive health care services	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under Global Fund, Government run programmes addressing malaria, distribution of free treated nets, dots increased coverage for TB prevention, HIV including STIs 	Education on HIV/AIDS (99% knowledge of HIV/AIDS by both men and women);
Medical school curriculum include gender-sensitive mandatory courses.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNAM and Polytechnic of Namibia introduced gender as a compulsory first Year course for all first year students across all subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All students who go through these institutions do a first semester course on contemporary social issues which includes gender, HIV and AIDS. -Enrolment of women at tertiary level (Polytechnic

			and University of Namibia) exceeds men and women in medical and health services were 75% in 2006.
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.3.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Women and Health*”, please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to ensure quality health for women. (Tick the appropriate response)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response	
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Gender and ICTs for women and health	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Addressed food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Financing gender equality for women’s health	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Provision of support for elderly women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Provision of support for HIV/AIDS affected girls	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

. Psychosocial support is given to children in difficult situation and to those affected and infected with HIV and AIDS. Mosquito nets are distributed free of charge by government to elderly, pregnant women and children under five years to protect them against malaria. Men organizations such as White Ribbon Campaign, Namibia Men for Change, NIPAM etc are working hard to ensure men and boys’ involvement in gender issues. Gender sensitisation and legal literacy is targeted at both men and women. School children are reached through the motivational talks programme addressing GBV, HIV and AIDS, alcohol and substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, baby dumping etc.

Section 4: HIV/AIDS and its Gender Implications

a) National Institutional and Policy Framework

2.4.1 Has the Government put in place the institutional framework to address HIV/AIDS or adopted any recent strategies or measures including changes in legislation to address HIV/AIDS concerns?

Yes

No

If yes, please indicate as follows:

- | | Yes | No |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Existence of an engendered national HIV/AIDS policy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Engendered service delivery guidelines and standards | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Availability of adequate human resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Others (please specify): | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Medium Term Plan III (2004-2009) on HIV and AIDS in place
 - National HIV and AIDS coordinating body, NACOP
 - Regional AIDS Coordinators (RACOC) and Constituency AIDS Coordinators (CACOC)
 - HIV Focal Points appointed
 - HIV Ministerial committees established
 - HIV and AIDS Workplace programmes in line Ministries, such as MOD, OPM, etc
 - Programmes addressing gender and HIV and AIDS in place
 - Other NGOs: NABCOA, NASOMA, Catholic Aids Action, Lironga Eparu, NANASO, etc

2.4.2 Has your government established, enforced and monitored strict legal frameworks to address the vulnerability of girls and women

Yes

No

If yes give details

- CEDAW
- Beijing Platform of Action
- National Gender Policy 1997 (revised 2008)
- Child Status Act no 6 of 2006

- Maintenance Act no 9 of 2004
- Policy on Teenage Pregnancy
- National HIV and AIDS Policy, 2007
- Combating of Rape Act no 8 of 2000,
- Combating of Domestic Violence Act, no 4 of 2003
- The National Policy on Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) for 2004
- Communal Land Reform Act no 5 of 2002
- Married Persons Equality Act no 6. Of 1996
- Labour Act no 11 of 2007
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)
- Affirmative Action (Employment Equity) Act no 29 of 1998
- Education Sector HIV and AIDS Policy,
- Education for All Policy.

b) HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment Strategy

2.4.3 Has the Government adopted any recent measures and strategies including changes in legislation as part of the country's HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment strategy?

HIV Prevention and Treatment Strategies	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Counselling and voluntary testing	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-Launch of Voluntary testing and counselling centres with a total of 13 centres in the country -Nation wide campaign on voluntary testing and counselling undertaken in May 2008	Over 34232 people (13382 men and 20850 women) participated
Male and female condom availability and use	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-Through Global Fund, purchased and made female	About 694 491female condoms purchased and

