



# The Office Of The Anglican United Nations Observer

54<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women

New York City 1-12 March 2010

Beijing+15: Review and Appraisal of Progress Achieved Fifteen Years  
After Implementation of the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action on Women  
(BPFA).

**PROVINCIAL DELEGATE REPORT PACKET**

# CONTENTS

- I. DELEGATE COUNTRY REPORT FORM
- II. GUIDELINES FOR ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING  
NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS
- III. OVERVIEW OF BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION  
AND RESOURCES
- IV. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS, TARGETS  
AND INDICATORS

# I. DELEGATE COUNTRY REPORT FORM

In 2010, the 54<sup>th</sup> Commission on the Status of Women will review the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly. It will also review the contribution of the BPfA to shaping a gender perspective towards the full realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Anglican Observer at the United Nations, Hellen Grace Akwii-Wangusa, has requested that all Provincial Delegates attending the CSW:

1. Educate themselves on the overall objectives of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
2. Deepen their understanding of the Anglican theological perspective on the issues raised in the Beijing Platform.
3. Equip themselves to present requests, progress reports, and outcomes on the implementation of the BPfA and the MDGs to various U.N. bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations.
4. Advocate effectively on these concerns to high-ranking representatives of their National Government and Anglican Church.
5. Build the capacity to support grass roots Mission work on this and related issues by Anglican Churches throughout the Communion by listening to concerns, challenges, and best practices presented by other delegates.

Each Provincial Delegate is also to compile a performance/progress Country Report following the guidelines below.

### **COUNTRY REPORT GUIDELINES:**

1. Select One (1) of the 12 Critical Issues of the BPfA and its related MDG/Targets and Indicators (*if applicable*) and research and document the advances and obstacles that your home country has faced in the implementation of its objectives.
2. **We strongly recommend that you take the time to review all 12 critical issues of the BPfA and its related MDG/Targets and Indicators before choosing one to report. This approach will be advantageous when broad discussion takes place.**
3. The report must be 5 (minimum) to 7 (maximum) pages and written in Times New Roman font, 12pt size, and single-spaced. Avoid any repetitions; the report should be concise and to the point.
4. Ensure you properly cite all sources used for your report.
5. In addition to the Country Report, write a 1 page summary outlining in bullet points the key findings of your report. This one page summary should serve as a handout that will supplement your seven-minute presentation (explained below).

### **COUNTRY REPORT DATA SOURCES:**

In order to prepare your report, you will need to collect relevant information on your nation's government policy and progress on ONE BPfA Critical Issue. Since there have already been 5- and 10-year assessments of the progress on BPfA, please focus only on statistics and data for your Critical Issue and the related MDG, Target and Indicators for the period from 2005-2010. You may gather your information from:

1. The government or official country report. These are available online but you can also get them from Ministry of Gender/Women and other ministries especially Finance, Foreign Affairs, Health, Education, Trade and Economic Planning.
2. The "Overview of Beijing Platform for Action and Resources" (*Section III of this Packet*) and the "Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators" (*Section IV*); as well as other BPfA and MDG articles, websites and print resources.
3. National Bureau of Statistics

4. Your Provincial Department for Development, Women's and Family Work,
5. Non-Government Organizations and other Faith Based organizations including the Ecumenical organizations.
6. Embassies (some will provide more current and accurate information than others)
7. Anglican provincial and diocesan development departments and other Church institutions and resources
8. UN agencies (such as UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA have thorough web-sites)
9. Other Internet Sites (make sure they are reputable)
10. Independent Research of your own, most especially any possible interviews with women and men who attended the original Beijing Conference in 1995.

## **COUNTRY REPORT CONTENT:**

Please write your country/region report following the outline below:

### **PART I: INTRODUCTION**

1. Briefly identify the country or region that you researched.
2. Define your chosen Beijing Platform Critical Issue and its related MDG, Targets and Indicators.

