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ANGLICAN WOMEN AT THE UN

**Anglican United Nations Office report of the
52nd Session of the UN Commission on the
Status of Women
25 February - 07 March 2008 in New York**

Gender Budgeting



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Pictorial for the 52nd UNCSW



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ACRONYMS

ACC	Anglican Consultative Council
ACFODE	Action for Development
ACWICT Technology	African Centre for Women, Information & Communications
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AMWIK	Association of Media Women in Kenya
ARV	Anti Retro Viral
AUNO	Anglican United Nations Office
AWC	Africa Women and Child Features Service
AWE	Anglicans Women Empowerment
BFP	Budget Framework Papers
BIMA	Business Initiatives and Management Assistance
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Uganda)
CEEWA-U	Council for Economic Empowerment for Women of Africa
COVAW	Coalition on Violence Against Women
CJPC	Catholic Justice and Peace Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DFID	Department of International Development FUND
DTM	Development through Media
ECLOF	Ecumenical Loans Fund
ECWD	Education Centre for Women in Democracy
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers
FOWODE	Forum for Women in Democracy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESP	Gender Equity Support Program
GGP	Gender Governance Program
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IAWN	International Anglican Women's Network
IDP	Internally Displaced People
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPPG	Inter-Parliamentary Parties Group
KANU	Kenya Africa National Union
KDA	KRep Development Agency
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KSTES	Kenya Small Traders and Entrepreneurs Society
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Local and Social Development
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MP	Member of Parliament
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NARC	National Rainbow Coalition

NAWOU National Association of Women Organizations in Uganda
 NCEP National Civic Education Programme
 NDP National Development Plan
 NGO Non Governmental Organization
 NHS National Health Service
 NPA National Planning Authority
 PAF Poverty Action Fund
 PWD Persons with disabilities
 PMA Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture
 PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
 PEAP Poverty Eradication Action Plan
 PRS Poverty reduction strategies
 SACCOS Savings and Credit Cooperatives
 SHG Self Help Groups
 SIDA Swedish International Development Agency
 SMEP Small and Medium Enterprise Programs Limited
 SWG Sector Working Groups
 UDHS Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
 UN United Nations
 UNCSCW United Nations Commission on the Status of Women
 UNDP United Nations Development Program
 UNIFEM United Nations Development Fund for Women
 UWSPS United Women for Peace and Social Protection
 UPE Universal Primary Education
 WWII World War II
 YWCA Young Women's Christians Association



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Since the UN's first international conference on women in 1975 and the subsequent growth of the global women's movement, women have used the UN as a key advocacy space to advance global policy on women's rights and to improve the status of women in countries around the world. Women's groups gained a great deal of success in lobbying governments to adopt gender-sensitive policies at key women's conferences in Mexico City, 1975; Copenhagen, 1980, Nairobi, 1985; Beijing, 1995; and other development conferences such as Rio, 1992 (environment), Cairo, 1994 (human rights), and Copenhagen, 1995 (social development).

Despite these and other global commitments to women's rights, today women are more than a half of the population living in poverty and remain the poorest of the poor, facing increasingly insecure employment and insufficient access to land, food, water, fuel, training, technology, credit, social protection and public services. Women make only 25% of the global income and own 1% of the land, their labor is still under-valued and under-counted in national statistics, and trade and economic policies that impact their lives rarely consider their needs and actually reinforce gender inequities.

It's clear that current approaches aren't working, and that without addressing how women are impacted differently by trade, investment, aid, corporate practices and other economic decisions, and creating policy and legal solutions to address the gender dimensions of these issues, women will continue to be shortchanged.

Every year AUNO invites a group of women to participate in the annual United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW). In February and March, 2008, AUNO invited 25 delegates from different countries and continents. The UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) has been a key mobilizing point for Anglican women over the past four years, under the facilitation of the Anglican Women Empowerment (AWE) group. As the 2008 CSW session addressed the theme "Financing for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women", an additional 25 women were selected to participate with a focus on economic literacy and advocacy training to deepen delivery capacity, and strengthen its participation at key events at the United Nations (UN) and at the country level.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Financing for gender equality must be central to the financing for development agenda, given the extent of feminized poverty, gender inequality, and insufficient or lack of access to resources necessary for empowerment, advancement and even survival.

Prior to the CSW session, the 25 women delegates were asked to carry out country-based studies on policies and activities related to the theme financing for gender equality, and progress on commitments made to finance gender equality and empower women. Their reports formed the basis for identifying advocacy issues to present at the CSW sessions, mission visits and side events.

The delegates were trained on the UN system: its mandate, programs, procedures and governance structures. They were also trained on effective and targeted advocacy and economic literacy, held in partnership with UNIFEM. The training resulted in identifying the need for greater effective advocacy at the country-level through targeting all government ministries. The need to develop information accessibly to create awareness and deepen knowledge on the issues in any given negotiation was also identified.

These advocacy skills were immediately put to use at CSW when the delegates visited the missions of Kenya, Pakistan, Malawi, Solomon Islands, United Kingdom, Namibia, Mauritius and Burundi. The missions recognized the church has an important vantage point as it can advocate on issues to all governments in each of the countries where the Anglican Communion operates.

“The church has technical capacity in some of the areas and issues and is often better placed to provide this than government.”¹

The church can also be a key platform to raise a number of critical issues to women’s livelihoods, such as financing gender equality and development, women’s role in the care economy and climate change. It has a dependable capacity for the dissemination of information and messages, and it should play a key role in engaging people on government movement on these issues.

“We run the danger of promoting the ‘privatization of morality’ so the church must remain engaged at all levels.”²

Prior to the CSW session, the Anglican Consultative Council submitted a written statement to the UN Secretary General. The UN Secretary General acknowledged receipt of the statement and subsequently circulated to member states, “The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996.” The statement highlights the Communion’s population

		and outcome of the follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be held in Qatar in 2008
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¹ Ambassador Kaire Mbwende: Namibian Mission; New York March 2008.

² -do-

		environmental issues, in particular on strategies related to the impact of climate change on the lives of women and girls
Human rights	Malawi, DRC	<p>9: The Commission reaffirms that gender equality and the promotion and protection of the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all are essential for advancing development, peace and security, and stresses that peace is inextricably linked to equality between women and men and to development</p> <p>10: The Commission reaffirms that the promotion and protection of and respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women, including the right to development, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, should be mainstreamed into all policies and programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty, and reaffirms as well the need to take measures to ensure that every person is entitled to participate in, to contribute to and to enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development</p>
Follow-up		<p>22: The Commission invites the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to continue to give, while exercising its mandated functions, due consideration to financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women in its work</p> <p>23L The Commission requests member States, with a view to strengthening financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women, to integrate gender perspectives in the preparations for</p>

and its faith perspective, and raised how women and girls continue to suffer harsh consequences of conflict, poverty, violence, discrimination and the unexpected traumas of poorly anticipated natural disasters.

For the Anglican women this years' CSW theme was not just about mobilizing resources to finance gender equality and women's empowerment, but also on the need for political will and consciousness-raising by those allocating resources, who continue to lack a full understanding of the importance of financing gender equality!

The women noted that the ways in which national budgets are examined and policies developed are not in continuity with their theology.³ They called for gender budgets to be adopted by both the Church and State.

The women also voiced concern that the current economic theories still fail to incorporate and recognize domestic unpaid work, despite commitments by governments the 1995 UN Beijing Platform for Action in 1995 to reduce women's unremunerated work burdens. To better articulate this concern and better advocate for government action, the women require increased understanding of basic economic development theories, policies and practices. The economic literacy components of the ACC agenda at this years' CSW was intended to build this capacity.

The Anglican women's efforts in the Communion have yielded resolution ACC-1331 to adopt and affirm the work of the International Anglican Women's Network (IAWN). The resolution acknowledges the MDG target of equal representation (50%) of women in decision-making at all levels and the need to establish a women's desk, which are currently set up in eight countries: Australia, Canada, the Sudan, Ireland, North India, Pakistan and the United States.

The women also voiced commitment to fighting cultural practices that make girls vulnerable to abuse and sexual exploitation.

The website www.iawn.anglicancommunion.org is a major resource reaching millions of women across the world on the work of the ACC on these issues and more.

The delegates returned to their Provinces empowered, equipped and with both collective and country-specific follow-up plans. This will ensure both continuity in advocacy and material development between the 2008 CSW theme of financing for gender equality and women's empowerment with 2009 theme on care givers for HIV/AIDS.

³ "There is a profound imbalance of funding for programs which benefit women and shape their lives. Yet we know from experiences and statistics that women and girls are the poorest, most oppressed and violated: with limited access to education and natural resources like water, energy, land and yet are victims of sex trade and "slave labor" markets."³ Anglican Consultative Council ACC- 1331

“Let us not become weary in doing good... for at the proper time we will reap a harvest if we do not give up.” Galatians 6:9

SECTION ONE

Strategies to Impact UN Processes

1.1 | Orientation and Training

Three days prior to the official opening of the CSW, Ms Mia Adjali, a former representative of the Methodists Women’s Ministry to the United Nations led the delegates through the session “Strategies for effective lobbying at the country and UN levels.”

She noted that the UN has been an important forum for women’s organizations to share, learn and advocate to impact negotiations on development finance, dating back to the 1990’s when the common refrain was “There is no new money” to finance development. The first UN Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) that was held in Monterrey, Mexico in 2002 was to look into ways to increase financing for development, through resource mobilization and economic policy proposals including in the areas of trade, external debt management, aid, global economic governance and other issues.

The position and role of the Anglican Observer was to follow and monitor FfD commitments and outcomes, observe trends and share these with churches, and advocate at the UN and the country level. To do this advocacy effectively, a strategic plan and clear positions and advocacy tools are vital, both in FfD and at UN commissions such as CSW.

1.2 | Effective Advocacy at the UN

Delegates were presented with comprehensive training on how to most effectively advocate at the UN. Specifically, the training addressed the following advocacy components:

Advocates must understand the UN system: its mandate, programs, procedures and governance structures. “Mock UN” workshops provide valuable practice in advocacy areas such as negotiation, lobbying and debate, thus demystifying UN processes and increasing empowerment and confidence of advocates.

Advocates must deepen their level of knowledge in the issues and themes for any given negotiation and develop mechanisms for sharing this knowledge to increase the awareness of others. It’s crucial to translate technically advanced components of the issues and package the information in simple and clear language that is more easily accessible to a broader audience. In addition to presenting the issues and analysis, it’s also important to also propose one’s own policy positions and recommendations.