		condoms available. -The Nation wide survey on usage of male and female condom is earmarked to take place in 2009.	distributed from 2002 to April 2009.
Targeted intervention to women and other vulnerable groups	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-WFP/GRN programme providing basic necessities for OVCs, social grants for OVCs; Welfare grants for elderly and people living with disabilities and subversions for war veterans -Income Generating Activities (IGAs)-MGECCW	100 000 children receiving social grants by 2009, 151 000 elderly and people living with disabilities on welfare grants by 2009, 6208 women supported through IGAs by MGECCW
Prevention of mother to child transmission	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-The PMTCT programme launched and now running in all 13 major hospitals of the country.	By 2006, resources have been put aside to roll out the PMTCT programme to all the 13 regions of the country and about 16.5% of HIV positive pregnant women were receiving ARV's through the well established PMTCT programme.
Provision of antiretroviral therapy	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-Voluntary testing and counselling. -antiretroviral therapy	75% of all eligible for ARVs are accessing the drugs; (Namibia is rated no.1 in this area)
Behaviour change communication	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-In 2007 the Government launched the COMBI (communication for behavioural change) a vigorous campaign to promote responsible	During 2006/7 Namibia Demographic Health survey it was reported that men aged 15-19 (98%) had the highest proportion engaging in higher risk –intercourse followed by

		behaviour	men aged 20-24 (85%)
Medical, psychological and social care to HIV/AIDS victims	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All those accessing voluntary testing and counselling services receive free pre- testing and post – testing counselling.	62% women and 61% men seek counselling and treatment for STIs including HIV/AIDS at private clinics as well as public hospitals
Home based care	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Policy on Community Based Health Care developed in 2008	Main role players are NGOs such as AIDS Trusts, eg. Catholic AIDS Action, Leronga Eparu, NaSoMa etc, and Women who provide care and services to AIDS sufferers
Other (please specify)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender and reproductive health programme targeting the youth (15-24yrs) focussing on behavioural change and female condom promotion as a tool for prevention of unwanted pregnancies and STIs including HIV	About 198 Youth have been trained as peer educators as well as condom use promoters by 2008 and more women (64%) in the age group 15-19 reported using condoms at first sexual intercourse compared to men (53%)

Section 5: Violence Against Women

a) Measures taken by government for elimination of violence against women

2.5.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure elimination of violence against women (*Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No'*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Legal sanctions for violence against women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enactment of the Combating of Rape Act, no. 8 Of 2000 • Enactment of the Combating of Domestic Violence Act, no.4 of 2003 • Establishment of Women and Child Protection Units (WCPUs) in 1993, now 15 of them in all thirteen regions. • Establishment of the Specialized unit on Sexual Offences, Domestic Violence and Maintenance in the Office of the Prosecutor General • Establishment of the National database on GBV including Human Trafficking • National Conference on combating GBV in 2007 coming up with key recommendations on addressing GBV, the work plan is being developed. • Ongoing gender sensitization and legal literacy programmes • 16 days campaigns against GBV carried out annually as well other advocacy work such as posters, flyers, radio etc • KAPP study carried out on negative or positive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by 2006 – 16 out of 100 cases have been successfully prosecuted utilising the Law (this is however a low conviction rate) - the 2007 National Conference on GBV resulted in action oriented recommendations - Increased awareness on reporting of GBV cases, approximately 12 000 cases recorded. - National study on Human trafficking is underway in April 2009

