

# Appendix One: Country Data Sources

## Social Block

### *Education data*

#### *Benin:*

1. Primary enrolment: UN official data base on MDG Indicators. Figures valid as at August 14 2009.
2. Secondary and Tertiary enrolment: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Data Base, valid as at August 14 2009.
3. Ability to read and write: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Data Base, valid as at August 14 2009.
4. Primary school completed: UN Official Data Base on MDG Indicators. Valid as at August 14 2009.

#### *Burkina Faso:*

1. Primary enrolment: UN official data base on MDG Indicators. Figures valid as at August 14 2009.
2. Secondary and Tertiary enrolment: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Data Base, valid as at August 14 2009.
3. Dropouts: NSD, EA/QUIBB, 2007.
4. Ability to read and write: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Data Base, valid as at 30 April 2009.
5. Primary school completed: UN Official Data Base on MDG Indicators. Valid as at August 14 2009.

#### *Cameroon:*

1. Primary and Secondary enrolment: carte scolaire/Minedub.
2. Tertiary enrolment: ECAMII
3. Primary and Secondary dropout ratio: Ecam II.
4. Ability to read and write: Ecam II.
5. Primary school completed: carte scolaire/Minedub.

*Egypt:*

1. Primary enrolment: Ministry of education, 2009, Statistical Year Book – 2008/2009.
2. Secondary and Tertiary enrolment: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Data Base, valid as at April 30, 2009.
3. Primary and Secondary dropout ratio: Ministry of education, 2009, Statistical Year Book, 2008/2009.
4. Ability to read and write: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Database, valid as at April 30th 2009. Estimates based on: CAPMAS, Egypt population Census - 2006, Final Results, Published 2008.
5. Primary school completed: UN official data base on MDG Indicators. Valid as at August 14 2009.

*Ethiopia:*

1. Primary and Tertiary enrolment: Educational abstract 2007/08 p. 6.
2. Secondary enrolment: Educational abstract 2007/08 p. 45.
3. Primary and Secondary dropout ratio: Educational abstract 2007/08 p. 34
4. Ability to read and write: DHS 2006 pp. xxix.
5. Primary school completed: Educational abstract 2007/08 p.37.

*Ghana:*

1. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary enrolment: EMIS report for the year 2007.2008.
2. Primary and Secondary dropout ratio: Data for education is from EMIS report for 2007-2008.
3. Ability to read and write: EMIS, 2009.
4. Primary school completed: EMIS, 2009.

*Madagascar:*

1. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary enrolment: Annuaire Statistique MENRES 2007-2008.
2. Primary and Secondary dropout ratio: Rapport EPT 2007 MENRES.
3. Ability to read and write: EDS 2003 – 2004.
4. Primary school completed: EDS 2003 – 2004.

*Mozambique:*

1. Primary enrolment: UN Official Data Base on MDG Indicators. Valid as at August 14 2009.
2. Secondary and Tertiary enrolment: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Data Base, valid as at 30 April 2009.
3. Ability to read and write: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Data Base, valid as at 30 April 2009.
4. Primary school completed: UN Official Data Base on MDG Indicators. Valid as at 14 July 2009.

*South Africa:*

1. Primary enrolment: UN official data base on MDG Indicators. Valid as at August 14 2009.
2. Secondary and Tertiary enrolment: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Data Base, valid as at 30 April 2009.
3. Ability to read and write: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Data Base, valid as at 30 April 2009.
4. Primary school completed: UN Official Data Base on MDG Indicators. Valid as at 14 July 2009.

*United Republic of Tanzania:*

1. Primary enrolment: UN official data base on MDG Indicators. Valid as at August 14 2009.
2. Secondary and Tertiary enrolment: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Data Base, valid as at 30 April 2009.
3. Primary and Secondary dropout ratio: DHS 2004/05
4. Ability to read and write: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Data Base, valid as at 30 April 2009.
5. Primary school completed: UN Official Data Base on MDG Indicators. Valid as at 14 July 2009.

*Tunisia:*

1. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary enrolment: Ministry of education, 2009.
2. Primary and Secondary dropout ratio: Ministry of education, 2009.
3. Ability to read and write: UNESCO Institute of Statistics Data Base, valid as at 30 April 2009.

4. Primary school completed: UN Official Data Base on MDG Indicators. Valid as at 14 July 2009.

*Uganda:*

1. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary enrolment: UBOS Stat Abstract.
2. Primary and Secondary dropout ratio: UBOS Stat Abstract.
3. Ability to read and write: UBOS Stat Abstract.
4. Primary school completed: UBOS Stat Abstract.

## **Health data**

*Benin:*

DHS, 2006.

*Burkina Faso:*

DHS, 2003.

***Cameroon:***

1. Stunting under 3: MICS.
2. Underweight under 3: MICS.
3. Mortality under 5: DSTAT/MINCOF 2002/EDS.

*Egypt:*

El-Zanaty, F. and Ann Wat, 2009, Egypt Demographic and Health Survey- 2008. Cairo, Egypt: Ministry of Health, El-Zanaty and Associates, and Macro International. Tables 14.1 and 10.4.

*Ethiopia:*

1. Stunting under 3: calculated from raw data of DHS 2005.
2. Underweight under 3: calculated from raw data of DHS 2005.
3. Mortality under 5: DHS 2006 p. 106.

*Ghana:*

1. Stunting under 3: All data on health are based on the 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey.

2. Underweight under 3: All data on health are based on the 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey.
3. Mortality under 5 : All data on health are based on the 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey.

*Madagascar:*

EDS 2003 - 2004.

*United Republic of Tanzania:*

DHS 2004/05.