		<p>cooperatives, and assist women-owned businesses in participating in and benefiting from, inter alia, international trade, technological innovation and transfer, investment, and knowledge and skills training</p> <p>21(bb): Fully maximize the role of, as well as ensure access to, microfinance tools, including microcredit, for poverty eradication, generation of employment and especially for the empowerment of women, encourage the strengthening of existing and emerging microcredit institutions and their capacities...</p>
HIV/AIDS	Malawi, DRC	21(ff): Address the overall expansion and feminization of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, taking into account that women and girls bear a disproportionate share of the burden imposed by the HIV/AIDS crisis...
Conflict and violence	Malawi, Burundi, DRC	<p>21(gg): Ensure adequate financing for women’s full, equal and effective participation at all levels in conflict prevention, management, conflict resolution, peace negotiations and peacebuilding...</p> <p>21(ii) Ensure that adequate resources are allocated for activities targeting persistent serious obstacles to the advancement of women in situation of armed conflict and in conflicts of other types, wars of aggression, foreign occupation, colonial or other alien domination and terrorism</p>
Environment	Malawi	21(jj): Integrate a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of national environmental policies, strengthen mechanisms and provide adequate resources to ensure women’s full and equal participation in decision-making at all levels on

		taxation, investments, employment, markets and all relevant sectors of the economy...
Women's remunerated labor and decent work	Mexico, Malawi, United Kingdom	<p>21(x): Undertake gender-sensitive assessments of national labour laws, policies and programmes and establish gender-sensitive policies and guidelines for employment practices, including those of transnational corporations, building on appropriate multilateral instruments, including the International Labour Organization conventions</p> <p>21(y): Allocate adequate resources for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in the workplace, including unequal access to labour market participation and wage inequality, as well as reconciliation of work and private life for both women and men</p> <p>21(z): Establish and fund active labour market policies devoted to the promotion of full participation of women in all international and national development and poverty eradication strategies, the creation of more and better jobs for women, both urban and rural, and their inclusion in social protection and social dialogue</p>
Women's unremunerated work / care economy	United Kingdom, Uganda, Philippines	No reference
Micro-credit / women's entrepreneurship	Mexico, Mauritius, Kenya, DRC	21(aa): Take measures to develop, finance, implement, monitor and evaluate gender-responsive policies and programmes aimed at promoting women's entrepreneurship and private initiative, including through microfinance, microcredit and

Targeted advocacy is also essential. Advocates must conduct a “political mapping” of the process they are trying to impact, understanding the key players and their roles and positions. At CSW, for example, knowing this information of the Co-Chairs, CSW Bureau, the current heads of major governmental blocs (European Union, G77, United States, Small Island Developing States, etc.) and that the member states’ 2nd Committee representatives are the negotiators at CSW is vital to effective advocacy. Also countries that are supporting new areas of interest should be targeted, for examples Brazil and France on the need for new innovative sources of finance like the currency transaction or airline tax.

Advocates should understand why the governmental blocs were instituted. For example, the G77 was set up to be a stronger voice for developing countries in UN processes. Therefore their common concerns, analysis and proposals that differ from that of other governments or blocs, on issues such as neo-liberal economic ideology and neo-colonialism for examples, are given stronger weight in the process at hand.

Advocacy strategies should be developed for relevant UN agencies for the thematic or issue focus at hand. Advocates should know the distinction between the key process or institution (the CSW, the Security Council, the Human Rights Council, etc.) from UN funds, programmes or agencies, such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNHCR, UNFPA, or ILO.

The key documents related to the UN process should be analyzed, such as outcomes of prior official conferences or meetings, or preparatory documents such as the UN Secretary-General’s Report or papers by relevant UN agencies.

Delegates should focus concretely on the key issues they want to advocate on, understand different analyses of these issues and know what concrete language they are proposing that governments adopt. Their proposals should be uniform with the negotiating language that is the structure and diction used by delegates in the given process. It is often useful to have this language typed and printed, which can be handed to governments for their consideration during negotiations.

How one conducts advocacy at the UN may differ from strategies used in other arenas. Advocates should not preach, but rather be diplomatic and use appropriate language. They also should not approach member state representatives when they are engaged in a meeting or negotiation, and they were warned not to demonstrate on the UN premises, which can allow officials to confiscate one’s UN accreditation and therefore, access to the process one is trying to impact.

Finally, advocacy in any global or regional process, including at the UN, starts at the country-level. Relevant government ministries related to the thematic focus of the UN process at hand should be targeted. For example, for CSW advocates should start with their Ministry or Department on Women, and given this years’ CSW theme was “Financing for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,” advocates should also focus on their Ministries of Finance and Trade. Within the Ministries, commissions and budget and project or program managers

should be targeted, not only the ministers. Also, UN agencies with a country-level presence should be contacted, as well as regional agencies (European Commission, Economic Commission of Africa, etc.).

		<p>and appropriate technologies</p> <p>21(dd): Take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women and increase their access to and control over bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit, giving special attention to poor, uneducated women; support women's access to legal assistance; encourage the financial sector to mainstream gender perspectives in their policies and programmes; ensure women's full and equal access to training and productive resources and social protection; and facilitate equal access of women, particularly women in developing and least developed countries, to markets at all levels</p> <p>21(ee): Strengthen education, health and social services and effectively utilize resources to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and ensure women's and girls' rights to education at all levels and the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, as well as quality, affordable and universally accessible health care and services...</p>
Sex-disaggregated data	United Kingdom, Uganda	21(m): Improve, systematize and fund the collection, analysis and dissemination of sex-disaggregated and gender-related data, including data disaggregated by age and other factors and on women's contributions to the care economy...
Gender analysis	United Kingdom, Uganda	21(n): Undertake and disseminate gender analysis of policies and programmes related to macroeconomic stability, structural adjustment, external debt problems,

		<p>governmental agencies and entities, including ministries of finance and planning and their gender focal points, and women’s organizations to ensure the integration of gender perspectives into all national development policies, plans and budgets</p> <p>21(kk): Strengthen coordination, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency in the United Nations system for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women, including through more effective mainstreaming in all aspects and enhance its capacity to effectively assist States, upon their request, in implementing their programmes on gender equality and the empowerment of women and, to that end, make adequate and reliable human and financial resources available</p> <p>21(ll): Create and enhance a supportive environment for the mobilization of resources by non-governmental organizations, particularly women’s organizations and networks, to enable them to increase their effectiveness and to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women, including through assisting in the implementation of the Platform for Action and participating in policy processes and programme delivery</p>
<p>Women’s access to resources and services</p>	<p>Mauritius, Malawi, Burundi, DRC</p>	<p>21(cc): Undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women full and equal access to economic resources, including the right to inheritance and to ownership of land and other property, credit, natural resources,</p>

SECTION TWO
A Summary of Country and Situational Reports

2.1 | Mexico

The major thrust of the report is on the participation of the Anglican Church of Mexico, addressing “Commerce as a Vehicle for Prosperity and the Reality of Women in Mexico”.

It is generally accepted that commerce is a socio-economic activity, consistent in the purchase and the marketing of goods, either for personal use or as a raw material for future good. It is also a legal activity, focusing on the entire economic spectrum.

Commerce is classified to include wholesale, retail, domestic and international transactions by means of commission or talent. International commerce is considered the basic tool and a means for prosperity. For its success, governments often build the following framework of policies promoting this type of environment:

- Adopt policies favorable in the expansion of commerce that entails an increase in income and resources fundamental for economic development.
- Promotes the export in sectors with an optimum potential to generate employees and income.
- Creates and promotes production. In doing so, it incorporates the poorer sectors in exportation, thereby alleviating them and increasing wealth.

According to economic theory, all countries have human capital, industrial capital, and natural and financial resources that are able to employ and produce goods and services for the international and/or domestic markets. For this reason, international commerce is considered one of the most important instruments, integral for the development of nations and generator of prosperity.

The Reality of Women in Commerce

Mexican women are at a disadvantage in that only 49% of the female population is active in the formal commercial sector. However, most of their enterprises are in the local retail industry, limiting their potential to “around-the-corner” markets. Women often establish their businesses in the beauty and clothing industry, through means as retail outfits for the catalog or pamphlet from companies such as Avon Cosmetics, Jafra, Fuller, and Mary Kaye products.

Within the last four years, the shoe industry has also increased as a result of increased female involvement as the “middle-man” role. In this case however, business is conducted through means of catalogs with no product in stock. This significantly reduces the possibility for a more direct approach of commerce, thereby eliminating the potential of an exporting market.

Women are limited in acceding and obtaining large credit, business contacts, and training, which impede competition in the global market. As a consequence, the status quo is limited in the prosperity that type of economics is able to produce.

Commercial focus and export promoting programs do not see the need to oversee and regulate these types of female entrepreneurship and leaves the task to feminist organizations.

The current government sponsors approximately 40 assistant-based programs and institutions related to productivity and employment. Of these programs, only 8 are focused on women, which include:

1. *Organization for the Productivity of Indigenous Women*: Its objectives are to improve living standards and civil rights of indigenous women that live in socially stratified areas.
2. *Day-care Centers for the Assistance of Working Mothers*: The program facilitates the job search and improves the possibilities and working conditions remunerated by working women.
3. *The Administration for Microfinance to Rural Women (FOMMUR)*: The program offers small loans to rural women for the possibility of establishing a small business. Financing is granted in four payments and is necessary that the group is composed between 5 to 40 women older than 18 years of age, all of who belong to the same community.
4. *Productive Impulse of Women (IPM)*: Its objective is to grant groups and social enterprises with assistance up to 80% of the project's value.
5. *Scholarship for Young Mothers and Pregnant Teens*: The program promotes financial assistance to young and soon-to-be teen mothers in order for them to complete a basic education.
6. *Program for Women in the Agrarian Sector (PROMUSAG)*: The program supports women in rural areas in order to realize their productive goals. These projects contribute to the family's economy and improve the standard of living within the community.
7. *Subsidies for Groups of Women*: The program also grants assistance to qualified women – and their enterprises – which promote development within their community. The subsidies can only be used to train employees of the organization's technical abilities and manner of execution. The maximum amount allotted for such projects is \$150,000.00 pesos.
8. *Project of fairness and labor inclusion for the laborer and indigenous community*: This program promotes fairness and inclusion of women laborer through means of a job-finder service.

Conclusion

As observed, there is no existing financial infrastructure sufficient for women to become entrepreneurs as such they remain an asset undervalued in the developing world. It is important to have programs capable of providing support to women on the means to establish a small business, with the goal that they will become self-sufficient and promote economic growth.

It is also worth noting that there is currently no program for the support of women in prison, even though they create goods that can be exported outside of the institution. Firms currently exist that are capable of employing the services of these

		debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including least developed countries, inter alia, through debt relief, including the option of official development assistance debt cancellation, in order to help them to finance programmes and projects targeted at development, including the advancement of women
Governance, Decision- and Policymaking	Malawi (household level), Hong Kong, Brazil, Kenya, United Kingdom, Burundi, Uganda, Philippines	<p>21(f): Incorporate gender perspectives into all economic policymaking and increase the participation of women in economic governance structures and processes to ensure policy coherence and adequate resources for gender equality and the empowerment of women</p> <p>21(g): Give priority to assisting the efforts of developing countries, including the least developed countries, to ensure the full and effective participation of women in deciding and implementing development strategies and integrating gender concerns into national programmes...</p> <p>21(h): Remove barriers and allocate adequate resources to enable the full representation of women in political, social and economic decision-making and in administrative entities, in particular those responsible for economic and public finance policies, so as to guarantee the full and equal participation of women in the formulation of all plans, programmes and policies</p> <p>21(j): Strengthen a coordinated and institutionalized dialogue between national mechanisms for the advancement of women, relevant</p>

		for gender equality and the empowerment of women
Development cooperation, including Aid	Burundi, Uganda	<p>21(q): Urges developed countries that have not yet done so in accordance with their commitments, to make concrete efforts towards meeting the target of 0.7 % of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 % of their GNP to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets, inter alia, to assist them in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women</p> <p>21(s): Strengthen the focus and impact of development assistance specifically targeting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in line with national development priorities through both gender mainstreaming and funding of targeted activities and enhanced dialogue on those issues between donors and developing countries, and strengthen mechanisms to effectively measure resources allocated to incorporating gender perspectives in all sectors and thematic areas of development assistance</p> <p>21(t): Encourage the integration of gender perspectives in aid modalities and efforts to enhance aid delivery mechanisms</p>
External debt	Burundi	21(u): Identify and implement development-oriented and durable solutions which integrate a gender perspective to external debt and

women to create goods, though concerns arise over the treatment of women and the possibility of financial exploitation.