		<p>cultural practices that mitigate or perpetuate GBV undertaken and report to be launched in 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level Inter- Ministerial Committee including NGOs and FBOs on Gender Based Violence was established and launched by H.E. the President of the Republic of Namibia during the 16 Days of activism against GBV in 2008. • Raise awareness through media, workshops and meetings with key stakeholders on human trafficking carried out last year and is ongoing. • The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare organised a National Conference on worst forms of child labour including child trafficking in 2008 <p>-Namibia signed the UN Convention against Transitional Organised Crime and is among the eleven SADC countries that ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.</p> <p>-A law in place that addresses human trafficking. The prevention of Organized Crime Act No. 29 of 2004, (part 2 Article 15) states that “any person who participates in or who aids the trafficking in persons in Namibia or across the border to and from foreign countries will be penalized</p> <p>-The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare carried out a study on worst forms of child labour which also highlighted the possibility of trafficking in children in 2008</p>	
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Enacted or reinforced country legislation to punish offenders and support women subjected to violence with justice and legal services	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Enactment of the Combating of Rape and Domestic Violence Acts, Gender equality is the underlying principle.	Conviction rate is at 16% as per Combating of Rape Act no.8 of 2000 by 2006
Mainstreamed gender perspectives in all policies and laws related to VAW	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Enactment of the Combating of Rape and Domestic Violence Acts, Gender equality is the underlying principle.	Perpetrators of GBV are treated equally before these laws and so are victims regardless of their sex.
Women with disabilities have access to information on services for violence against women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Persons living with disabilities represented at fora e.g. National Conference on GBV organised in 2007, key recommendations adopted. Radio campaigns reach about 95% of the population as radio has wider coverage.	Only women who are visually impaired and blind have limited access to information on GBV as all materials are not translated into Braille.
Provide well funded shelters and relief support for girl and women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- WCPU established in 1993	- access has increased from one centre in one region in 1993 to 15 centres in all 13 regions by 2009
Promote research, collect data and compile statistics on domestic violence	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Compilation of monthly reports on domestic violence such as rape	- The Ministry of Safety and Security records all cases reported on GBV - GBV Database established in 2006 and re-organised in 2008
Measures aimed at preventing sex tourism and trafficking	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-Signing and ratifying of the UN Convention against Transitional Organised Crime and is among the eleven SADC countries that ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. - A law in place that addresses human trafficking. The prevention of Organized Crime Act No. 29 of 2004, (part 2 Article 15) states that “any person who participates in or who aids the	- Public Awareness campaigns on Human Trafficking are underway. - 2004 Act on Translational organised Crime and trafficking in person - National study on trafficking underway in April 2009

	<p>trafficking in persons in Namibia or across the border to and from foreign countries will be penalized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare carried out a study on worst forms of child labour which also highlighted the possibility of trafficking in children in 2008 - Social grants for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), welfare grants to senior citizens and people living with disability. -Income Generating Activities (IGAs) -Enactment of the Combating of Rape Act, no. 8 Of 2000 -Enactment of the Combating of Domestic Violence Act, no.4 of 2003 -Establishment of Women and Child Protection Units (WCPUs) in 1993, now 15 of them in all thirteen regions. -Establishment of the Specialized unit on Sexual Offences, Domestic Violence and Maintenance in the Office of the Prosecutor General -Establishment of the National database on GBV including Human Trafficking -National Conference on combating GBV in 2007 coming up with key recommendations on addressing GBV, the work plan is being developed. -Ongoing gender sensitization and legal literacy programmes -16 days campaigns against GBV carried out annually as well other advocacy work such as posters, flyers, radio etc -KAPP study carried out on negative or positive cultural practices that mitigate or perpetuate GBV undertaken and report to be launched in 	
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		<p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Raise awareness through media, workshops and meetings with key stakeholders on human trafficking carried out is ongoing. -The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare organised a National Conference on worst forms of child labour including child trafficking in 2008 -The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare carried out a study on worst forms of child labour which also highlighted the possibility of trafficking in children 	
Encourage the media to examine the impact of gender role stereotyping including those encouraged by commercial advertising.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training of media practitioners conducted in 2006-8 -About 60 media practitioners sensitised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Gender Focal Points in media houses such as New Era and Southern times - Increased coverage on GBV in media especially New Era.

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.5.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Violence Against Women*”, please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to ensure elimination of violence against women. (*Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality for violence against women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- Various laws developed to curb VAW and High Level Committee on GBV established and launched strategy on curbing Violence against Women (VAW) developed, Monthly reports on cases of VAW eg, attempted rape cases recorded on a monthly basis and GBV data base established and linked to NamInfo at the CBS.
- Male only organizations such as NAMEC and White Ribbon Campaign and NIPAM working in the area of GBV in order to involve men and boys as part of the solution in addressing GBV.
- Legal literacy and gender awareness workshops and media campaigns run to educate the public on rights and services available on GBV.
- Women and Child Protection Units (WCPUs), the MGECW, the specialised Unites on sexual and domestic violence established and are functional

Section 6: Women and Armed Conflict

a) Measures taken by government for protection of women in armed conflict situations:

2.6.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure elimination of violence against women (*Tick the box for which the answer is ‘Yes’ or leave box unchecked if answer is ‘No’*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Women’s voices in conflict prevention are heard and they are meaningfully involved in peace processes, including in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of refugee projects	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the 2007 National Conference on GBV resulted in action oriented recommendations - “I” stories workshops held for survivors of GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Action oriented recommendations developed - Two volumes of “I” stories written and published
Train women in conflict resolution, reconciliation and tolerance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Peace keepers trained on Gender and HIV and UN SCR 1325	-legal literacy and gender awareness workshops targeting 7724 people among

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good conduct have been maintained - UNSC Resolution mainstreamed in the revised National Gender policy 	<p>them traditional authorities, community members in 2007/8.</p>
Integration of a gender perspective in the resolution of armed and other forms of conflict	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Integration of the resolution UN SCR 1325 into the revised National Gender Policy in 2008	-The revised National Gender Policy of 2008 has a chapter on Peace Building and Conflict Resolution, and Natural Disaster Management
Investigate and punish police, security and armed forces involved in acts of VAW	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Training of Law enforcement agencies on GBV related laws carried out.	According to article 10 of the Namibian Constitution “everyone is equal before the law” The aggrieved persons report such incidences to the Women and Child protection Unit for investigation and the law will take its course
Protect the safety and integrity of women refugees	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Access to protection by police in Osire Refuge Camp	There is a police Station in Osire Camp and the Camp is in close proximity to the woman and Child Protection Unit in

			Otjozondjupa Region.
Train military officials on the human rights of women and measures to assist women refugees deal with the trauma of rape and rejection	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GBV prevention and protection programmes, awareness campaigns undertaken, Existence of trained UNHCR Gender Focal Point in Osire Refugee Camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peace keepers trained on Gender and HIV and UN SCR 1325 - Good conduct have been maintained - UNSC Resolution mainstreamed in the revised National Gender policy
Implement provisions of UNSC Resolution 1325	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The MOD Participates in Peace keeping operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peace keepers trained on Gender and HIV and UN SCR 1325 - Good conduct have been maintained - UNSC Resolution mainstreamed in the revised National Gender policy
Implement provisions of the AU Protocol on Women's Rights	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ratified in 2003	- mainstreamed in the revised National Gender policy
Ratified and domesticated international Conventions and Protocols	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CEDAW, AU Protocol on Women's Rights, UN Convention against Transitional Organised Crime and is among the eleven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domesticated in local laws/statutes: - 2004 Act on Translational organised Crime and trafficking in person - The Combating of

		SADC countries that ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children,	Rape Act, no. 8 Of 2000 -The Combating of Domestic Violence Act, no.4 of 2003, etc.
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.6.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Women in armed conflict*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to protect women in armed conflict. *(Tick the appropriate response)*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs for women in armed conflict situations	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Addressed food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality for women in armed conflict	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

_Women in Osire Refuge Camp undergo training on Sexual reproductive health issues including HIV and AIDS prevention, care and treatment, Gender based violence prevention and protection. Additional services such as police, education health care and food supply are budgeted and provided for by the state. Female military officers also take part in peace keeping operations and both male and female officers are trained on the UNSCR 1325, HIV and AIDS and gender issues including GBV. Men are being trained on gender issues including GBV; Statistical record of the population in the Osire Refuge Camp is kept, and the country to SADC Secretariat on the number of women in the Defence Force of Namibia.

Section 7: Women and the Economy

a) Measures taken by government for women and economy

2.7.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure full participation of women in the economy. *(Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Adopt and enact laws that guarantee an equal access to employment opportunities and social protection benefits.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income Generating Activities (IGA) - Credit guarantee scheme - Married Person's Equality Act - Social Security act - Labour Act - Affirmative Action Act - Employment Act (Affirmative Action Act) - Affirmative action in (Agri Bank) - Land Resettlement programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 38% women owns and run SMEs by 2005 - 33% women are in decision making positions in the Public and Private sector by 2006 - 6208 women engaged in IGAs by 2008 and supported financially and technically by MGECW
Ensure equal access to capital and trade opportunities.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Married Person's Equality Act no.1 of 1996 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation of the Credit Guarantee Scheme in 1999 with the aim to provide much needed collateral for the poor especially women to access bank loans - 38% women owns and run