***Tunisia:***

1. Stunting under 3 : MICS 3 (2006).
2. Underweight under 3: MICS 3 (2006)
3. Mortality under 5: SOWC(2007)

## **Economic block**

*Egypt:*

Wages: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Employment, Wages, and Working Hours Survey, 2007.

*Ghana:*

Wages and income: Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2008. GLSS 5.

*Madagascar:*

1. Wages: EPM, 2001, 2005, ICMT-OMEF 2007 à PARTIR EPM 2005.
2. Income: EPM 2005 ; ICMT-OMEF 2007 à PARTIR EPM 2005.

*Tunisia:*

Enquête Nationale Sur Le Secteur Informel - INS 2007.

*Uganda:*

1. Wages in Agriculture: UBOS Stat Abstract.

2. Wages in civil service and informal sector: Census.
3. Wages in formal sector (public and/or private): UNHS.
4. Income: UNHS.

## **Political block**

### *Burkina Faso:*

1. Members of Parliament: Tableau de Bord de la Gouvernance 2007, INSD.
2. Cabinet Ministers : Tableau de Bord de la Gouvernance 2007, INSD.
3. Higher Courts Judges: Direction des Etudes et de la Planification/Ministère de la Justice, Garde des Sceaux, 2007.

### *Cameroon:*

1. Members of parliament: INS.
2. Cabinet ministers: Collecté.
3. Higher Courts Judges: INS/Ministry of Justice.
4. Members of local councils: Collecté.
5. Higher positions in civil service: Cameroun online.

### *Egypt:*

1. Members of Parliament: Parliament Information Center.
2. Cabinet Ministers: Cabinet official web site (in Arabic): <http://www.cabinet.gov.e.g./cabinet/cabinet.asp>.
3. Higher courts judges: Data are available for all types of courts. Source for No. of female Judges: CEDAW/C/EGY/7/2008. Page 28. Total No. of Judges and their assistances in courts are estimated based on CAPMAS, 2008, Population Census - 2006, Final Results.
4. Members of local councils: Latest available. Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), 2008, Statistical Year Book- 2008.
5. Higher positions in civil service: Latest available. Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), 2008, Statistical Year Book- 2008.

### *Ethiopia:*

1. Members of Parliament: Parliamentary data.
2. Cabinet Ministers: Network of Ethiopian Women's Association.
3. Higher courts judges: Judges Administration Department.

*Ghana:*

1. Ghana Parliamentary Registers.
2. Electoral Commission, 2000, 2004, 2008 election results.
3. Judicial Service 2007/2008 Annual Report.

*Madagascar:*

Enquête à Partir du Journal Officiel 2006-2008.

*United Republic of Tanzania:*

UN Human Rights Commission, 2009.

*Uganda:*

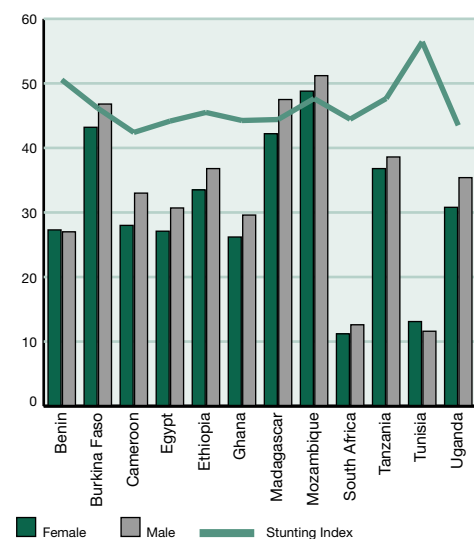
1. Members of Parliament: Parliament of Uganda.
2. Cabinet Ministers: Uganda official website.
3. Higher courts judges: Judicial Service of Uganda.
4. Members of local councils: Uganda official website.
5. Higher positions in civil service: [www.judicature.go.ug](http://www.judicature.go.ug).

*Tunisia:*

1. Members of Parliament: Official site of the Tunisian Parliament [www.tunisie.gov.tn](http://www.tunisie.gov.tn) 08/2009.
2. Cabinet Ministers: Official site of the Tunisian Parliament [www.tunisie.gov.tn](http://www.tunisie.gov.tn) 08/2009.
3. Higher courts Judges : Ministry of Justice and Human rights, 2009
4. Members of local councils: 2005 [http://www.tunisie.com/municipales2005/n\\_29\\_03.html](http://www.tunisie.com/municipales2005/n_29_03.html).

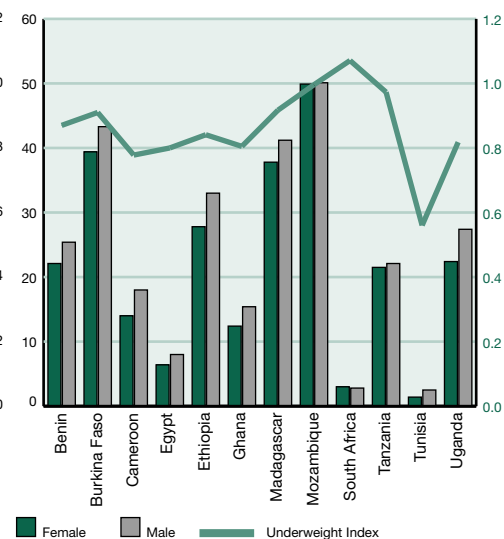
# Appendix Two: Graphs on the Child Health Assessment