In many circumstances, women are often married upon their arrival to prison, and are later abandoned alongside their children, which they have to provide for during their stay. Statistics show that 10% of women in prison are visited by their husbands and only 2% are visited by a significant other, thereby emphasizing the role that women have in caring for their children and nuclear family. For this reason, it is urgent to create an assistance program for women in prison in order to commercialize their products and generate a larger income. This will generate a better quality of life for their families and, as a consequence, women will be integrated more into society, increasing their chances of freedom.

2.2 | Mauritius

Mauritius does not have an external debt it is servicing. The country has had a long history of thriving on mono-cropping, but dependence on sugar suffered set backs when the global price of sugar dropped. The country has since pushed for agricultural and export diversification, tourism, foreign direct investment and 9,000 offshore entities.

Women are 50% of the population. The country has a gender policy that accords equal economic rights and access to credit, training opportunities and education. The country made a commitment to implement the Beijing Platform for Action. The level of empowerment of women is reflected in the national programs such as micro-credit support for women and programs to support women entrepreneurship. Access to markets is created for women's products as well.

The size of the Anglican Church in the country is small, with approximately 100,000 members. Women are ordained into Priesthood. The only female Priest the country is in the Diocese of Madagascar. All women's work is subsumed under the Mothers' Union, which takes on the role of implementing gender and women's work. Membership is open to all Christian women: married, single and widowed.

2.3 | Malawi

Hon Marjorie Ngauje was one of two of the Anglican delegates from Malawi to the CSW, and is a former Minister of Health and a member of parliament.

Malawi's population of 15 million (52% women) and is predominantly rural, comprised of various tribes⁴ that migrated from other parts of Africa. According to its gross national income (GNI), the Republic of Malawi is one of the poorest countries in Africa and its economy is almost fully agro-based. There is a small tourism sector, which is being primed for growth.

⁴ Nine ethnic groups are indigenous and the rest are Asian and European. Religions: Protestant 55%, Catholics 20%, Muslim 20%, Indigenous beliefs 3% other 2%

Despite the progress made in the advancement of gender equity in Malawi, implementation of gender initiatives still fall short of the stated commitments by the various sectors. Most reviews of the status of Malawian women include:

- The HIV/AIDS pandemic has a female face.
- Gender-based violence, increased environmental degradation and high levels of poverty are major challenges to gender equality.
- Gender inequalities still persist in every sector of the country's economy.
- Women and girls face the challenges in accessing education and training information, legal training information, legal rights, health, economic resources and positions of decision-making.
- At the rural community and household level, women still have very limited decision-making authority over household expenditures or allocation of resources and no access to cash. Decisions about the types of crops grown, accessing markets and income expenditures are taken by men.
- Malawi's signing up to international declarations on Human rights, but in practice women still experience limited protection of their rights.
- Violence against women and children is pervasive in Malawi, both in the work place and the domestic arena. Domestic violence, in which the victim is always female and sexual abuse, is reportedly on the increase.
- 2004 the women in the National Assembly rose from 8.8% to 14% and representation increased from 12% to 21%. A result of educating voters to vote for women. Female candidates were trained in leadership and presentation skills and given coverage in local media. Men still dominate the central executive of all parties.
- Young women between 20 and 24 are three times more likely to become infected with HIV/AIDS than the men of the same age. One in five women with AIDS develops the disease before they are 25 compared with one in 12 men of the same age.
- Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to infection for both cultural and biological reasons. They are generally less able to negotiate for safe sex because of their lower status and fear of violence.
- There is a belief in Malawi that girls and women who wish to be accepted in society are expected to be submissive. This belief in the powerlessness of girls and women in sexual decision-making continues to place both women and men at great risk.
- In Malawi women constitute 70% of the agricultural work, and produce 80% of the food for home consumption, and yet their access to, and control over production factors, such as capital, land agricultural imports, and technology is limited.
- Access to markets for women is also limited as a result of transport costs and cultural norms that restrict women's travel outside their villages.

The National Gender Policy on Women and Children is in its final draft form and outlines measures that need to be put in place to improve the wellbeing of women and children. They are under the following themes:

		<p>mainstreaming and affirmative action strategies...</p> <p>21(l): Allocate resources for capacity development in gender mainstreaming in all ministries, particularly within national women's machineries and finance ministries...to ensure that domestic resource mobilization and allocation are carried out in a gender-responsive manner, and reinforce national efforts in capacity-building in social and gender budget policies</p> <p>21(o): Carry out gender-sensitive analysis of revenues and expenditures in all policy areas and take into account the review and evaluation results in budget planning, allocation and revenue-raising so as to enhance the contribution of Government expenditures to accelerating the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action</p> <p>21(p): Develop and implement, where appropriate, methodologies and tools, including national indicators, for gender-responsive planning and budgeting in order to systematically incorporate gender perspectives into budgetary policies at all levels...</p> <p>21(hh): Reduce excessive military expenditures, including global military expenditures, trade in arms and investment for arms production and acquisition, taking into consideration national security requirements, so as to permit the possible allocation of additional funds for social and economic development, including, inter alia,</p>
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APPENDIX B | Tabulation of Issues and Commitments in CSW Agreed Conclusions

The full document “Agreed Conclusions on financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women”⁴³ is available at:

http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw52/adv_unedited_AC_resolution_s.html

Issue	References by ACC Women	Agreed Conclusions Paragraph and Text
Finance		<p>21(r): Ensure the effective and equitable participation of developing countries in the formulation of financial standards and codes, with a view to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women</p> <p>21(v): Encourage international financial institutions to continue to take gender perspectives into account in the design of loans, grants, projects, programmes and strategies</p>
Trade	Philippines	21(w): Identify and address the differential impact of trade policies on women and men and incorporate gender perspectives in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of trade policies, develop strategies to expand trade opportunities for women producers and facilitate the active participation of women in national, regional and international trade decision-making structures and processes
Budgets and taxation	Malawi, Burundi, Uganda, Philippines	21(k): Cost and adequately resource national policies, programmes, strategies and plans for gender equality and the empowerment of women, including gender

- *Gender and reproductive health:* To increase access to health services for women, infants, boys and girls and all vulnerable groups, reduce high maternal and neonatal mortality rates to acceptable levels in Malawi.
- *Gender, literacy, education:* To increase access to quality education to all school age children and early childhood primary, secondary and tertiary levels, promote the development and use of gender responsive curriculum, materials and equipment at all levels, reduce drop out rates of girls and boys at all levels of education, increase enrollment of girls in sciences and technology, and empower women and men through equitable access to adult basic education.
- *Agriculture, food security, and nutrition:* To increase women’s and other vulnerable group’s access to control over agricultural productive resources and technologies for food and nutrition security, reduce nutritional disorders among women and children.
- *Natural resources and environmental management:* To increase participation and involvement of women, men, girls, boys and vulnerable groups in planning, designing, implementing and evaluating of natural resource and environmental impact there by enhancing environmental benefits of projects to the majority of the vulnerable groups.
- *Governance and human rights:* To promote full and equal participation of women, men, girls and boys in decision-making at all levels.
- *Poverty eradication and economic empowerment:* To promote women’s access to and control over productive resources and economic opportunities.
- *Gender, HIV and AIDS:* To mainstream gender concerns and gender issues in all HIV and AIDS strategies, promote behavior change and preventative interventions relating to HIV and AIDS to address the specific gender needs of the different categories of vulnerable groups.
- *Gender-based violence:* To enhance formulation and enforcement of laws and policies related to gender based violence, improve the response and access to socio-economic services to address gender-based violence.

Following CSW, advocacy will continue at the country-level where there are joint annual meetings for political, religious traditional leaders, women organizations and women representatives to look at issues such as positive approaches and negative impacts on the status of women at all levels. A gender-budgeting strategy is tabled the parliamentary budget session. There is a glaring need for more resources to women’s work. At the UN-level, there is a huge challenge of implementation and enforcement of gender-related policies and laws, and accessing this information from the government.

⁴³ E/CN.6/2008/IL.8, 13 March 2008



L-R, Naomi Lumutenga, ..., Florence Wakoko, H.E. Mr. Steve Dick Tennyson Matenje, Hellen Grace Akwii-Wangusa, Martha Gardner, Hon. Marjorie Ngaunje, Kneeling ; Speciose Mukhagahima, Claudette Kigeme, Rev Nangula Kathindi , Joselyn Tengtenga

2.4 | Rwanda

Arguably Rwanda seems like a success story with a government making big strides to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment is achieved. This is all part of a national policy that is driven by the principle "Never again!" The country has set out to make structural reforms to correct societal anomalies.

What followed were various cases of gender-sensitive legislation, such as 30% quotas for women in all local, district, provincial and national decision-making bodies. There are 48% women parliamentarians. This quota also applies to the church, which has yet to meet the target. Also inheritance and property rights for women and girls advanced, the organic land law was passed, and a draft resolution on gender-based violence is soon to be passed into law. Major economic steps include the promotion of women's enterprises using the model "Agaseke Gamakoro" (Peace Basket), and the Popular Bank has advanced women's to access credit.

Despite gains, many challenges remain. Poverty is still widespread. Women remain untrained and uneducated about laws and their rights. Cultural traditions still perpetuate violence. 81% of church women stated that positions are gained based on gender, not capacity. Only 6% of women are engaged in income generating activities. Sexual violence is more common than not.

The church is involved in initiatives to condemn gender-based violence publicly, involve women in peace transformation, establish women's clubs in all districts for Anglicans and ecumenical platforms for peace building, promote income generation, and conduct training on financial management, including credit.

Future plans of the church will focus on disadvantaged households, Christian counseling of traumatized victims of genocide, and advocacy against gender-based violence, including addressing the dowry system which exacerbates domestic violence. The church also seeks to learn from Brazil on their policy to provide cash in exchange for school attendance.

- Raise funds for women to attend international conferences, particularly the UN.
- Examine scripture and use it as a basis to fight patriarchy.

Strengthen Peace and Justice Initiatives:

- Especially in areas of conflict and human displacement.
- Highlight issues of refugee women and Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in position papers and conduct press conferences in partnership with governments.
- Speak against human rights violations and the use of rape and sexual violence as a tool of war.
- Provide appropriate coordination of resources, practical and theological, from within the Anglican Communion and relief for refugees and displaced persons.

On maternal/girls and child mortality we shall continue to:

- Develop awareness and encourage dialogue with young people about HIV and AIDS and promote adolescent health education as an entry point to safe motherhood.
- Use our well organized groups to assist in education and awareness building.
- Advocate for adequate transportation/ infrastructure for access to medical facilities.
- Address domestic violence also to ensure women have healthy pregnancies and live full lives.
- Develop training for Early Childhood Development and for parents/caregivers.

Conclusion:

Finally, we note that this is not just about money to finance gender and women's empowerment but the need for political will and change of mind-set of those allocating resources and who do not seem to know the benefit of financing gender!