			SMEs by 2005 - 6208 women engaged in IGAs by 2008 and supported financially and technically by MGECW
Build capacity in gender-sensitive economic analysis.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-GRB training undertaken targeting financial managers and Local authority women Politics	-Gender mainstreaming in NDP3 in 2007
Ratified and domesticated International Conventions that guarantee the participation of women in the economy	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CEDAW, AU Protocol on Women's Rights	- Married Person's Equality Act - Social Security act - Labour Act - Affirmative Action Act - Employment Act (Affirmative Action Act)

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPPA

2.7.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Women and the Economy*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to ensure equal participation of women in the economy.
(Tick the appropriate response)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs for women and the economy	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Addressed food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality for women and the economy	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- In 1998 Cabinet adopted the national Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) which focuses on equitable and efficient delivery of public services, expansion of agricultural production and strengthening food security, and strengthening non-agricultural and informal sectors. Subsequently an Action Programme for Its Implementation was developed and Implemented through NDPs. Government give social grants to children in need of care and protection (OVCs) as well as elderly and people living with disabilities. There is also an SME policy in place.
- The Credit Guarantee Scheme is in place to enable the poor especially women to access bank loans by providing collateral, economic empowerment for women is aimed at reducing poverty and ensuring food security.
- Through the ETSIP an entrepreneurship subject have been introduced into schools as part of formal education in order to instil the sense of self employment in future generations. Female ITC students enrolled at the Polytechnic of Namibia stood at 35% in 2006. Men also participate in income generating activities programme (IGA’s) of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, 2414 men have benefited from the IGA’s from 2002 to 2008.

Section 8: Women, governance, power and decision making

a) Measures taken by government on women governance, power and decision-making

2.8.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure meaningful participation and involvement of women in power and decision-making. (Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Encourage and promote stronger representation of women in political and diplomatic circles	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Local Authority act No.23 of 1992 makes provision for 30% representation of women in Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43% of women representation achieved in 2004 in local authority structures • - 31% women representation in National Assembly by 2008 • 33% of women representation in public and private sector by 2005
Encourage greater involvement of women, in particular indigenous women, in decision-making processes	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority act No.23 of 1992 makes provision for 30% representation of women in Politics • Affirmative Action Act no 29 of 1998 • SADC Declaration on Gender and Development • SADC Protocol on Gender and Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43% of women representation achieved in 2004 in local authority structures • - 31% women representation in National Assembly by 2008 • 33% of women representation in public and private sector by 2005
Support research to help identify adequate ways	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Study to assess the impact and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43% of women representation achieved in 2004 in local authority

and means to politically empower women	effectiveness of Affirmative Action Policies and legislation in promoting women's participation in decision making positions conducted in 2005	structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 31% women representation in National Assembly by 2008 - 33% of women representation in public and private sector by 2005
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPPA

2.8.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Women in power and decision making*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to ensure equal participation of women in power and decision-making. (*Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Institutional mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs for women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- Volume 1,2 &3 of booklets giving statistics on women representation in various sectors have been produced.
- Annual reports on women in politics and decision making is submitted to SADC Secretariat
- The Employment Equity commission produces a report on the implementation of the Affirmative Action Act
- Various laws, policies and international instruments have been ratified to give impetus to role of women in decision making positions such as the Local Authority act No.23 of 1992 which makes provision for 30% representation of women in politics, Affirmative Action Act no 29 of 1998, SADC Declaration and Protocol on Gender and Development to mention a few.

- Training for members of Parliament is undertaken on GBV, HIV and AIDS. Reproductive health rights, poverty and legal provisions.
- The number of women in ICTs is still very low, e.g. in 2006 only 215 women were enrolled in ICT at the Polytechnic of Namibia.