**Figure A1**  
Stunting under 3



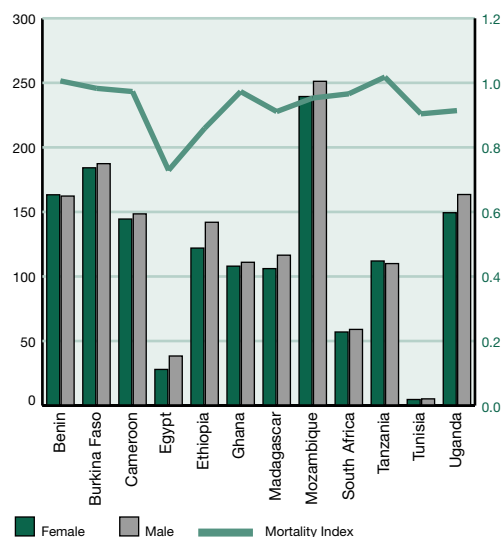
Sources: Based on Table 5.2

**Figure A2**  
Underweight under 3



Sources: Based on Table 5.2

**Figure A3**  
Mortality under 5



Sources: Based on Table 5.2

## Appendix Three: Composite GSI and AWPS Results

**Table A.1**  
*Overall Gender Status Index*

Block	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Egypt	Ethiopia	Ghana	Madagascar	Mozambique	South Africa	Tanzania	Tunisia	Uganda		
Enrolment	Enrolment		Primary enrolment rate	0.835	0.817	0.934	0.954	0.869	0.942	0.990	0.925	1.016	0.988	1.006	0.902		
			Secondary enrolment rate	0.495	0.720	0.919	0.942	0.792	0.779	0.990	0.886	0.943	0.886	0.943	0.723	0.967	0.803
			Tertiary enrolment rate	-	0.471	0.718	0.920	0.341	0.495	0.882	0.505	1.239	0.495	1.415	0.628		
Education	Enrolment Index		Enrolment Index	0.665	0.669	0.857	0.939	0.668	0.739	0.954	0.772	1.066	0.735	1.129	0.778		
			Dropout	0.835	1.000	1.064	1.655	1.129	1.469	1.005	1.058	1.107	1.067	1.067	1.250	0.851	
			Secondary dropout ratio	0.793	1.333	0.758	1.318	1.509	0.745	1.252	0.596	1.143	0.778	1.737	0.724		
Social power 'capabilities'	Literacy	Dropout Index	Dropout Index	0.814	1.167	0.911	1.486	1.319	1.107	1.128	0.827	1.125	0.922	1.493	0.787		
			Primary school completed	0.692	0.788	0.902	0.950	0.808	0.842	0.980	0.696	0.996	0.996	0.956	0.964	0.897	
			Ability to read and write	0.529	0.589	0.839	0.726	0.619	1.112	0.888	0.576	0.980	0.835	0.799	0.801		
Education Index	Literacy Index		Literacy Index	0.610	0.688	0.870	0.838	0.713	0.977	0.934	0.636	0.988	0.896	0.881	0.849		
			Stunting under 3	0.696	0.841	0.879	1.088	0.900	0.941	1.006	0.745	1.060	0.851	1.168	0.805		
			Underweight under 3	1.011	0.923	0.848	0.883	0.935	0.885	0.888	0.953	0.889	0.953	1.129	0.870		
Health	Child health	Mortality under 5	Underweight under 3	0.870	0.910	0.778	0.800	0.836	0.805	0.917	0.996	1.071	0.973	0.560	0.818		
			Mortality under 5	1.006	0.983	0.973	0.729	0.859	0.973	0.911	0.953	0.966	1.018	0.904	0.914		
			Child health Index	0.962	0.939	0.866	0.804	0.877	0.888	0.906	0.967	0.975	0.981	0.864	0.867		
Health Index	HIV Prevalence among young people (aged 15-24)		HIV Prevalence among young people (aged 15-24)	0.333	0.556	0.279	4.000	0.474	0.308	2.000	0.341	0.315	0.556	1.667	0.333		
			Health Index	0.648	0.747	0.573	2.402	0.675	0.598	1.453	0.654	0.645	0.769	1.266	0.600		

Block	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Egypt	Ethiopia	Ghana	Madagascar	Mozambique	South Africa	Tanzania	Tunisia	Uganda	
Social power 'capabilities' Index				0.672	0.794	0.726	1.745	0.788	0.769	1.229	0.700	0.852	0.810	1.217	0.702	
				Wages in agriculture	-	0.239	0.506	0.996	0.674	0.592	0.904	-	0.766	0.686	-	0.737
				Wages in civil service	-	-	0.767	0.930	0.780	0.542	0.968	-	0.935	0.916	-	0.453
				Wages in formal sector (public and/or private)	1.138	1.217	0.793	0.847	0.877	0.626	0.716	-	0.913	0.715	0.828	0.386
				Wages in informal sector	0.492	0.633	0.541	0.759	0.815	0.836	0.537	-	0.632	0.498	0.677	0.453
				Income	0.815	0.696	0.652	0.883	0.787	0.649	0.781	-	0.812	0.704	0.752	0.508
				Income from informal enterprise	0.324	0.487	0.680	-	0.398	1.619	0.662	-	0.426	0.436	0.826	0.369
				Income from small agricultural household enterprise	-	0.260	0.511	-	0.897	0.583	0.827	-	-	0.524	-	-
				Income from remittances and inter-household transfers	0.636	0.501	0.964	-	0.854	2.797	1.452	-	2.980	-	-	-
				Income and Wages Index	0.480	0.416	0.718	-	0.716	1.666	0.981	-	1.703	0.480	0.826	0.369
Economic power 'opportunities'	Time-use or employment	Employment	Or: Share of paid employees, own-account workers and employers in total employment	0.648	0.556	0.685	0.883	0.751	1.158	0.881	1.257	0.592	0.789	0.438		
				0.680	0.882	0.703	0.340	0.898	0.961	0.951	1.273	0.825	0.992	0.364	0.915	