*"Let us not become weary in doing good,
for at the proper time we will reap a harvest if we do not give up."*

Galatians 6:9

One other aspect of “financing for gender equality and empowerment” we are directly involved in is micro-finance. Access to start-up or expansion funds is an enormous barrier to women’s entrepreneurship endeavors. However micro-credit is now seen to dis-empower some women and is therefore being looked at from a more critical perspective. Some studies show that poor women suffer conflicting demands for the micro financing they receive.

However, the discovery of the websites with extensive information on finding sponsorship for new business undertakings or expansions has brought the concept of micro-credit into reality for Anglican women.

Endeavors such as the launching of a ceramics business in Mexico and better feed for raising healthier pigs in Indonesia are examples of micro-investment opportunities which then assist these women entrepreneurs into better lives even for their families.

Recommendations and Commitments

To the UN 52nd session, we call for:

- *The Creation of an Independent Women Specific Agency but with raised status and budget.*
- The use of women’s machineries to inform the development and design of all macro-economic policies for financing development.
- The development and implementation of fiscal policies in the reproductive and care economy.
- Women’s empowerment and negotiation skills through economic literacy for effective participation in economic decision-making in a gender-mixed environment.
- The promotion and the observance of the UN Resolution 1325 that is binding on countries to stem violence against women.
- The provision of finances for treatment and psycho-social care and infrastructure for post-rape victims and their families.
- The legislation against sex tourism/industry and commercialization of girls by the fashion industry.

The Anglican Women and the rest of the Communion Commit to:

- Fight cultural values that commercialize and make girls vulnerable and examine value systems at home and in the church.
- Facilitate wider information dissemination on gender concerns.
- Modify legislation within the church and the community to reflect better policies for women especially ordination of women.
- Apply gender budgeting knowledge in all church budgets.
- Focus on quality of female leadership as one way to move beyond parity.
- Benchmark and measure impact of gender programs.

2.5 | Hong Kong

While the church in Hong Kong is 150 years old, the Province is only 10 years old. In the church, the Women’ League provides ad hoc support for gender equality. The female-male ratio in the church’s decision-making is appalling, and yet there are no discriminatory cultural practices that might be attributed to this trend.

A commission on equal opportunities is responsible for the growth of women in law by 80% and engineering by 51%, education is free and compulsory so girls are not disadvantaged (not even by culture) there is a generous education loan and grants system that is given on the basis of merit. But many challenges remain regarding institutionalizing the participation of women, attaining gender parity in the church, and effectively addressing issues such as the effect of trade and tourism industries on women, the impact of US bases on women, and migrant labor.

2.6 | Brazil

The population of Anglicans in Brazil is small, and 60% of the 150,000 are women. The feminist movement has made advancements. This has resulted in considerable changes such as equal rights for women, 8% of women in politics and reduction in violence. The government has a Gender Desk and much of the progress is reported by the UNDP.

In the church on the other hand, there is no women’s desk. All women’s work is done by volunteers. There are members of the Daughters of the King (DOK) and Episcopal Women’s Union. These groups concern themselves with issues such as training, sexuality and ecology. There are female clergy, who have been empowered more through the feminist theology of liberation. However there is still disparity between men and women’s salaries.

2.7 | Kenya

Ms. Mwajuma Abok was unable to attend the CSW because she was directly involved in the political negotiations for power-sharing in Kenya, but scores high for Anglican women in political decision-making and should be considered progress considering the position that Priscilla Abawo⁵ experienced in 1961. The country registered some other gains since 1965

⁵ Kenya has a long history of women activism predating political independence. On 10th May 1961, the Governor of the former colony of Kenya nominated 10 members to the Legislative Council. Priscilla Abwao was the only Kenyan African woman nominee to the Second Lancaster House Conference. She was not allowed to speak although she was the only women’s representative. Interestingly the very things that she was asking for in that Memorandum are the ones that Kenyan women are still seeking today.

⁶ In 1944, Eliud Mathu was the first African member of the legislative council, through nomination and not election. Later 8 seats were reserved for African members under the 1956 Lyttleton Constitution, with a further increase to 14 under the Lennox-Boyd constitution and to 33 seats out of 65 under the first Lancaster House conference in 1960 which promulgated the Macleod constitution. There has been a steady growth in the numbers of women in Parliament since the late 1960s, when Grace Onyango a former mayor, became the first woman MP. The first formally documented attempt to create dialogue around redefining women’s role was held soon after independence in April 1964.⁶ The number of women’s candidates that are appointed to, vie for and secure political office has dramatically increased in the 1990s in Kenya. Women’s political activism have played a significant role in

In order to close the gender gap in education and decision-making, government established three types of affirmative action policies for women: lowering the cut-off points for female candidates; offering remedial courses; and developing science, math and technology outreach programs for girls and female teens in primary and secondary schools.

To further close the science gender gap, Paul Ndarua, a Kenyan architect, founded Kiriri Women's University of Science and Technology in 2002 to cater to women interested in math, computer science and business.

The Pledges through Presidential Decrees have been another avenue for women's empowerment. For examples:

- Chairpersons of *Maendeleo Ya Wanawake* at the provincial, district, and divisional levels as well as HIV/AIDS Coordination Committees enable women to monitor and influence development that benefits the society.
- 30% of all new government employment opportunities are reserved for women. The government intends to raise this percentage to 50% in order to attain gender parity.
- 33% of representation of Boards of all Parastatals are to be reserved for women
- Gender parity in education, with girls to constitute 49% of the total primary school children in the country.
- Affirmative action in tertiary education, by lowering girls' cut off points for entry in public universities and the target of 32% female students in the public universities.
- The establishment of the National Commission on Gender and Development to spearhead women empowerment.

Also, the Parliament passed the Affirmative Action motion in April 2000, and President Kibaki also signed into law the Sexual Offences Bill 2006 in July 2006, which provides punitive penalties for sexual offenders.

Still women face many challenges and setbacks. There is still great difficulty in achieving gender balance inside political organizations. Affirmative action is not reflected in political party leadership nominations. Though women are vital in mobilizing support and campaign efforts, they seldom hold top party functions but rather work behind the scenes. In fact, as of 2007 less than 9% of party leaders were female, compared to the 11% globally.⁷

Using nominations as a means of addressing gender imbalance is riddled with problems. It only allows for a small number of representatives, resulting in a

encouraging Kenyan women to seek elective office. A record 15 women were elected in the 2007 general elections for the Tenth parliament yet Kenya's performance still lags behind compared to the strong presence of women in active politics regionally.

⁷The Ninth Parliament (2002 -2007) was the first to respect Section 33. Both the then ruling National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) Party and the official opposition Kenya Africa National Union (KANU) used their nominative powers to boost the number of women in Parliament. As a consequence, eight of the twelve nominated Members of Parliament were women.

women and girls are the poorest, most oppressed and violated: with limited access to education and natural resources like water, energy, land and yet are victims of sex trade and "slave labor" markets.

We cannot ignore the stunning increase worldwide in violence against women. Particularly disturbing is the use of rape and sexual violence as a tool of warfare. As a tool for empowerment, we advocated for gender policy in the Communion.

Accomplishments

Our efforts in the Communion have yielded resolution ACC_1331⁴¹ to adopt and affirm the work of the Anglican Women's Network; acknowledging the MDG Goal of equal representation (50%) of women in decision-making at all levels and establishing a women's desk. Every one of the 38 Provinces is being pressed to create and/or activate a "woman's desk" to assure serious attention to issues which affect women and girls – both within the church and in the surrounding secular society at large. Gender Desks have been set up in Australia, Canada, the Sudan, Ireland, North India, Pakistan and the United States.

The International Anglican women's network (IAWN) is dealing with gender-based violence. Women live in fear of being raped on water and food lines. In October 2007 it was on record that a total of 351 cases of rape were reported in North Kivu province, Democratic Republic of Congo. This represents a 60 percent increase from August.⁴² In support of UN resolution 1325, and as a direct response to the situation, a major conference was held by IAWN to address gender-based violence. Financing still needs to be allocated to victims to cover both their physical and psycho-social treatment as IAWN continues to advocate for women to be spiritually empowered to live their lives with dignity.

In Canada and Australia an international program of men dedicated to changing other men's violent attitudes and behavior patterns towards women and girls has been active.

We have created a website: www.iawn.anglicancommunion.org which is reaching millions of women across the globe and enlisting them in the quest for peace and justice and a blog for the CSW.

We note how the current economic theories have failed to incorporate/recognize domestic work of women. This gender resource gap is particularly severe for countries that have heavy External Debt burden as most of the funds are redirected from financing the social services where women's needs predominate, to servicing debt.

In a bid to build our capacity we are holding training in economic literacy and analysis of national budgets and macro-economic policies to support the reproductive and care economy. A session on Gender Budgeting was facilitated by UNIFEM. One of the direct outcomes of that session was the development of a tool kit by two of the Anglican Women's Empowerment (AWE).

⁴¹ The Anglican Consultative Council (ACC) Resolution ACC-1331.

⁴² UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) October 11, 2007.

APPENDIX A | ACC Women’s Statement for CSW: Statement submitted by the Anglican Consultative Council, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996.

Statement

The Anglican Communion and its Faith Perspective

The Anglican Communion (“Communion”) consists of 75 million Christians from 165 countries worldwide. More than half our members are women and girls who are especially grieved by the harsh consequences of conflict, poverty, violence, discrimination and the unexpected traumas of poorly anticipated natural disasters. We strive to ensure that no one is left out, and all have a voice and a place. The pursuit of this ideal serves as a sign and indicator of what humanity will be like when God’s “will is done on earth.”³⁹

Our global mission is to: (i) proclaim the Good News of God’s realm; (ii) teach, baptize and nurture new believers; (iii) respond to peoples’ needs through loving service; (iv) break down unjust structures to maintain peace and justice; and (v) strive to safeguard the integrity of God’s creation and to sustain and renew the earth.

In this statement we share with the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) the framework that informs the way we have lived out our faith as sisters. Central to our theology is the belief that if one part of our community suffers, the whole community suffers.⁴⁰ We are called to speak against injustice and “economic apartheid” of our times, to care for widows, orphans, aliens and the impoverished.

100 Anglican women shall participate in the 52nd session of the CSW. With them come a wealth of cultural diversity, experiences and lessons that are rooted in lived experiences from the rural, urban, indigenous and uprooted as well as the displaced/refugee communities.

The Participation and Contribution

In preparation for this 52nd session, we reflected and realized that our theology is not lived out in the ways in which our national budgets are examined and policies developed. There is a profound imbalance of funding for programs which benefit women and shape their lives. Yet we know from experiences and statistics that

tokenistic process, and nominees owe allegiance to the nominating power rather than to women and women’s empowerment, due to the nature of the appointive process.⁸

Representation of women in competitive and elected positions in 2002 was dismal. For example, of the 1,035 candidates presented for the National Assembly in 2002, only 44 were women, and only 382 women comprised the 7,010 civic candidates with 3% of gender issues discussed in the overall content of 2002 campaign speeches.

The high rate of formation and breaking of coalition parties and the funding of political parties further complicate issues for women. Those who “donate” high contributions have greater power and direct decision-making within the party.

Different analyses have shown that gender equality and governance have not attracted financial and other resources.

The women's movement suffered yet another setback when Muslim women, with substantial backing from leading Muslim public figures, began what appeared to be a pre-emptive strike against the Equality Bill, which is led by the Federation of Women Lawyers, Kenya and the Attorney-General's office.