Section 9: Human rights of women

a) Measures taken by government for human rights of women

2.9.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to protect human rights of women. (Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Report on schedule to the Committee on CEDAW	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-Ratified in 1992	-Country reporting up to date by 2009 - Domesticated e.g. enactment of the Combating of Rape and Domestic Violence Acts, no 8 of 2000 and 4 of 2003. -Translated in various languages
Publicise information on national, regional and international mechanisms for seeking redress of HR abuse	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ratified in 1992	-Translated in various languages - legal literacy programme
Embody the principle of the equality of men and women in country legislation and strengthen development of programmes to	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Domestication into laws is an ongoing process.	- Domesticated e.g. enactment of the Combating of Rape

protect the human rights of women			and Domestic Violence Acts, no 8 of 2000 and 4 of 2003.
Translate to user friendly language information relating to the equal status of women including relevant protocols	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Development of law guides and translation into local languages is an ongoing process. legal literacy programme	- Domesticated e.g. enactment of the Combating of Rape and Domestic Violence Acts, no 8 of 2000 and 4 of 2003.
Ratified and domesticated International and African Conventions and Protocols that guarantee the human rights of women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CEDAW, AU Protocol on Women's Rights	- Married Person's Equality Act no.1 of 1996 - Social Security act no. 34 of 1994. - Labour Act no.11 of 2007 - Affirmative Action Act (Employment Act (Affirmative Action Act no. 29 of 1998)

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.9.2 For the critical area of Concern "*Human rights of women*", please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to protect human rights of women in decision-making. *Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- Various laws developed to curb VAW and High Level Committee on GBV established and launched strategy on curbing Violence Against Women (VAW) developed, Monthly reports on cases of VAW eg, attempted rape cases recorded on a monthly basis and GBV data base established and linked to NamInfo at the CBS
- Male only organisations such as NAMEC and White Ribbon Campaign and NIPAM working in the area of GBV in order to involve men and boys as part of the solution in addressing GBV
- Legal literacy and gender awareness workshops and media campaigns run to educate the public on rights and services available on GBV
- Women and Child Protection Units (WCPUs), the MGECW, the specialised Unites on sexual and domestic violence established and are functional
- PEP is administered at all WCPUs for victims of rape to prevent HIV infection, and each WCPU has a rape kit for proper collection of evidence required for conviction purposes.

Section 10: Women in media

a) Measures taken by government for human rights of women

2.10.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure effective participation of women in media (Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Measures that support research on women and media and ensure women's access to and participation in media	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Gender and Media Baseline Study of 2003 (GMBS)	19 percent of news sources pertain to women and that women are typically portrayed as victims, objects of beauty or in unusual stories rather than as spokespersons.
Promote gender-aware media policies and gender balance in appointments at all levels of the media	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Affirmative Action(Employment Equity) Act no 29 of 1998	By 2006, National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) had 31% women representation in management, Media for Christ/ Channel 7 had 50%, Namib film had 25%, Radio Antenna Namibia (Radio 99) had 0%, New Era had 0%, Radio Wave 96.7FM had 67%.
Encourage and recognise women's media	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Training of editors	- GEMSA-NAM

networks		forum on gender issues including GBV	deals with promoting gender issues in the media -Establishment of Gender Focal Points in media houses such as New Era and Southern times. - Increased coverage on GBV in media especially New Era.
Encourage the participation of women in the development of professional guidelines and codes of conduct for media	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Affirmative Action(Employment Equity) Act no 29 of 1998	More and more women are getting onto management and decision making positions an indication that they do participate in various decisions, e.g. by 2006, National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) had 31% women representation in management, Media for Christ/ Channel 7 had 50%, Namib film had 25%, and Radio Wave 96.7FM had 67%.
Promote gender sensitive research and implementation of a strategy of information, education and communication and support	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Gender and Media Baseline Study conducted in	Training of editors forum on gender issues including GBV

research on women and the media		2003 (GMBS)	from 2006-2008 has resulted in an increased coverage of gender issues in the media
Enforcement of provisions of the World Summit on the Information Society	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.10.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Women in media*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to promote equal participation of women in media
(Tick the appropriate response)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Institutional mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

A monitoring tool for gender coverage in media is being developed; plans to award journalists who bring out gender issues in media are underway. Training of media practitioners conducted in 2006-8 and about 60 media practitioners sensitised. Gender focal points have been appointed in some media houses such as NEW ERA, NBC and Southern Times.