*Note: Not all of the BPfA Critical Issues are comprised in the MDGs, so there may not be corresponding MDG Targets or Indicators to your chosen Beijing Platform Issue.*

*This does not mean you cannot choose to research that BPfA Critical Issue!*

3. Describe the country's/ region's current situation in regards to the Critical Issue and related MDG, Targets and Indicators (if applicable).

### **PART II: GOVERNMENT POLICIES/RESPONSES**

1. What is the government policy of your country/region on the BPfA and MDGs?
2. Using the MDG Targets and Indicators (*if applicable*) related to your BPfA Critical Issue:
  - What efforts, *if any*, has the government been taking to develop laws or policies to meet the Targets and/or address the BPfA Critical Issue?
  - What progress, *if any*, is reflected in the statistical data on the Critical Issue/MDG Target for the period 2005 - 2010.

### PART III: SUCCESSES & CHALLENGES

1. Describe three positive and practical activities/outcomes that have been proven effective in the government effort to address the Critical Issue/MDG.
2. Describe three challenges that hinder any type of progress from being made.

### PART IV: RECOMMENDATIONS

1. What recommendations do you suggest for government and civil society in regard to your findings above?

### PART V: FAITH PERSPECTIVE

1. What is the policy of the your church on the Critical Issue/MDG?
2. What efforts, *if any*, has the church been making to:
  - Create church-based programs to provide care and assistance for the women most impacted by the Critical Issue/MDG?
  - To protect the victims (*if applicable*) of the Critical Issue?
  - To collaborate with other religious or civil society organizations working on the Critical Issue?
  - To advocate on behalf of the most impacted women to government officials?
3. What is your personal faith perspective on the above?

### **COUNTRY REPORT PRESENTATION:**

1. You are expected to present the main points from your written country report.
2. The oral report must not exceed seven minutes. (The written report may be longer, but due to time restrictions, oral reports must keep to time for us to complete the training agenda).

Lastly, you are expected to read and become familiar with the resources pertaining to the Beijing Platform for Action and The Millennium Development Goals found in Section III and Section IV of this packet.

## **II . GUIDELINES FOR ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS**

### **Based On Your Country Report Research:**

- Have a strong command of the specific statistics and facts under your selected BPfA Critical Issue (and related MDG/Targets and Indicators, *if any*) that you will need to understand and refer to when advocating for change.

### **Since you are a delegate of the Anglican Communion, know who you are representing when approaching your home government officials:**

- Locally: How many Christians in your diocese?
- Globally: The Anglican Communion has 80 million members in 44 regional and national member churches around the globe in over 160 countries.
- As Christians, you should also have a deep theological perspective on the chosen issue.

### **Be clear what the Anglican Communion has said on these issues already and from where you derive your mandate:**

- Resolutions of The Anglican Consultative Council.  
(*Note especially Resolution 31 of the ACC13 Nottingham 2005*)  
<http://www.anglicancommunion.org/communion/acc/meetings/index.cfm>
- The Five Marks of Mission (the last three of which relate directly to the BPfA and MDGs)
  1. To proclaim the Good News of the Kingdom
  2. To teach, baptize and nurture new believers
  3. To respond to human need by loving service
  4. To seek to transform unjust structures of society
  5. To strive to safeguard the integrity of creation and sustain and renew the life of the earth

### **Shape the relevant Country Report data on government policies and progress on your Critical Issue/MDG in the format and the language understood by governments:**

- You must use the language of goals, targets and indicators
- Analysis of the issue must be relevant and up to date
- Develop a theological rationale for critiquing or supporting the current government policy
- Find out who else is lobbying for this issue and decide whether to connect with them

### **Develop concrete proposals clearly outlining what you propose as an alternative:**

- Be clear and specific about what you want to be changed.

### **Identify to whom you are going to present this:**

Which national group is able to make decisions? Remember it is usually civil service, the technocrats, who craft policy.

### III. OVERVIEW OF BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION AND RESOURCES

In September 1995 the United Nations convened the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China. At this conference – which focused on action for equality, development and peace – 189 member governments adopted the Beijing Declaration (BD) and Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA). More than 5,000 women and men representing international NGOs also endorsed the outcomes of Beijing.