Block	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Egypt	Ethiopia	Ghana	Madagascar	Mozambique	South Africa	Tanzania	Tunisia	Uganda	
Economic power 'opportunities'	Time-use or employment	Index	Time-use or employment Index	0.680	0.882	0.703	0.340	0.898	0.961	0.951	1.273	0.825	0.992	0.364	0.915	
			Time-use or employment Index	0.680	0.882	0.703	0.340	0.898	0.961	0.951	1.273	0.825	0.992	0.364	0.915	
	Means of production		Ownership of rural/urban plots/houses or land	0.146	0.604	-	0.061	0.315	1.030	-	0.301	-	-	-	-	0.311
			Access to credit	0.257	0.334	0.280	0.323	0.139	0.474	0.206	1.100	1.007	-	0.675	0.541	
	Access to resources		Freedom to dispose of own income	0.801	0.923	-	-	0.745	0.730	0.324	-	0.700	-	-	-	0.801
			Means of production Index	0.401	0.620	0.280	0.192	0.400	0.745	0.265	0.701	0.854	-	0.675	0.551	
	Management		Employers	-	-	0.436	0.070	0.172	0.977	-	0.194	0.394	0.425	0.092	0.537	-
			High civil servants (class A)	0.236	0.230	0.347	0.181	-	0.221	0.100	0.324	0.592	0.456	-	-	
			Members of professional syndicates	-	-	-	0.530	0.092	0.128	0.718	0.287	0.646	-	-	-	0.197
			Administrative, scientific and technical	-	0.361	0.444	0.476	0.294	0.650	-	-	0.779	-	0.613	0.523	
Access to resources	Index	Management Index	0.236	0.295	0.409	0.314	0.186	0.494	0.409	0.268	0.603	0.441	0.353	0.419		
		Access to resources Index	0.319	0.458	0.345	0.253	0.293	0.619	0.337	0.484	0.728	0.441	0.514	0.485		
Economic power 'opportunities'	Index			0.549	0.632	0.577	0.492	0.647	0.913	0.723	0.879	0.937	0.675	0.556	0.613	

Block	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Egypt	Ethiopia	Ghana	Madagascar	Mozambique	South Africa	Tanzania	Tunisia	Uganda
			Members of Parliament	0.122	0.181	0.161	0.018	0.399	0.095	0.115	0.592	0.493	0.438	0.294	0.497
			Cabinet Ministers	0.100	0.125	0.113	0.100	0.149	0.267	0.235	0.350	0.748	0.343	0.157	0.250
			Higher Courts Judges	0.342	0.292	0.292	0.004	0.170	0.252	1.122	0.432	0.200	0.543	0.408	0.180
			Members of local councils	0.033	0.264	0.187	0.018	0.261	0.112	0.043	0.398	0.411	0.259	0.377	0.716
			Higher positions in civil service	0.125	0.060	0.206	0.339	0.267	0.147	0.024	-	0.200	0.238	0.342	0.274
			Public sector Index	0.144	0.184	0.192	0.096	0.249	0.175	0.308	0.443	0.410	0.365	0.316	0.384
			Political parties	-	0.140	0.025	0.042	0.049	0.395	0.056	0.000	0.338	0.045	0.163	0.180
			Trade unions	0.192	0.228	-	0.045	0.333	0.139	-	0.378	0.353	0.200	0.493	0.508
			Senior positions in	0.234	0.165	-	-	0.084	0.262	0.731	-	0.075	0.364	0.136	0.500
			Employers' associations												
			Professional syndicates	0.188	0.346	-	0.020	0.228	0.152	-	-	0.436	0.067	0.010	0.227
			Heads or managers of NGOs	0.080	0.238	-	-	0.250	0.295	0.693	0.306	1.439	0.342	0.004	0.241
			Heads of community-based associations or unions	0.125	0.330	-	-	0.020	0.364	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Civil society Index	0.164	0.241	0.025	0.036	0.161	0.268	0.493	0.228	0.528	0.204	0.161	0.331
			Political power 'agency' Index	0.154	0.213	0.109	0.066	0.205	0.221	0.401	0.335	0.469	0.284	0.239	0.357
			GSI	0.458	0.546	0.471	0.768	0.547	0.634	0.784	0.638	0.753	0.590	0.670	0.557

Sources: UNECA Computations based on country data (Appendix 1)