Section 11: Women and the environment

a) Measures taken by government on women and the environment

2.11.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure beneficial participation of women in the environment. *(Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Measures integrating gender in the design and implementation of environmental sound resource management, especially in rural areas	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Through the MDG Spanish Fund all MDGs will be engendered by 2009	In most rural communities, women and girls constitute 75% of the workforce that fetch water and collect firewood
Measures to engender MDG 7, empower women as producers and consumers to ensure effective environmental actions	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Through the MDG Spanish Fund all MDGs will be engendered by 2009	In most rural communities, women and girls constitute 75% of the workforce that fetch water and collect firewood
Provide technical assistance to women in sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, small enterprises, trade and industry	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Technical and financial support given to women to engage in IGAs	-38% of women own SMEs; -women are the majority players in aquaculture

			and women are also involved in Conservancies -During 2005, community participants in conservancies received N\$ 26.1 million in direct financial benefits
Evaluate policies and programmes in terms of environmental impact and women's equal access to and use of natural resources	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Namibian government has made great strides in amending the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 thereby allowing for a progressive policy of Community-Based Natural Resource Management	Namibia uses the CBNRM approach to engage and empower people especially those depending for their livelihoods on natural resources base to sustainably manage such resources

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.11.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Women and the environment*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to promote equal participation and benefit in the environment.
Tick the appropriate response)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

Namibia signed and ratified all the Rio Convention i.e. the UN Convention to combat Desertification (UNCCD), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its associated Cartagena Protocol on Bio safety-and had since been one of the best performing developing countries when it comes to adhering to convention requirements. Through the CBNRM, capacity building in terms of skills development is carried out (financial management training, planning, wild life management, campsite and other tourism management, exposure to similar activities in other regions in Namibia and other countries.

Section 12: The girl child

a) Measures taken by government on the girl child

2.12.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure beneficial participation of women in the environment. *(Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Eliminate injustice and obstacles related to inheritance by girl children	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-The National Policy on Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) for 2004 -Communal Land Reform Act no 5 of 2002 - Child Status Act no. 6 of 2006	100 000 children receiving social grants by 2009, (data not disaggregated by sex) - barriers related to inheritance of women and girls removed by the enactment of the Communal Land Reform Act no 5 of 2002 and the Child Status Act no. 6 of 2006 in that women can now inherit land from their late spouses contrary to the custom and children (boys and girls) born out of wedlock all have equal rights to inherit from their parents, unlike in the past where only children

			born in marriage had a right to inherit.
Enact and enforce legislation protecting girls from all forms of VAW and ensure marriage is by young women's consent	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -laws in place set the minimum age for civil marriage at 18 years. - -Enactment of the Combating of Rape Act, no. 8 of 2000 -Enactment of the Combating of Domestic Violence Act, no.4 of 2003. -Establishment of Women and Child Protection Units (WCPUs) -Establishment of child friendly courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -laws in place set the minimum age for civil marriage at 18 years. In the age group 15-19, 1.7% of girls are married compared to 0.1% of boys. -Enactment of the Combating of Rape Act, no. 8 of 2000 -Enactment of the Combating of Domestic Violence Act, no.4 of 2003. -Establishment of Women and Child Protection Units (WCPUs) child friendly courts established in Swakopmund and Windhoek
Implement policies, plans and programmes for the survival, protection, development and advancement of the girl child	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Education for All Policy -FAWENA, girls education -Teenage pregnancy education Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrolment of girls is higher than that of boys in primary and secondary i.e. 51% girls and 49% boys in 2005/6 100 000 children receiving social grants