Considered the most comprehensive agenda for the advancement and empowerment of women, the BPFA aimed at accelerating the implementation of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies - devised a decade earlier in 1985 - in order to achieve greater equality and opportunity for women to realize their full potential and human rights.

**The BPFA contains strategic objectives and actions on 12 Critical Issues:**

- **Women and Poverty**
- **Education and Training of Women**
- **Women and Health**
- **Violence against Women**
- **Women and Armed Conflict**
- **Women and the Economy**
- **Women in Power and Decision-making**
- **Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women**
- **Human Rights of Women**
- **Women and the Media**
- **Women and the Environment**
- **The Girl-child**

The Beijing conference signaled a clear commitment to achieving the norms and standards of equality between men and women as they are articulated in international instruments like the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). There was a strong call for actions and measures undertaken by governments and other actors at the international, regional, national and local levels to especially focus on the urgent need to protect and promote the rights of women and the girl child.

It was also noted in the BPFA that deeply entrenched attitudes and practices perpetuate inequality and discrimination against women in public and private life in all parts of the world. The platform emphasized that the full implementation of the BPFA can only be realized if the values, attitudes, practices and priorities that inform development programs and initiatives are also transformed. Accordingly, the BPFA underscored the urgency for re-orienting the way institutions work (in terms of their values and cultures – both formal and informal – as well as the practices) in order to expedite implementation at all levels. Most importantly, BPFA provided tools for women to work with to change their own situation.

In 2000 and 2005 the first and second reviews of progress were undertaken (the Beijing +5 review and the Beijing +10 review) to assess the level of implementation and identify any emerging issues and obstacles that may hinder the full implementation of the BPFA.

The 2000 review process took place at a very opportune moment as gender and women's rights advocates were able to influence the millennium development agenda adopted then in form of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the Millennium Declaration the 189 member states of the UN undertook to advance a global vision for improving the conditions of humanity in the areas of development and poverty eradication, peace and security, protection of the environment, and human rights and democracy. The absolute necessity of advancing the human rights of all people in order to achieve this vision was underscored. In particular, the advancement of gender equality was recognized as critically necessary if any significant progress was to be realized. Member states explicitly pledged to combat all forms of violence against women and to implement CEDAW.

What was most profound was the recognition that the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment are central to all efforts aiming to combat poverty, hunger and disease and stimulating truly sustainable development, and thus the member states reaffirmed their commitment to implement the outcomes of the 1990s UN conferences, including the 1995 Beijing Conference on Women.

## **BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION RESOURCES**

### **I. THE MAIN U.N. WEBSITE ON THE BEIJING CONFERENCE AND THE PLATFORM FOR ACTION**

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw>

### **II. REGIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS ON BEIJING+15**

#### **➤ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP):**

[http://www.unescap.org/ESID/GAD/Issues/Beijing+15/index\\_questionnaire.asp](http://www.unescap.org/ESID/GAD/Issues/Beijing+15/index_questionnaire.asp)

#### **➤ United Nations Economic Commission on Africa**

<http://www.uneca.org/acgs/beijingplus15/>

#### **➤ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)**

<http://www.escwa.un.org/information/meetingdetails.asp?referenceNum=1065E>

#### **➤ Division de Asuntos de Genero, Comision Economica Para América Latina y el Caribe de las Naciones Unidas**

<http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getprod.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/paginas/8/36338/P36338.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xsl>

#### **➤ United Nations Economic Commission for Europe**

[http://www.unece.org/gender/National\\_Reports.html](http://www.unece.org/gender/National_Reports.html)

## IV. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) TARGETS AND INDICATORS

The Millennium Development framework of 8 GOALS was tied to 18 TARGETS in order to define explicit markers of achievement. The targets were further complemented by 48 TECHNICAL INDICATORS to provide statistical data measures towards the MDGs and indicate the agreed-upon data source for the statistics. These Indicators have since been adopted by a consensus of experts from the United Nations, IMF, OECD and the World Bank.



### Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty

**TARGET 1.** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day

#### INDICATORS

1. Proportion of population below \$1 (1993 PPP) per day (World Bank)
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] (World Bank)
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (World Bank)

**TARGET 2.** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

#### INDICATORS

4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (UNICEF-WHO)
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (FAO)



### Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

**TARGET 3.** Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

#### INDICATORS

6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (UNESCO)
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (UNESCO)
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (UNESCO)



### **Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality And Empower Women**

**TARGET 4.** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

#### **INDICATORS**

9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (UNESCO)
10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old (UNESCO)
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (ILO)
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (IPU)



### **Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality**

**TARGET 5.** Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

#### **INDICATORS**

13. Under-five mortality rate (UNICEF-WHO)
14. Infant mortality rate (UNICEF-WHO)
15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles (UNICEF-WHO)

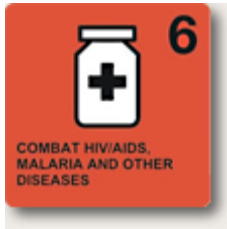


### **Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health**

**TARGET 6.** Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

#### **INDICATORS**

16. Maternal mortality ratio (UNICEF-WHO)
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (UNICEF-WHO)



## **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases**

**TARGET 7.** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

### **INDICATORS**

- 18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years (UNAIDS-WHO-UNICEF)
- 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (UN Population Division) c\*
- 19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex (UNICEF-WHO)
- 19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (UNICEF-WHO) d\*
- 19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate (UN Population Division)
- 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (UNICEF-UNAIDS-WHO)

**TARGET 8.** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

### **INDICATORS**

- 21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria (WHO)
- 22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures (UNICEF-WHO) e\*
- 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (WHO)
- 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy) (WHO)



## Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

**TARGET 9.** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

### INDICATORS

- 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest (FAO)
- 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (UNEP-WCMC)
- 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) (IEA, World Bank)
- 28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (UNFCCC, UNSD) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) (UNEP-Ozone Secretariat)
- 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels (WHO)

**TARGET 10.** Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

### INDICATORS

- 30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural (UNICEF-WHO)
- 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural (UNICEF-WHO)

**TARGET 11.** Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

### INDICATORS

- 32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (UN-HABITAT)



## Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

**TARGET 12.** Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction, both nationally and internationally)

**TARGET 13.** Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (includes tariff- and quota-free access for Least Developed Country exports, enhanced program of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries [HIPCs] and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction)

**TARGET 14.** Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions)

**TARGET 15.** Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

## **INDICATORS**

Official development assistance (ODA)

33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI)(OECD)

34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) (OECD)

35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (OECD)

36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their GNIs (OECD)

37. ODA received in Small Island Developing States as proportion of their GNIs (OECD) Market access

38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from LDCs, admitted free of duty (UNCTAD, WTO, WB)

39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (UNCTAD, WTO, WB)

40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP (OECD)

41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (OECD, WTO)

Debt sustainability

42. Total number of countries that have reached their Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) (IMF - World Bank)

43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative (IMF-World Bank)

44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (IMF-World Bank)

**TARGET 16.** In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

*Some of the INDICATORS listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states*

#### **INDICATORS**

45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total (ILO) f\*

**TARGET 17.** In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

#### **INDICATORS**

46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (WHO)

**TARGET 18.** In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies

#### **INDICATORS**

47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population (ITU)

48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population (ITU)

### **WEBSITE RESOURCE**

The United Nations MDG Indicators website presents the official data, definitions, methodologies and sources for more than 60 INDICATORS to measure progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. The data and analyses are the product of the work of the [Inter-agency and Expert Group \(IAEG\) on MDG INDICATORS](#), coordinated by the United Nations Statistics Division. You will also find the official progress reports and documents produced by IAEG. Links to related sites and documents and constantly updated news will keep you up to date with the ongoing activities on MDG monitoring.

<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/default.aspx>