**Table A.2**  
**Estimated GSI. Excluding remittances and Time Use**

Block	Country scores												
	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Egypt	Ethiopia	Ghana	Madagascar	Mozambique	South Africa	Tanzania	Tunisia	Uganda	Average
Social Power Block	0.829	0.890	0.873	0.946	0.888	0.914	0.956	0.856	1.018	0.916	1.016	0.836	0.912
Economic Power Block	0.523	0.625	0.557	0.492	0.636	0.818	0.684	0.879	0.724	0.675	0.556	0.613	0.648
Political Power Block	0.154	0.213	0.109	0.066	0.205	0.221	0.401	0.335	0.469	0.284	0.239	0.357	0.254
<b>GSI overall Re-estimated</b>	<b>0.502</b>	<b>0.576</b>	<b>0.513</b>	<b>0.501</b>	<b>0.576</b>	<b>0.651</b>	<b>0.680</b>	<b>0.690</b>	<b>0.737</b>	<b>0.625</b>	<b>0.603</b>	<b>0.602</b>	<b>0.605</b>
<i>Education</i>	0.696	0.841	0.879	1.088	0.900	0.941	1.006	0.745	1.060	0.851	1.168	0.805	0.915
<i>Health</i>	0.962	0.939	0.866	0.804	0.877	0.888	0.906	0.967	0.975	0.981	0.864	0.867	0.908
<b>Social Power Block</b>	<b>0.829</b>	<b>0.890</b>	<b>0.873</b>	<b>0.946</b>	<b>0.888</b>	<b>0.914</b>	<b>0.956</b>	<b>0.856</b>	<b>1.018</b>	<b>0.916</b>	<b>1.016</b>	<b>0.836</b>	<b>0.912</b>
<i>Total income and wages</i>	0.570	0.535	0.624	0.883	0.717	0.875	0.763	0.619	0.619	0.592	0.789	0.438	0.673
<i>Total employment</i>	0.680	0.882	0.703	0.340	0.898	0.961	0.951	1.273	0.825	0.992	0.364	0.915	0.815
<i>Total access to resources</i>	0.319	0.458	0.345	0.253	0.293	0.619	0.337	0.484	0.728	0.441	0.514	0.485	0.440
<b>Economic Power Block</b>	<b>0.523</b>	<b>0.625</b>	<b>0.557</b>	<b>0.492</b>	<b>0.636</b>	<b>0.818</b>	<b>0.684</b>	<b>0.879</b>	<b>0.724</b>	<b>0.675</b>	<b>0.556</b>	<b>0.613</b>	<b>0.648</b>
<i>Public Sector</i>	0.144	0.184	0.192	0.096	0.249	0.175	0.308	0.443	0.410	0.365	0.316	0.384	0.272
<i>Civil Society</i>	0.164	0.241	0.025	0.036	0.161	0.268	0.493	0.228	0.528	0.204	0.161	0.331	0.237
<b>Political Power Block</b>	<b>0.154</b>	<b>0.213</b>	<b>0.109</b>	<b>0.066</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>0.221</b>	<b>0.401</b>	<b>0.335</b>	<b>0.469</b>	<b>0.284</b>	<b>0.239</b>	<b>0.357</b>	<b>0.254</b>
<b>Overall Re-estimated GSI</b>	<b>0.502</b>	<b>0.576</b>	<b>0.513</b>	<b>0.501</b>	<b>0.576</b>	<b>0.651</b>	<b>0.680</b>	<b>0.690</b>	<b>0.737</b>	<b>0.625</b>	<b>0.603</b>	<b>0.602</b>	<b>0.605</b>
GSI	0.458	0.546	0.471	0.768	0.547	0.634	0.784	0.638	0.753	0.590	0.670	0.557	0.618

Sources: UNECA Computations based on country data (Appendix 1)

**Table A.3**  
Overall AWPS Scores

AWPS Blocks	AWPS Component	AWPS Sub-component	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Egypt	Ethiopia	Ghana	Madagascar	Mozambique	South Africa	Tanzania	Tunisia	Uganda	Average	
Women's rights	CEDAW	Ratification without reservation	17	12	25	15	11	21	18	21	17	16	25	18	18.0	
		Optional protocol	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	4	2	2	2	0	2	1.5
	African Charter of Human and People's Rights – Women's Rights protocol – harmful practices	Art 2	17	7	22	15	9	16	2	17	14	13	21	21	13	13.8
		Art 16	8	8	22	17	5	16	1	18	14	11	21	21	13	12.8
		Beijing Platform for Action	19	18	19	17	6	19	3	19	14	14	24	16	16	15.7
		Domestic violence	8	6	10	11	0	16	12	18	16	13	20	12	12	11.8
		Rape	6	5	10	11	5	15	2	15	14	12	20	8	8	10.3
		Sexual harassment	3	3	11	11	2	14	2	18	13	11	20	10	10	9.8
		Traffic in women	9	2	12	12	8	18	14	19	11	6			4	10.5
		African Charter on the Rights of the Child art XXVII	13	13	18	21	12	21	11	22	13	12	12	24	19	16.6
Social	Health- ICPD POA Plus Five	HIV/AIDS	18	17	19	12	14	18	19	19	14	16	22	17	17.1	
		STIs	20	16	14	4	5	14	16	7	17	19	22	17	14.3	
	Maternal Mortality	17	19	12	17	16	17	20	9	15	14	21	16	16.1		
	Contraception	16	19	16	20	15	17	20	8	15	16	22	16	16.7		
	Policy on girl school dropouts	13	17	11	22	11	16	6	18	14	10	22	12	12	14.3	
Education	Education on human/women's rights	8	5	6	11	5	15	5	15	10	8	17	1	8.8		

AWPS Blocks	AWPS Component	AWPS Sub-component											Average	
		Benin	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Egypt	Ethiopia	Ghana	Madagascar	Mozambique	South Africa	Tanzania	Tunisia	Uganda	
Economic	ILO	15	7	11	20	9	18	6	17	14	12	24	13	13.8
	Convention 100													
	Convention 111	14	9	13	22	10	18	13	19	15	13	24	13	15.3
	Convention 183	9	3	4	0	5	16	20	17	14	6	6	7	8.9
	Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work	13	2	13	0	12	14	17	18	16	15	22	2	12.0
	Engendering NPRS	13	16	6	19	12	16	4	17	9	14	20	14	13.3
	Access to agricultural extension services	14	16	12	6	2	16	0	16	4	5	19	15	10.4
	Access to technology	4	6	8	20	3	10	0	17	13	8	20	13	10.2
	Equal access to land	12	8	1	13	3	17	4	19	15	9	6	8	9.6
	UN 1325 conflict resolution	0	0	0	14	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	9	2.8
Political	Beijing PfA effective and accessible national machinery	19	18	0	14	12	16	0	10	15	14	22	12	12.7
	Policies	19	4	3	10	6	14	2	16	11	10	20	10	10.4
	Support for women's quota and affirmative action	0	8	3	14	10	13	0	2	14	10	11	11	8.0