		WFP/GRN programme providing basic necessities for OVCs, social grants for OVCs; National OVC Plan of Action	by 2009, (data not disaggregated by sex)
Ongoing research on the situation of the girls and realignment of policies and programmes	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KAPP study carried out on negative or positive cultural practices that mitigate or perpetuate GBV undertaken and report to be launched in 2009 Human Trafficking study undertaken to ascertain if women and girls are being trafficked for various purposes internally or externally	The Prevention of Organized Crime Act of 2004, prevents, suppresses and criminalizes human trafficking especially of women and girls The teenage pregnancy policy Combating of Rape and Domestic Violence Acts of 2000 and 2003 respectively provide protection for women and girls.
Develop and adopt curricula, teaching	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender analysis	Gender responsive

materials and textbooks to improve the self image, lives and work opportunities of girls		of learning materials undertaken and biases removed	materials have been adopted and textbooks without gender stereotypes are used in schools since 1998.
Facilitate the equal provision of appropriate services and devices to girls with disabilities	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-Education for All Policy -FAWENA, girls education -Teenage pregnancy education Policy -WFP/GRN programme providing basic necessities for OVCs, social grants for OVCs; - National OVC Plan of Action	Enrolment of girls is higher than that of boys in primary and secondary i.e. 51% girls and 49% boys in 2005/6 100 000 children receiving social grants by 2009, this figure includes children with disabilities who are receiving a maintenance grant until the age of 16 at which they are transferred to welfare grant for adults.

2.12.2 For the critical area of Concern “*The girl child*”, please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to promote the rights of the girl child. *Tick the appropriate response)*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Financing gender equality	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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b) Ratification or domestication of relevant global protocols

2.12.2 Has your country ratified and domesticated the Convention on the Rights of the child?

Ratified

Yes

Domesticated

Yes

If you have responded “yes” to the question above, please elaborate:

Domestication has resulted in the following laws: Child Status Act No.6 of 2006 which eliminates discrimination between children born out of wedlock and those born within wedlock as far as inheritance and other privileges are concerned. In the past children born out of wedlock were not regarded as legitimate hence could not inherit from their biological parents; Labour Act No.15 of 2004 and amended Act No.11 of 2007 prohibits worst forms of child labour; Maintenance Act No.9 of 2003 provides for equal responsibilities of parents and other primary caregivers to care for and provide for the child. The country is now busy with the Child Care and Protection Bill which will address issues of foster care, adoption and protection from harm or violence against children. The Criminal Procedure Amendment (Vulnerable Witnesses) Act No. 24 of 2003 which has resulted in the establishment of child friendly courts now operational in Swakopmund and Windhoek; the National Policy on orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC’s) is in place; the Prevention of Organised Crime Act of 2004 which also criminalises trafficking in persons especially of women and girls both internally or externally.

PART 3: Review on key Achievement, Challenges and Lessons Learnt

Overall, what do you view as your key achievement, challenges and lessons learnt in your efforts to implement the BPFA at country level. For each of the three items highlight 4 priorities.

Key Achievement in implementing the BPFA

1. Politics and decision making (gender and governance): by 2008 women in parliament have reached the 30% target set by SADC.
2. Education, girls' enrolment from Primary through to tertiary is high,
3. Human rights in relation to VAW: robust laws have been put in place to protect women and girls rights
4. Economy: women owns about 38% of SMEs, and about 52.6% are still found in the informal sector

Key Challenges in implementing the BPFA

1. High Maternal mortality rates despite increased access to health facilities/ centres and services.
2. Gender Based Violence is on the increase despite measures in place
3. Limited involvement of men and boys
4. Gender inequalities that still persist
5. HIV prevalence and burden of home based care on women
6. Poverty among women and high levels of unemployment still a concern despite strategies in place,
7. The global financial down turn may have adverse effects on women and girls.
8. Limited investment in agricultural production and diversification thereof involving women as a target group to enhance food security at household levels.
9. Limited M&E mechanisms to properly monitor progress on gender programmes.
10. Limited skills in gender analysis and planning in various sectors.

Key Lessons Learnt in Implementing the BPFA

1. Involvement of men and boys and traditional structures/ authorities and religion are important consideration for achieving gender equality
2. Financial resources required to strengthen programmes on VAW
3. Gain or obtain in economy could be threatened by the looming Global financial down turn and women's situation worsened, however this could also be used to increase support to the most poor who in most cases women.
4. HIV and AIDS, gender inequalities, the burden of care limits women to realise their full potential

Final Note:

Are there any relevant issues that were not covered in the questionnaire? If yes, what are your views, comments and observations on these issues?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!