In financing women’s empowerment, Kenyan women are job and wealth creators, are gifted with business acumen, and have great management skills, energy, drive and commitment to develop successful businesses. A National Survey cited women as 61% of household entrepreneurs.⁹ This started their great success of self financing from table banking, which was popularly known as “merry-go-rounds” and later known in their self help groups and savings and credit organizations, that later attracted the formation of microfinance institutions.

Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOS)¹⁰ is a mutual membership-type organization, involving the pooling of voluntary savings from members in the form of shares. The savings/shares form the basis for extending credit to members, and credit is usually based on three times the level of savings/shares. SACCOs are mainly organized as workplace cash crop based savings and credit associations whereby people with a common bond, e.g. by working together in the same company or institution, save regularly, thus building enough deposits for lending within the group. However, a number of the SACCOs are increasingly interested in offering a limited range of banking services, and the legitimacy of their bank operations have been a critical issue.¹¹

⁸ As a result, women hold only 13 percent of the elective posts in town councils; 13.5 percent of the seats in municipal councils, and 13.4 percent in county councils (Johnson et al. 2006) with only 41 women out of 2,424 chiefs that is the lowest tier of provincial administration in Kenya (Kisia, 2006). As at 2006 not a single woman was a provincial commissioner.

⁹ Kenya Integrated Household Survey, 2007

¹⁰ SACCOs regulated by the Cooperatives Societies Act, respond to people’s need for food and food production, housing, education, small enterprise, transport, medical care, clothing and expenses in marriage, birth and death. Additionally, they instil thrift, self-reliance, democratic principles, social concern, leadership and management. SACCOs have grown rapidly over the years. As at 1999, there were over 4,000 SACCOs with 2.9 million members; share capital of Kshs 29 billion and credit out reach of Kshs 22 billion

¹¹ Development Agency (KDA), Faulu Kenya, Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT), Pride Kenya, PRIDE Africa (Sunlink services), WEDCO (formerly a program of CARE International), Small and Medium Enterprise Programs Limited (SMEP formerly of the National Council of Churches of Kenya), Machakos Catholic Diocese, Kenya Small Traders and Entrepreneurs Society (KSTES), Business Initiatives and Management Assistance (BIMAs), Ecumenical

³⁹ Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Rowan Williams, TEAN Report; Boksburg-Johannesburg, March 2007.

⁴⁰ Opening remarks by Katharine Jefferts Schori: TEAN Conference; Boksburg-Johannesburg. March 2007.

There are still many challenges related to micro financing. There has been the rapid manifestation of sometimes underground or otherwise Pyramid schemes. The owners of the pyramid scheme target women's capacities to mobilize. Many women at all levels in Kenya have been known to borrow loans, invest in these pyramid schemes with the promise that they will receive three or five times their return on the investment after a certain period, only to find that the scheme has closed its offices and officials disappeared. Most of these operations set up in one location, swindle its investors and then close only to reappear and set up in a new location for the same unethical and illegal functions.

Various approaches to credit for micro and small enterprises have been tried by different institutions with varying degrees of success or failure. Major approaches include: minimalist versus integrated approaches, group-based lending versus lending to individuals, and village banking and linkage programs. A number of NGOs have also promoted Self Help Groups (SHG) registered under the Department of Culture and Social Services. These groups have been formed with the objective of developing inter-group associations and linkages with banks.

At the CSW session, we called for solidarity with Kenyan Women, as the current post-election crisis has affected women's enterprises across the country.¹²

Kenyan women have pioneered their own financial services and products suited to their needs for their own empowerment.¹³ It is also worth noting that Citigroup committed USD 400,000 to fund micro finance development of leading African micro finance organizations during a Nairobi Conference organized in collaboration with Women's World Banking in 2007. Both the African Development Fund and the United Nations Global Fund for Women (UNIFEM) have also provided financial and technical assistance for women's empowerment. But still overall, action to change these patterns of resource allocation and control do not match the considerable efforts and debate on the need for change to ensure gender equality and equity in governance.

2.8 | United Kingdom

The government systems and structures of the United Kingdom are complex, and aim to harmonize parliamentary decisions with the interests of the four countries that comprise the Kingdom. Each country enacts laws that are binding to "home," but these Members of Parliament also sit in Westminster Parliament and vote for

Loans Fund (ECLOF) and Vintage Management Services with Equity Bank as the largest and newest private entrant to the sector.

¹² Women have lost their enterprises women have been forced out of their working places due to violence yet they have credit lines to honour and no livelihoods or resources to restart their businesses. We wish to call upon fellow delegates both those whose countries have undergone similar challenges as well as those who may have ideas for Kenyan women can simulate, adopt or modify to share them with us, in the spirit of our collective mission to empower women across all divides.

¹³ Fanikisha and Fanikisha Shahaba Loans offered by Equity Bank, Juhudi, Chikola and Kati-Kati solidarity group loans offered by K-REP bank among others.

- Acquire power point presentations and share them with delegates. These include:
 - Advocacy by Christine Haffet
 - UNIFEM (2 ppt. presentations)
 - Other available presentations that might add our understanding of the conference themes.
- Request non-smoking rooms for delegates that might have prohibitive health conditions to smoking.
- ACC delegates organize themselves to speak as one at mandatory sessions (i.e., delegates feel that they could choose to submit their questions to one delegate who will then speak on behalf of the entire group. This will be done rotationally and is proposed as a way to not only be more organized but also help train others who might not feel comfortable speaking in the early days of the conference). N.B. This suggestion was tabled at the last meeting and is still under discussion. We decided to highlight it here for your information and advice.

5.7 | Overall Observations

Action

AUNO in collaboration with UNIFEM and other stakeholders should sponsor economic literacy workshops at government and provincial levels. These workshops should address policy issues and how they affect women.

AUNO should organize thematic sessions on Trade as it affects financing for gender equality. Discussions should also look at the issue of "Fair Trade or Just Trade"?

AUNO should provide documentaries to reinforce gender training and learning. Some of the topical documentaries that we could view include but not limited to Black Gold, Blood Diamond, To Be a Woman, and Still Killing Us Softly

Delegates individually propose to do the following;

- Review all notes and prepare report with recommendations addressed to the primate, diocesan bishops and women's groups.
- Be ready to lead workshops/discussion groups on the UNCSW themes and other specific subjects learned to our own parishes, dioceses, etc.
- Continue to network with other members of the group.
- Individually talk to neighbors, friends, relatives and workmates about gender thematic issues including sharing informal about microfinance, macro-level economic issues of commercial farming and trade, household financial budgets, legal services, and with emphasis on education as the single most empowering tool for gender equality in the new global economy.

- Handouts of the presentations be provided to members or, uploaded on the AUNO website for easy access and use.
- AUNO sponsor two (2) workshops on advocacy next year. Workshops should be run in a series with the first one focusing on methodology and the second one on hands-on practice (i.e., allow members to simulate an advocacy process focusing on a specific thematic issue)

5.5 | Road to Accra and Doha

The OECD's high-level meeting on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, Ghana in September 2008 and the UN's 2nd International Conference on Financing for Development in Doha, Qatar in November-December 2008, are two important forums for continuing and advancing the advocacy at this years' CSW.

Action

Request AUNO to outsource funding and sponsor this same delegation to these crucial meetings in September 2008 (Accra), and November/December, 2008 (Doha).

5.6 | Administrative Issues

It was specifically requested that an interpreter be included in the future to make the the conference inclusive of women who come from places where English is not the first language.

The CSW conference and side workshops/seminars tended to be presented in technical language that is not easily understood by everybody.

Action

In addition to providing interpretation of acronyms and key terms and concepts, we request that the following be taken into consideration in the future:

- AUNO organize more forums on economic and legal literacy to decode “unpack” technical language to enable us use it to implement gender development goals.
- AUNO learn other languages other than English (e.g., Spanish and brush up on French) to be able to communicate effectively with members from various countries.
- AUNO liaise with the right organizational body and advice about the need to set ground rules related to the conduct of meetings. Request Hellen Wangusa to relay our concern to ensure that meetings are conducted professionally to empower participants. Examples of these ground rules include:
 - Turn off cell phones
 - Use microphones (if available) for both presentations and questions – especially in large rooms.
- AUNO share copies of country reports with delegates

laws that affect the greater England. Only the English MPs cannot vote in other Parliaments, but the European Court can overturn a ruling passed by the state.

The reigning monarch (currently Queen Elizabeth) is the head of State but the MP's manage the government on her behalf. She reigns over 60 million people who generally speak English but are becoming increasingly multi-cultural, multi-racial and multi-faith despite its origin as Christian.

Education is compulsory, from 5 years to 16. Parents are liable for persecution if a child is not schooled or absent without authorization. The state provides free access to education, health and dental care for children up to 18 years. Teachers are obliged to report to social services any symptoms of negligence, emotional, physical or sexual abuse.

Gender and related issues on equality are covered under the Department for International Development (DFID). Several achievements for women's empowerment have been achieved in the UK:

- Opportunities for women's voices to be heard at policymaking forums
- Provision by NHS offers for childbirth and single sex wards are underway.
- Flexible work schedules
- Education that addresses “gender sensitive” issues.
- Flexible work schedules for mothers.
- Increased capacity for effective poverty reduction strategies (PRS)-targeted funding.
- Skills provision for women returning to work from maternity or related long absence, and other benefits packages aimed at women.
- Improvement in costing and budgeting for gender-sensitive projects at micro and macro level.
- Review panels to evaluate progress on national implementation of gender equality commitments made at the global level.

Still many problems persist. There is a lack in quantity and quality of gender-sensitive data to reflect the true state of women's poverty. The process, collection, analysis and interpretation of data takes so long, it is often out-dated by the time it is acted on. Jargon acts as a barrier and serves the interest of those who should be held accountable, leaving many women and even some DFID professionals unclear of what is being debated.

Gender issues are often seen as add-on to DFID officials, and thus not sufficiently mainstreamed in economic development and growth strategies. GDP compilations omit most non-monetary sector contributions, therefore women's work in the care economy is grossly undervalued. The gender pay gap that remains, despite introductions of ‘the Equal Pay Act’ in 1975! The gap is smaller at the point of entry but higher up women still get paid on average 18% less than male counterparts for doing the same jobs.

The Church of England has its own parliament, comprising three houses: House of Bishops, House of Clergy, and House of Laity. 1 in 4 ordained priests are women, and in 2007 the women outnumbered men for the first time in ordination, but women disproportionately outnumber men in the non-stipend ministry and chaplaincy (hospitals, universities etc.). After years of drafting and redrafting measures and motions, all three houses of Synod voted to remove legal restrictions of women bishops, which still draws media interest. However, women are not very visible in positions of leadership above a certain levels.

Church women are advocating on a number of issues, including for a women's desk in the Church of England, increasing women's access to technology, and how to reflect women's contributions in the care economy as part of GDP (for example, Australia has quantified it at 11%). Rising suicide rates among ethnic minority in Britain and "cultural bondage" that socialized women to believe "a spouse who beats does so because he loves you!" are also advocacy areas.

2.9 | Burundi

Burundi is a small land-locked country of 27,834 km, with a population estimated to be 7.548.000 in 2005, with the density of 271 persons per km. 93% of the population live in rural areas. It is one of the poorest countries in the world, with per capita incomes at US\$83 in 2004.¹⁴ The seriousness of poverty poses a major risk to the country's economic and social recovery.