Sources: UNECA Computations based on AGDI country reports, 2005 and 2009

## Appendix Four: The General Status of Domestic Violence Legislation in Africa

**Table A. 4**

*African countries which have passed domestic violence legislation*

Country	Legislation	Year
Botswana	Domestic Violence Act	2007
Cameroon	Draft Bill on Violence Against Women And Gender-Based Discrimination	2006
Ghana	Domestic Violence Act	2007
Kenya	Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Bill	2002
Madagascar	An Act to Punish Violence Against Women	2000
Malawi	Prevention of Domestic Violence Act	2006
Mauritius	Protection from Domestic Violence Act	1991
Mozambique	Law Against Domestic Violence	2009
Namibia	Combating of Domestic Violence Act	2003
Nigeria	Elimination of Violence in Society Bill	2006
Rwanda	Gender-Based Violence Act	2009
South Africa	Domestic Violence Act	1998
Uganda	Domestic Violence Bill	2009
Zimbabwe	The Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence Act	2007

**Sources:** CEDAW State Party Reports of countries and internet sources

## Appendix Five: The AWPS Scoring Process

### Scoring the AWPS

Computation of the AWPS is based on a simple scoring system which is sensitive to progress made. For all cells where it is possible (see discussion below) a three point score, 0 – 1 – 2, is used. In this way, progress or deterioration with regard to any particular indicator will be visible. Its transparent nature will facilitate lobbying and advocacy efforts of Parliamentarians working on gender issues, as well as NGOs lobbying governments for better performance. The country reports accompanying the AWPS will contain a description of the methodology used to collect the data. If there are any gaps in the data collection process or content, the reports must make note of them. This may lead to recommendations on how to improve the collection process in that particular country. The narratives provided will also point out the various national specificities.

The computation of the AWPS is different from that of the GSI, where the blocks receive equal weight. All AWPS variables receive the same weight as opposed to the block as a whole. The AWPS is measured in percentages set to a possible maximum score, in which each row has a possible maximum score set at 100%. The total score of the AWPS is similarly computed from the total of all 13 rows, which again is set at 100%. The scoring is done on a three-point scale:

- 0 (zero) indicates a zero performance on the measures on the horizontal axis such as budget, law, or policy commitment;
- 1 (one) indicates a poor - fair performance on the horizontal axis on measures such as the budget in which some money is allocated to the issue addressed, or a law or policy commitment that is being drafted or discussed but that is not yet ratified by parliament; and
- 2 (two) indicates a good – to excellent performance on the horizontal axis on measures such as an adequate budget, or a law or policy commitment that has been passed in Parliament.

To make the scoring process as transparent and reliable as possible each cell has to be scored for the specific variable to which it refers. Reference to general laws or regulations that aim to promote gender justice is not sufficient. They may be mentioned in the narrative of the report, but cannot be used as a substitute for a specific law mentioned on the scorecard.

As the AWPS only scores government performance, it is not possible to use it to indicate the prevalence or incidence of certain issues. In many cases the GSI will provide this information. It is possible that some countries will have such a low

rate of incidence that they will not have developed a related policy on that issue. In such cases, the score for this issue will also be low. It is also important to understand that the AWPS does not only measure the performance of the national gender or women's machinery, but also scrutinizes the whole government. This is based on the premise that gender mainstreaming calls on and requires the involvement of all government departments.

In some instances, it will not be possible to fill all cells in all the columns. For example, while it may be possible to fill in the 'law' or 'convention' column, there are some issues for which no international resolution or convention exists or for which no laws have been formulated. When, as a result, it is necessary to leave some cells empty, the maximum possible score will automatically decrease. The system of measuring will remain the same however, with the percentage of the total score in this row being set against the possible maximum score. The cells in which scoring is not applicable are indicated with an "X" in the AWPS scoreboard given below.

a. Ratification of International or regional convention or charter

This column measures whether the international conventions or charters listed on vertical axis have been ratified, with or without reservations. In the case of consensus documents, such as the ICPD or BPfA, the squares in this column remain empty, as there is no ratification requirement.

*Scoring:*

- 0– not adopted.
- 1– adopted with reservations.
- 2– adopted without reservations.

b. Reporting

This column aids in the assessment of whether Member States have fulfilled the reporting requirements of specific conventions they have signed and /or ratified. For example, in the case of CEDAW, countries are required to report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women within one year after the entry into force for the State concerned and thereafter, at least four years and further whenever the Committee so requests.

*Scoring:*

- 0– no reporting.
- 1– not all reporting done, but some has been done.
- 2– reporting is up to date.

c. Legal or other legal measures

This column indicates whether the Parliaments of Member States being studied have passed national laws on the issues specified in the scorecard.

*Scoring:*

- 0– no law or legal measure is under consideration.
- 1– a draft law is in place.
- 2– the law (bill) has been approved by Parliament.

d. Policy commitment

After an international convention has been ratified, governments are under an obligation to design policies outlining their particular intentions and the activities to be undertaken to reach their goals. This column, therefore, measures whether or not governments have shown evidence of such a policy document, whether such a document has been implemented, and if applicable, whether it has been approved by Parliament.

*Scoring:*

- 0– no policy.
- 1– draft policy, not fully elaborated.
- 2– fully elaborated policy, approved by Parliament.

e. Development of a plan/gender plan

The staff of the institution in charge of implementing the issues mentioned in the vertical axis is responsible for developing a plan/gender plan in which clear objectives are set and particular activities are specified. This item measures whether such a plan/gender plan has been developed.

*Scoring:*

- 0– no plan has been prepared.
- 1– the development of a plan/gender plan is in process or the plan developed is inadequate.
- 2– the plan/gender plan has been fully elaborated with clear objectives and targets set and the plan is in use.

f. Targets set

This item measures whether governments have set realistic and measurable objectives or targets in relation to the specific issue. The targets could be set within the Plan of Action of a particular convention or document, such as ICPD +5, or within other

government Plans of Action, such as economic or social development plans. For example, the MDGs set various international developmental targets related to poverty, maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS and gender. If relevant, these targets are spelled out in the discussion of the relevant variables.

*Scoring:*

- 0 – no targets or measurable objectives specified.
- 2 – general objectives specified but no targets set.
- 3 – specific objectives identified and measurable targets set.

g. Institutional mechanisms

This column measures whether or not government departments or institutions have organised adequate institutional mechanisms, such as gender desks or focal points, at appropriate levels to implement the items listed. The appropriate level of each variable may vary. In some cases such as contraception and maternal mortality, this means that officials at local level must be involved.

*Scoring:*

- 0 – no institutional mechanism identified.
- 1 – within a general department, focal person appointed without special mandate or only at the national level while implementation should reach down to the local level.
- 2 – a specific department, focal point or gender desk within departments or regional or local administrations has been identified and is at the appropriate level to be effective.

h. Budget

Several countries are implementing gender-sensitive analysis of budgets (e.g. South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania). A gender-sensitive budget analysis allows one to assess how a budget impacts on women and men, as well as on girls and boys. Without such an analysis, the gendered impact of particular budget items may not be recognised.

This column calls attention to the question of whether governments have paid attention to the gendered impact their budget has on the specific item listed by allocating requisite financial resources for the implementation of the gender plan specified earlier. This item reviews the allocation of financial resources by governments to gender related activities. It does not relate to a general budget only.

Multi and bilateral donor agencies in Africa typically supply part of the budget needed to implement the items listed in the scorecard. Under this item however,

only government funds are considered. ODA funds, as far as they relate to government spending, are to be recorded in the country report notes. The funds spent by the private sector are also not included, even if they come from ODA funds.

*Scoring:*

- 0 – no government budget allocated for this item.
- 1 – some funds allocated, but not sufficient to cover the costs needed to meet the targets set in the gender plan or unclear what kind of total budget is allocated to gender-related issues.
- 2 – sufficient government budget allocated to cover the targets set in the gender plan.

i. Human resources

This column measures whether the government has employed sufficient and qualified staff to implement plans and policies. This includes whether or not the relevant institutions have undertaken adequate efforts to train staff responsible for implementing the specific item under consideration. This might involve both legal training on issues related to women's rights, as well as specific training for officers involved in departments or institutions entrusted with implementing the specific items mentioned in the scoreboard. Another item assessed here is whether staff have sufficient resources to carry out their assigned tasks. Lastly, the staff assigned to implement the gender plan related to this variable must be located at a sufficiently high level in the administration to work effectively.

*Scoring:*

- 0 – no specific staff assigned
- 1 – some staff assigned, but with insufficient gender expertise and without sufficient support or at a too low level in the administrative hierarchy.
- 2 – sufficient qualified staff employed, with sufficient support and at an adequately high level in the administration.

j. Research

A policy or plan can be effectively implemented only if there is sufficient data to inform and/or support it. This column measures whether or not governments have taken sufficient care to ensure that data collection and analysis on the items concerned have taken place. The research may be undertaken by specific government agencies, research institutions, universities or independent researchers. This item only measures research that has been initiated or commissioned by government agencies, not whether research has been carried out independently of the government. It also should be research that is specifically relevant to the specific indicator.

*Scoring:*

- 0 – no research needs identified and no research commissioned.
- 1 – some research areas are identified and implemented.
- 2 – research needs identified and adequate research conducted or commissioned.

k. Involvement of civil society

NGOs are involved in a wide range of activities related to the issues mentioned in the scorecard. It is therefore important that they are also involved in the consultation process, both on the basis of their expertise and because they are major stakeholders. Many of their efforts are not self-financing, such as shelters for women who are victims of abuse. NGOs can operate most effectively if governments ensure a sufficiently enabling climate, including financial, legislative, and administrative support for the registration and operation of NGOs. Together with governments, they can play an important role in the activities aimed at addressing gender inequality and fostering women's advancement. This column measures how far governments are working with NGOs in the particular item being scored. It does not measure NGO efforts in the specific field that they undertake independently of governments.

*Scoring:*

- 0 – no attention paid to civil society, no consultation has taken place, no support foreseen.
- 1 – some attention paid to civil society.
- 2 – extensive process of consultation has taken place with the appropriate NGOs, and support for and collaboration with civil society incorporated in key activities.

l. Information and dissemination

Laws, conventions, charters, as well as gender policies and plans are relevant to women if they are aware of their rights and entitlements. This column, therefore, measures whether governments are undertaking sufficient interventions to ensure that the population at large is aware of the various issues listed, and correspondingly, whether the information being disseminated is adequate and appropriate enough to reach people in a language they understand. This might include support to specific NGOs to undertake specific information campaigns.

*Scoring:*

- 0 – no information efforts undertaken.
- 1 – some campaigns undertaken, but limited in coverage because of language, media and other constraints such as the wide divergence between ethnic groups in a country, or geographic areas.

2 – extensive campaigns conducted which reach wide sectors of the population.

m. Monitoring and evaluation

To ensure the efficient implementation of targets set, policies and activities need regular monitoring. Hence, this column measures whether or not the government is monitoring the gender policy or plan under consideration, and whether appropriate indicators to measure progress are being used for the specific item.

*Scoring:*

0 – no monitoring and evaluation mechanism in place and, no tools and appropriate indicators put in place.