The country is emerging from a civil war, which has taken more than twelve years. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have been brutally murdered and millions have been displaced from their homes, forced to live in squalid conditions with no hope for the future.

While some progress has been made in just a few years, thanks to tangible progress in the political arena and in the implementation of economic reforms, the social situation remains difficult because of widespread poverty, the large number of disaster victims, the shortfall in basic social services coverage, and the proportions of the HIV/AIDS. The rates of infants and maternal mortality are among the highest, 385 out of 1000 for infant's death, and 800 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

The government is party to global commitments to gender equality and women empowerment like the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Development Goals and Security Council Resolution 1325.

There is a Ministry in charge of promoting gender equality since 1983 and there is a National Gender Policy, which provides the framework for promoting gender equality. The national constitution is gender-sensitive and reserves at least 30% seats for women in Government, Parliament and Senate, yet budget allocation has

¹⁴ Burundi PRSP 2006

- Pair the very poor (needy) woman with a more affluent one – create a mentor-mentee relationship.
- Raise awareness – ask for a slot at the highest possible church level – invite each other as a guest speaker.
- Sharing good practice – we have all heard a good story, either at a mission or from country reports – many of the successful models, e.g, Chile – transparent government accounting which has eliminated competition; MU Literacy Project in Rwanda are transferable.
- Maintain communication networking through: e-mail, blogs, and land mail to share our progress, challenges, and developments in our efforts to implement what we have learned from the CSW conference.

5.3 | Fundraising

The necessity to equip women with skills on fundraising was noted as a critical empowerment tool.

Action

AUNO should develop training tools or kits to reinforce our understanding of the following:

- How to write effective and persuasive letters to foundations/donors
- How to match projects with the appropriate foundations
- Rules on working with foundations, who are mostly US-based by overseas church/fait – based organizations on a per country/per region basis
- General Accountability matters – forms, reporting back, others
- Outsourcing information on funding agencies
- Grant proposal writing

The Mothers' Union, as a network for advocacy on financing grassroots women calls on the ACC and the governments to provide:

- Financing for Millennium Development Goal #3
- Financing for community/church-owned social education and sustainable skills training, for both females and males, with mutually agreed conditionalities
- Financing for gender responsive budgeting
- Policy advocacy for national infrastructures that support women's access to education

AUNO should encourage churches within the Anglican Communion to emulate literacy programs that are currently being implemented in Burundi, Malawi and Rwanda. These programs

5.4 | Advocacy and Gender

Action

- Request more training sessions to reinforce our understanding of the process and challenges involved

internalize commitment to gender equality in all our technical work, operations and services.

Actions

AUNO should maintain collaboration with UNIFEM and sponsor a training workshop in August 2008 at UNIFEM regional centers. The workshop should focus on Women's Economic Literacy and Budgeting. The workshop should also address other areas that are of strategic importance to gender notably: the role and status of women in the care economy, legal literacy, violence against women, and gender, domestic wealth and family inheritance.

Cognizant of the historical intersection of politics and church, we recommend that ACC and Lambeth play a more serious role in fostering women and child education including literacy on emerging issues from Doha and Accra conferences.

Workshops should include discussions about policy coherence versus policy space with regard to the church-based organizations agenda and/or fora, while taking into consideration the five principles of Aid effectiveness.

Further, AUNO should distribute the ILO audit manual to all participants, provinces and dioceses. Also as access to resources (microfinance, micro-credit, etc.) remains a problem for the most needy woman, there are barriers, e.g., literacy, social norms, etc. which need to be tackled.

Individual delegate commitments include organizing an October 2008 provincial workshop on gender financing to follow-up on the AUNO/UNIFEM-sponsored workshop that will be held earlier in August.

5.2 Research

There is urgent need for AUNO to gather empirical data on emerging issues to guide policy formulation and inform ACC advocacy for implementation of the Monterey, Doha, Accra and Cairo principles. Suggested areas of need include research on: gender financing, the care economy, gender and health, gender budgeting, and the impact of women's empowerment on men and families.

It was noted that contributions of women to GDP are not accounted for despite a growing body of literature that demonstrates these gaps. Statistical data would help to make a compelling case for gender budgeting while help to bridge the gap between research and advocacy.

Action

AUNO should invest in research to generate empirical data on gender-related issues.

A training kit should be developed that explains how gender advocates can make use of data to implement gender thematic goals based on ACC Ethical principles.

Delegates committed to individual actions including:

been disproportional to the policy objectives. The ministry in charge of gender also has a very small budget, only 1% of the national budget. Other public structures do not include gender in their budgeting even despite prioritization agreed in the National Gender Policy adopted in 2003.¹⁵

In the economic sector, although women in rural areas play a key role in managing the family economy, which is dependent on the agricultural sector, women do not have decision-making authority over the use or management of income, nor do they have access to technologies that are suited to agro-food processing. The number of female entrepreneurs is very low. Women find it very difficult to obtain credit because of their inability to provide collateral. Consequently, opportunities for women to boost their incomes are limited.

In the health sector, a new policy to reduce maternal and infant mortality have been introduced since 2006 by providing free healthcare to women in childbirth and to children under five. But the lack of infrastructure and adequate resources hinders the positive outcomes of the policy.

Church policy on gender and resource mobilization

The Anglican Church is present in all parts of the country. It is split into 6 dioceses¹⁶ and is one of the largest denominations after the Roman Catholic Church. It's members account for 10% of the population.

The Resolution of the Anglican Consultative Council 13:31 acknowledges the MDG target for equal representation of women in decision-making at all levels, and also requests the establishment of a gender desk in each province. This accounts for women being relatively represented in different levels of the church. Although the church allows women ordination, the number of women priests is very low due to lack of education in theological areas. The clergy are supported by a good number of lay leaders, men and women, who help with evangelism and mission.



Claudette Kigeme, Maud Patten, Avelina Del Aguirra Alvarez

¹⁶ National Report of Beijing Platform for Action, 2004

¹⁶ Bujumbura, Buye, Gitega, Makamba, Matana and Muyinga.

The gender desk is operating under the Mothers' Union office, which includes family concern and is replicated at all levels of the Church structures. Its role is to empower and advocate for families in general and vulnerable women in particular, without faith consideration. One of the programs dealing with gender is the Mothers' Union Literacy and Development programme, which aims at women's empowerment. So far the direct beneficiaries are 24, 497 people, 78% of who are women.¹⁷

The church has also a policy that aims to take gender into consideration in all projects undertaken, such as HIV/AIDS, education, and development.

Budgeting process

Civil society has minimal influence on government budgeting, but has contributed to putting the national plan into practice and to mobilise funds for women's empowerment and gender equality. Despite the efforts done to mobilise more resources, the resources are not sufficient to address the issues as hand.

Public finances come from domestic incomes (e.g. taxes, services, privatization, etc.), and external aid or debt. The economy is more dependent on external income. The finances are discussed first by professionals in the Budget and Expenses departments from different ministries. The draft is sent to government to be analysed and sent to the Parliament. Once the latter votes for it, it is sent to the Senate and the Senate authorizes the President to enact it into a budgetary law. Women are represented in all those structures, but the sad reality is that gender is not always taken into consideration when it comes to budgeting.

Issues for advocacy

Violence and rape against women in post-conflict situations is the foremost issue. Even though Burundians appear to have come to political agreements, the reality is that peace remains unattained. Many people have been traumatized, and natural resources have been destroyed to the point that there is great need for spiritual, moral, and physical rehabilitation.

Poverty, lack of education and healthcare, and human rights violation are also of enormous significance. While entire communities suffered during the war, women and children have been affected in specific ways. Often women have seen their husbands and children butchered and their homes destroyed. Even after the peace accords was signed, some women did not know whether or not they are widows for their husbands are among the 'disappeared.' Widows continue to live in displaced camps, where they struggle to survive due to extreme poverty. Those women who have returned to their families of origin or birth are also confronted to disputes over inheritance and property rights, often involving more violence to widows such as beatings and being chased from their homes. Many women are also

¹⁷ Mid point Evaluation MULDP Burundi: The Silent Revolution, Transformation of Gender Relations in Rural Burundi

SECTION FIVE

Conclusions, Recommendations and Follow-Up Plans

5.1 | Gender Equality and Financing for Women

At the economic literacy workshop "Financing for Development" at CSW, which was led by UNIFEM, it was very helpful to understand the progress made so far on the implementation of the MDGs. The MDG#3 on gender equality should be seen as a call to action for all in our churches to pick up and support programs that promote women's rights and empowerment. As one presenter remarked: "when you shortchange women, you shortchange the world."

In the workshop, delegates were informed about the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, with emphasis on the 5 principles: Ownership, Alignment, Harmonization, Managing Results and Mutual Accountability. In order to realize all these 5 principles, it will be meaningful to include the grassroots women at all levels.

On ownership, developing countries need to include women in their development policies and strategies. Women will need to be educated on what ownership means since most of them do not even own a chicken!

The church's role would be to mobilize and finance programs that would help educate women and the general civil society through training workshops. This is based on the understanding that economic literacy will increase women's interest and confidence in the area of financial ownership.

On accountability, donor and developing countries to agree on mutual accountability for development to be more effective. With this in mind, the developing countries are expected to initiate and enter into mutual agreement with their citizens right from the grassroots level.

The church can also play a big role here in educating women in understanding that their voices matter in asking and receiving what will be beneficial in their communities. Studies have repeatedly shown that projects that have been "dumped" on people in the developing countries have tended to fail due to the fact that they do not have the grassroots input or ownership.

Questions for the ACC include: In striving to meet the MDGs, what role is the church to play on the status of 120 million children who do not have access to primary education? What resources and what kind of partnerships does the church have to harness to help women and families transcend these challenges?

Finally, participants addressed that CSW advocated the use of ILO participatory gender audit instruments as tools for organizational change while building teams, sharing information and reflecting on gender. This is a type of social audit to

Table 1 Hours worked: paid and unpaid: five OECD countries

Country	Household Industries (Unpaid)	Market Industries (Paid)	All Industries (Paid & Unpaid)
<i>Million hours per week</i>			
Canada	417	395	812
Australia	282	252	534
Sweden	144	137	281
Finland	94	85	179
Norway	76	72	148
<i>Per cent</i>			
Australia	52.8	47.2	100.0
Finland	52.5	47.5	100.0
Norway	51.4	48.6	100.0
Canada	51.3	48.7	100.0
Sweden	51.2	48.8	100.0
<i>Hours/adult/week</i>			
Norway	24.5	23.2	47.6
Canada	24.4	23.1	47.5
Sweden	24.0	22.9	46.9
Finland	23.5	21.2	44.7
Australia	23.5	21.0	44.5

Notes

Years: Canada, 1986; Australia and Finland, 1987; Norway and Sweden, 1991.
 Adults (million): Canada 17.1, Australia 12.0, Sweden 6.0, Finland 4.0, Norway 3.1.

traumatized from being raped and infected with HIV/AIDS, only to become destitute and abandoned, without shelter or support.

Impunity is salient and contributes to an increase of violence. Even if a case is brought to court and the offenders are sentenced to prison, they are released the following week. Unfortunately, the government seem to pay less attention to this problem, which is mainly dealt with NGOs and civil society. This should be dealt with seriously with regards to the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, and the budget should be allocated accordingly to the prevention as well as to the holistic care of the victims.

In such a situation as Burundi, the Church should not keep silent when human beings created in God's image are being abused. It is the mission of the Church to speak up for the oppressed like Jesus said that he came so that all 'may have life in its fullness' (John 10:10).

At the country level it's vital to create more awareness about and build capacity for gender budgeting and hold parties accountable, and to continue the advocacy for violence against women and girls in post-conflict situations. At the UN we must call for a resolution that establishes financial environments favourable to women and puts in place mechanisms to monitor the implementation of past protocols and conventions ratified by countries.

2.10 | Tanzania

Tanzania is a republic situated on the east coast of Africa. It is bordered by Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi and Mozambique. It is a country of peace in a tension plagued environment.

Of its 36 million people, 62 % are under the age of 36 years. 52% are women but this change is annual due to the rising rates of the HIV-AIDS pandemic. In an elected parliament of 327 members, 42 are women and the president serves a maximum term of 10 years tenure, a Christian or Muslim alternatively.

The Tanzania National gender policy is well known in parliamentary circles but rarely implemented at lower levels except in church schools where gender equality is in place. It is not yet recognized in rural areas or by the Police.

In terms of the economy, Tanzania is primarily an agro-based trading in exported cash crops like sugar, simsim, pineapples, coffee, tea and cashews. Taxation is at 18% but is not effectively collected like in most developing countries. Salaried workers form only 15% of the population. In Tanzania, women's level of literacy is only 11%. Women comprise 42 out of 342 parliamentarians, which is alarmingly far from the SADC and AU targets.

Primary education used to be free; now parents must buy the compulsory uniform and socks; books and pens and all other scholastic materials needed for school. The primary schools are Kiswahili medium, secondary schools use English and students

who need to repeat a grade would have to attend a private school which is very expensive. Fewer girls attend secondary schools especially in rural areas where they are viewed as marriageable commodities.

For future and on-going progress- our Anglican church continues to support women's efforts through its only women organization. In one Diocese, this organization's name was changed in 1990, to make it inclusive so that women could receive friendship, support and educational opportunities. In the church, a resolution is being prepared and is expected to provide a policy framework for the achievement of gender equality.

This year rural seminars will continue in the villages and appropriately in towns where different topics are now required. I will be leading seminars on the MDG's, gender equality, the eradication of violence, climate change and health matters at both our new universities with specific attention to better training for nurses- male and female.

2.11 | Philippines

The Philippines is comprised of three major islands (Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao) and several thousands of smaller islands. The population is about 89 million with a birth rate growth of 2.8% per annum and female outnumbering male babies, as of 2007. The Filipinos originated from the Malay race with a sprinkling from other races who had earlier trade relations with the country, like the Chinese, Indian and the Arabs. The Philippines was colonized by the Spaniards in 1521 (sometimes described as the "convent" period) until being turned over to the Americans as part of the Treaty of Paris in 1898. The Japanese occupied the land from 1941-1945 during World War II, after which the Philippines became an independent state.

The Episcopal Church in the Philippines is one of the mainstream protestant churches, comprising about 10% of the population, who are predominantly Roman Catholic. The church has 6 dioceses whose members are mostly from the ethnic peoples of the North and South and the Chinese in the Manila area. We have more than 20 women clergy ordained but still no woman bishop. The officially-recognized women's organization is the Episcopal Church Women, an organization that is automatically established in organized missions and parishes in our dioceses.

The Philippines is a democratic republic with 3 branches of government: Executive, Legislative and Judiciary. There is an incumbent woman-President, Mrs. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, who is the second woman elected as President after Mrs. Corazon Aquino was sworn to this position after the People Power movement in 1986. Participation of women in the political scene has been increasing, although men still occupy the majority of positions. There are four women senators out of 24 in the Senate, about one-third women in Congress, and 4-5 women justices in the Supreme Court. The politicians are mostly from elite backgrounds, and many are from what are called the "political dynastic families" who take turns in

One of the mission staff is interested in exploring work that quantifies the contribution of women in the economy. A few countries have done this kind of study but the most exhaustive is the Australian one.

In Australia, there was a study that estimated the hours of work done in the Australian household economy at three points in time - 1974, 1987 and 1992. The work in the household certainly rivals that done in the market, and in all three survey-years the hours of unpaid work exceed the hours of paid work.

In Australia and in most OECD countries, the total volume of work each week is at least twice the work covered by the official 'employment' statistics. Total work, paid and unpaid, by Australian adults over the age of 14 years in 1992 was 652 million hours per week. This is an average of 49.2 hours per week comprising 28.7 hours unpaid and only 20.5 hours paid.

These are simply the averages for adults of all ages from 15 years upwards, and a wide variation exists between individuals both as to total hours and the split between paid and unpaid.

A study published in OECD Economic Studies indicates a similar parity or excess of unpaid household work over paid work in France, Germany, Norway and the United States in the 1970s (Chadeau 1992). Comparable recent estimates for the late 1980s for five OECD countries show a remarkably similar distribution of time in paid and unpaid work (Ironmonger 1994). These estimates are shown in Table 1. To obtain comparability, the estimates for unpaid work in this Table exclude voluntary work and community participation.



Hei-Yu, Marjorie Ngaunje, H.E. Mr.Somduth Soborun, Benita Rumalshah, Maud Patten

4.5 | Solomon Island Mission

The Ambassador, H. E. Mr. Collin D. Beck felt honored by our visit and gladly talked to us on his country. Migration over a thousand years has produced a place rich in cultural diversity. Education is not free there and so not all parents can afford to send their children to school. The Government is doing its best to combat HIV/AIDS, which is a big issue there. Many women in Solomon Islands earn their living by fishing and have to face bad weather conditions very often. Climate change is a threat to the islands and will certainly affect the life of the people. Government and Churches are working together in order to promote gender equality and empowerment of women.

4.6 | United Kingdom Mission

The Mission is focusing on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but as a member of the UN Security Council the security issues ranked high on the agenda.

The CSW specifically saw a large contingent of UN-based delegates who were hosted to a dinner and briefed by the head of their delegation and the Ambassador. The Mothers Union and delegates from the Anglican Observer Office were the Anglican face of that reception.

The AUNO delegates raised the issue that is often left out of the formal economy: the care economy. Even for a developed country like the UK, there was a lot that women did “outside” the economy such as caring for the children, the sick, the elderly and often stepping in the place of security officers to monitor security. This role has increased, as a large number of UK citizenry is an emigrant multi-cultural, multi-lingual non-native speaker of English.

occupying the same seat in government after the elected family member had reached the maximum tenure of office. Only a few members came to their positions based on their own merits and from clean and fair elections of their respective localities. This being the case, patronage politics is endemic to the system that it is practiced from the barrio level up to the Executive branch.

The economy is mainly agricultural, a sector still feeling the effects from earlier laws and practices gave preferential treatments to owners in agricultural ventures. Unfortunately, any benefits earned from these ventures has not trickled down to the farmer on the field who remained shackled to the land his family has been working on for decades. The majority of the farmers do not own the land they farm; those who do own land do not earn enough to support their families. The Land Reform Law has brought some changes to this situation whereby landowners are to distribute a portion of land to farmers who have worked for them for long. However, some have tried to skirt the original provisions of this law by making the farmers stockholders to the incorporated farm holdings of the big landowners instead of outrightly granting them land as provided by the law.

In addition, the new challenges of globalization, lack of technical support and government funding, lack of access to markets, effects of climate change on the farms and the like are now being confronted by the small farmers; some of them have been forced by their situation to sell their lands due to the high cost of farming or poor pricing of their produce. They usually then relocate to urban areas to look for jobs where they have little or no skills, and become part of the statistics of urban poor or “squatters” as they take in menial and poorly paid or temporary jobs and live in hovels or crowded places.

The majority of people (about 60%) are considered poor, with 40% living below the poverty line, 20% at middle-income level, 10% at high-income level and another 10% as rich and elite. The latter control about 75–80% of the economy.



Esperanza Beleo and Hellen Grace Akwii-Wangusa

The economy on the macro level is reported to be improving and was touted to be the best performer in Asia for 2007. The Philippine peso has been appreciating against the dollar but the effects of such have yet to be felt by the ordinary wage earner. Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW) Remittances has grown so big that it is now an important input in the GDP component of the country and has uplifted the financial performance of the economy. The idea that our government encourages its citizens to work abroad does not speak well of its development program, which looks at the outflow of human resources as a boost and not a drain of resource for its developmental plans. Thus, remittances flow at the expense of deteriorating healthcare, decline in quality education and mediocre delivery of social services.

Socially and culturally boys are preferred over girls, especially on the matter of birth order though this trend is changing. When the child grows up gender stereotyping intensifies, especially in the rural areas where girls and women are expected to do household work and boys are assigned the field workload; both genders are expected to give up their education when hard times hit the family and give way to the younger children to go to school. In the urban areas, education is a priority for all the children as public primary and secondary education is offered free for all across the country. The opportunities of higher education is also pursued, as the urban centers are the centers for commerce and career advancements.

In the workplace, there are only few areas where women are not visible such as engineering, IT hardware and software infrastructure and most technical jobs that are categorized as male-oriented (refrigeration, automotive, electrical, carpentry, plumbing, etc.). Women's presence is strongly felt in the service economy, most business jobs, the medical, nursing and dentistry fields, research, academe and others.

In the church, there doesn't appear to be any gender policy. The canons or policies do not mention anything about gender preference, but the interpretation and/or implementation of such is biased towards the male gender when appointments or delegations are made. There are about two dioceses that make it a policy to always include the women in decision-making bodies of the church and in other levels of authority in their respective localities. Some training content for the women is included on development projects but does not really address the gender awareness or equality issues. Resource mobilization is based on programmes, which generally covers both sexes – there is no distinct program or unit that caters to gender issues. It is the Episcopal Church Women who handles women issues on their own (parish or diocesan level).

The government has passed five laws relative to women's issues, on issues related to sexual harassment, rape, trafficking, and violence against women and children.¹⁸

data. The Ambassador responded to a question whether the church and the state can partner around HIV/AIDS, especially in the rural areas and he agreed that they could. The Ambassador also talked about climate change.

4.4 | Mauritius Mission

Former US President Bill Clinton called Mauritius “a beacon of democracy.” H.E. Soborun emphasized that the success of Mauritius largely derives from the dedicated leadership of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the Prime Minister of Mauritius who led his country to independence from the United Kingdom in 1968. It experienced a 2.3% population growth rate in the 1960s, which has decreased to its current rate of 0.7%. Its population consists of approximately 52% Hindus, 15% Muslims, 29% Christians. It provides free education from age of 3 indiscriminately, and has 2 universities. According to Soborun, there is no such thing as a “rural area” in Mauritius, an island of 2000 sq. kilometers. There is no Mauritian army.

Since its economic boom in the 1970s, Mauritius has experienced two economic declines. In 1982-1985, it underwent an “economic miracle” according to the World Bank, as it was operating at a full employment level in 1985. Following this optimal period, it needed to hire outside, foreign labor. Yet it has maintained its good economic status in the early 1990s by paying off its debts before their maturity. Like that of the rest of the world, its economy is currently experiencing a downward direction, mainly because of high oil prices. At an inflation rate of 5%, it is not qualified to receive any loans, and cannot access the global funds as a middle-income country.

Included in this year's government budget is a women's empowerment fund of \$5 million, with the aims to encourage entrepreneurial skills, as well as to provide free-of-charge services to care for women who have children. Mauritius has provided free health services to its citizens for the past 60 years, given that there has been enough infrastructure. Also included in this year's government budget is a program providing clean syringes for HIV/AIDS prevention, mostly for use in prisons and by the youth. The rate of HIV/AIDS in Mauritius is 0.07%, which Soborun attributes to the huge level of sexual discipline in Mauritius.