1 – monitoring and evaluation tools identified and process put in place but not in an adequate or sufficient way.

2 – monitoring and evaluation under way /undertaken.

## Appendix Six: Case Studies of Reservations

### Reservations to CEDAW by Egypt, Tunisia and Ethiopia

#### *Egypt*

*In respect of article 9:* Reservation to the text of article 9, paragraph 2, concerning the granting to women of equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children, without prejudice to the acquisition by a child born of a marriage of the nationality of his father. This is to prevent a child's acquisition of two nationalities where his parents are of different nationalities, since this may be prejudicial to his future. It is clear that the child's acquisition of his father's nationality is the procedure most suitable for the child and that this does not infringe upon the principle of equality between men and women, since it is customary for a woman to agree, upon marrying an alien, that her children shall be of the father's nationality.

*In respect of article 16:* Reservation to the text of article 16 concerning the equality of men and women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations during the marriage and upon its dissolution, without prejudice to the Islamic *Sharia's* provisions whereby women are accorded rights equivalent to those of their spouses so as to ensure a just balance between them. This is out of respect for the sacrosanct nature of the firm religious beliefs which govern marital relations in Egypt which may not be called in question. It is also in view of the fact that one of the most important bases of these relations is an equivalency of rights and duties so as to ensure the complementary which guarantees true equality between the spouses. The provisions of the *Sharia* lay down that the husband shall pay bridal money to the wife and maintain her fully and shall also make a payment to her upon divorce, whereas the wife retains full rights over her property and is not obliged to spend anything on her keep. The *Sharia*, therefore, restricts the wife's rights to divorce by making it contingent on a judge's ruling, whereas no such restriction is laid down in the case of the husband.

*In respect of article 29:* The Egyptian delegation also maintains the reservation contained in article 29, paragraph 2, concerning the right of a State signatory to the Convention to declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of that article concerning the submission to an arbitral body of any dispute which may arise between States concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention. This is to avoid being bound by the system of arbitration in this field.

*Reservation made upon ratification: General reservation on article 2:* The Arab Republic of Egypt is willing to comply with the content of this article, provided that such compliance does not run counter to the Islamic *Sharia*.

## ***Tunisia***

*General declaration:* The Tunisian Government declares that it shall not take any organizational or legislative decision in conformity with the requirements of this Convention where such a decision would conflict with the provisions of chapter I of the Tunisian Constitution.

*Reservation concerning article 9, paragraph 2:* The Tunisian Government expresses its reservation with regard to the provisions in article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention, which must not conflict with the provisions of chapter VI of the Tunisian Nationality Code.

*Reservation concerning article 16, paragraphs (c), (d), (f), (g) and (h):* The Tunisian Government considers itself not bound by article 16, paragraphs (c), (d) and (f) of the Convention and declares that paragraphs (g) and (h) of that article must not conflict with the provisions of the Personal Status Code concerning the granting of family names to children and the acquisition of property through inheritance.

*Reservation concerning article 29, paragraph 1:* The Tunisian Government declares, in conformity with the requirements of article 29, paragraph 2 of the Convention, that it shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that article which specify that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of those parties. The Tunisian Government considers that such disputes should be submitted for arbitration or consideration by the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute.

*Declaration concerning article 15, paragraph 4:* In accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, dated 23 May 1969, the Tunisian Government emphasizes that the requirements of article 15, paragraph 4, of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, and particularly that part relating to the right of women to choose their residence and domicile, must not be interpreted in a manner which conflicts with the provisions of the Personal Status Code on this subject, as set forth in chapters 23 and 61 of the Code.

## ***Ethiopia***

Socialist Ethiopia does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention.



The African Women's Report (2009) is based on the results of piloting the African Gender and Development Index in 12 African countries across the five subregions of the continent. Making a case for countries to invest in sex disaggregated data collection, the outcomes provide an indication of the general situation of women across the continent.

The results of the AGDI trials demonstrate that countries have shown commitment to international, regional and subregional treaties affecting women through overwhelming ratification. Many instruments have been reflected in constitutions and other legal frameworks of countries. Nevertheless, implementation of these has been at snails pace, resulting in the persistence of violence against women and discrimination, especially in relation to equal rights in marriage and property rights.

The report confirms existing MDG status reports which indicate remarkable progress being made with respect to MDG2 on Universal Access to Basic Education. Regrettably, however, this momentum is not carried forward into secondary and tertiary education, where both sexes, most especially males fall through the cracks. Similar gender dimensions are found with respect to child health, where boys seem to be the worst victims of stunting, underweight and under-five mortality. Substantial gaps and things to do remain in the area of Sexual and Reproductive Health, which is witnessing excessive rates of maternal mortality and disproportionate impacts of HIV/AIDS on women.

In the area of economic participation, the report expresses concern at the lack of statistical and financial recognition given to the time and effort that women expend in domestic and reproductive work. Women remain a dominant force in the informal sector, particularly as unpaid family workers. In formal sector employment they are segregated into the lowest echelons of employment, so that when taken together, women tend to have lower earnings than men.

In the political field, countries of the Southern African region (Mozambique and South Africa) in addition to Uganda of East Africa have achieved 30 per cent representation in Parliament. This has largely been influenced by the implementation of affirmative action policies by ruling parties. Nevertheless, for these countries and for the vast majority of countries, women's political representation remains abysmal on the whole, as their presence dissipates at the levels of the judiciary, executive, and even at community level.

With the aid of a systematic collection of sex disaggregated data, the report calls for enhanced commitment towards accelerated implementation of gender equality as outlined in frameworks such as the ICPD+15, Beijing+15, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the African Women's Protocol.

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