¹⁸ (1) Republic Act 7877: Anti Sexual Harassment Act of 1998, an Act declaring sexual harassment unlawful in the employment, education or training environment and for other purposes); (2) Republic Act 8353: Anti Rape Law of 1997, an Act expanding the definition of the crime of rape, reclassifying the same as a crime against persons, amending



L-R- Hellen Wangusa, skip, H.E. H.E. Mr. Steve Dick Tennyson Matenje, Martha Gardner, Specioze Mukagahima, Naomi Lumutenga

4.3 | Kenya Mission

The Ambassador said the government set up a Ministry of Gender and a gender secretary. Also, the Gender commission was created as far back as three years. It was set up as a policy that ensures that each ministry has a gender desk and must have a budget to justify and see how the ministry is addressing gender.

In Kenya, there is the Women's Enterprise Fund. This has disbursed loans up to two million dollars and approximately 73% of the youth fund's recipients are female.

In the public service, it has been asserted that 30% of the employees have to be female. Kenya has been for a long time a home for refugees escaping from conflict, majority are women and children. The government is doing all that they can to make the camps secure and they have also tried to bring some of the basic needs closer to the camps. For example they are digging wells closer to the camps so that women don't have to travel for water (and experience violence).

There is church and state partnership in many areas of the community in areas like education, agriculture, and maternal health, among others. The church can also help in educating the people about female genital mutilation about other ways to the rights of passage. There should also be education on the effects of early marriages and obstetric Fistula, which could be funded by the church, as it's an expensive procedure. In addition to other inputs the church could also help in addressing the concept of Body and Spirit.

There have been several attempts to quantify the informal economy or the work that women do, that is the total contribution to the GDP, and this hasn't been easy to do. As a result the church should also use their expertise to help in gathering of

Gender budgeting is not visible in the national budgets. The official explanation is that budgets for women are integrated in the allocations for the Department of Social Welfare, Department of Education, Department of Health and the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women.

Advocacy areas identified by women include: violence against women, including those committed within the church; human trafficking; migrant workers, especially of women and the effects of brain drain; and financing gender equality, including gender budgeting. Research must also be advanced in the areas of: trade bodies; extra-judicial killings; impact of the internet on youth; and lifestyles, gaming, cybersex (different from pornography or marketing of persons via the internet).

2.12 | Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

The DRC is a vast country with 60 million people with 11 provinces. There is a parliament and senate, where women are still less represented in decision-making than men. Since 1996, particularly in the eastern region, there has been war and economical instability. This situation has caused the loss of so many lives, destruction, home and farms burned, and high levels of poverty. Those who organize war are not the ones who suffer its consequences, and those who suffer the most are women and children abandoned by the horrible acts of rebels. This has led to a horrifically high number of widows and women raped. Of young street children who were raped, 50% tested positive for HIV/AIDS.

The Anglican church of the DR Congo is part of the international Anglican Women's Network (IAWN) of the ACC. The province of Congo has 8 dioceses.¹⁹ After 100 years, there have been five women as pastors and 11 women as evangelists. Each diocese has a couple activities for empowering women in different situations.

The United Women for Peace and Social Promotion (UWPSP) is an organization founded by women during an assembly that took place in April 2003. The organization collaborates with the Mother's Union and women from different churches. UWPSP aims to promote and value social life of women through social welfare in development and evangelism and to be messengers of peace. It has 4.411 members spread across 12 Diocese²⁰ maintains the following objectives:

- To develop qualities of women's leadership
- To provide tools for analysis and management of situations

the purpose of Act # 3815; (3) Republic Act 8505: Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act of 1998, an Act providing assistance and protection for rape victims); (4) Republic Act 9208: Anti Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003; and (5) Republic Act 9262: Anti Violence Against Women and the Child Act of 2004.

¹⁹ With 8 bishops and one suffrage bishop. The province has approximately 500,000 Christians according to the statistics from the provincial secretary.

²⁰ At Lumumbashi, Likasi, Kasumbalesa, Kanyama, Malembankulu, Lwalaba, Kalemie, Bunia, Kyabaganzi, and Olongba (Isura). For the future we plan to launch in the diocese of Aru and Kisingani.

- To strengthen women's capacities in decision-making, mediation, negotiations and leadership techniques
- To redefine women's identity and to value women's competency

Gender equality means ensuring that both women and men have equal access to rights, resources and opportunities in their daily lives. In the DRC, and even within the church, this is far from reality. At the parliament level, out of 500 only 43 are women. In the senate of 120 only six are women. And in whole the ecclesiastic province of DRC, there are 5 women as pastors

UWPSP and the Mother's Union of DRC are committed to working towards gender equality, through the work of members in their own communities. But still, women don't know their rights. Inequality between man and woman is especially severe within the grass roots families.

In all development efforts, we have to include peace, security and human rights, and all these must be aligned with the Beijing Platform for Action. The Anglican diocese of Katanga and Boga, through UWPSP, has taken responsibility to train women in handicrafts, agriculture, sewing and food security to support their income generative activities as part of women development. Some of the women have also received loans, which led to increased family generating activities, and women are more able to respond to their social basic needs and that of their families. The UWPSP also continues with training in peace and reconciliation, gender, conflict, transformation and women empowerment.

To achieve gender equality, women need to work with other NGO's to consolidate our forces, so that together our voice can be more visible to powerful institutions like the UN and others. Women should also include men in gender equality initiatives, to strengthen their gender awareness and advocacy. UWPSP used to invite couples to seminars about gender, to unpack issues related to gender roles, cultural traditions, illiteracy and others.

We have the following recommendations:

- Challenge gender inequality in access and quality of education, which favors boys over girls
- Support girls with school fees (bourses) to pay at the university study
- Provide adult women with literacy and other skills training
- Build hospitals and train more female medical staff
- Ensure women's access to healthcare and fight discrimination and violence to women
- Provide support to help UWPSP open a women's peace-building center, which will gather information, explore their realities and train women in peace education
- Address the issues of women's right without neglecting religion or culture, such as polygamy and female genital mutilation

Malawi has best practice on primary education policy that includes nutrition and incentives for retention.

On gender, using UN Resolution 1325 Malawi is actively involved in promoting the participation of women in peacemaking. They have included women in their peace Missions to Burundi, Kosovo and Liberia and these women have distinguished themselves. Gender equality within the Bill of Right is protected and no amendment can be done except by referendum. This policy provides for an environment conducive for women's participation in every sphere of governance and decision-making.

The HIV/AIDS program is fully supported and victims get free ARV's and education on nutrition is part and parcel of the awareness package.

The country is currently reviewing and considering new legislation on

- Rights to property safeguards against property grabbing in process of repealing the old property rights law. Marriage laws are also under repeal
- Gender-based violence
- Mechanisms for law enforcement and criminal procedural systems reform (especially for sexual offenders)
- Clarity of law and other constitutional gaps to ensure gender mainstreaming in the constitution
- Bill of rights of women
- Land reforms to include actual title deeds
- Education reform and review of universal primary education
- Juvenile justice system reform and especially its bearing on gender equality

Challenges and possible areas of collaboration with churches:

- Whereas the Ministry of gender has generated guidelines to help other sectors mainstream gender, no specific percentage is designated for gender in each ministry budget the way HIV/AIDS has been allocated 2%.
- Bringing justice closer to the people especially rural women
- Transmitting messages using the traditional justice systems
- Improving and reviving the traditional Court systems and judicial methods (i.e. of measuring damage-how to quantify the crops destroyed by stray goats). These were managed by chiefs some of who are women. (These were abused so in 1994 the institutions were "killed") This will increase women's access to justice at the grass roots.
- To support statements made by the mission for example on security and safety.
- To measure the impact of AIDS
- To quantify the contribution of women to national wealth (GDP)
- How to reduce maternal mortality

30% but there is a challenge in managing the transition in educational system. The country has to re-train teachers to instruct in English from Afrikaans. (The country did not have a University till after independence 1994.)

Proposed actions:

- To review Monterrey Consensus with gender lenses
- Investing in women by availing resources in the areas where women's activities are located
- Gender budgeting-Uganda has a women's budget this is an example that can be replicated or promoted.
- A paradigm shift is needed even in the business sector because this has not taken place
- The cost of household labor contributes to the reproduction of the household as an economic unit but has not been monetized and quantified.

4.2 | Malawi Mission

The political and socio-economic overview of the country was given. The high light of that being the movement from one party to a multi-part democracy including holding of a referendum; 1994 a new constitution was made that provides equal protection, prohibits discrimination and provides equal entitlement to all.

The National policy provides for gender equality, nutrition of children, quality health, education rural life, sustainable and management of the environment; support for the elderly and people living with disability, family protection, and promoting international law and leadership.

The government has been able to negotiate and convert a 30 million loan into a grant to finance the setting up of dispensaries in schools to provide vitamin supplements and treatment of common infections and diseases such as malaria. The communities participate in these health programs and audit each other.

On agriculture, the government was able to change the national policy by subsidizing its farmers in order to meet its goal in food security. Malawi has achieved food security and has excess for export since 2007. As a direct benefit of attaining food security, child mortality has dropped (is at 69 per 1000 births) due to both the school nutrition programs and the indirect improved household feeding that the government is promoting. The new policy targets the poor by going further to assign public tasks to enable the poor earn money to purchase fertilizer of a bag of maize.

On education, the country has a Universal Education Policy (UPE) that is implemented in collaboration with UNICEF. It has a feeding program that is directly linked to the National food security. Each child gets a hot meal 5 days a week and vulnerable children who attend school 3 weeks in a row get a half a bag of maize to take home. The country has carrying out research to quantify how the % invested in the education of the girl-child would translate into % of GDP.

- Support men's education and advocacy on gender equality through conferences and seminars

2.13 | Uganda

Ms. Ashianut Okile was unable to attend the CSW but sent her country paper that highlights the process, analysis and challenges of Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB)

Practical and effective policy advocacy by a women's organization²¹

Agriculture is the key sector of the economy employing over 80% of the workforce, with coffee accounting for the bulk of export revenues. More women than men are engaged in agriculture. Government has prepared various strategies to improve agricultural production.²² Due to gender-based inequalities in resource utilization and ownership, women can not take full advantage of the strategies, hindering their efficiency of production and therefore national agricultural output.

The number of people living below the poverty line reduced from 56% in 1992 to 31% in 2006. The country has registered good progress in economic growth and has sustained an average economic growth rate of 5.6%.²³ Despite these positive economic developments, Uganda continues to be one of the poorest countries in the world. In 2006, per capita income was estimated at US\$300.

Women are more likely to be poorer than men due to gender imposed constraints, such as lack of ownership of assets, lack of opportunities for employment and income generation, lack of education, and exclusion from decision-making.

Government has pursued a poverty eradication agenda since 1997 and adopted a more inclusive approach to development. Policy formulation, planning and budgeting are becoming increasingly more consultative processes. In order to ensure the institutionalization of gender in the national development process, it is important that civil society organizations (CSOs) ensure that gender is effectively addressed.

Gender mainstreaming in these processes is highly dependent on the level of participation of the national machinery as well as gender-sensitive CSOs, but due to financial and human resources' constraints the Ministry of gender and the CSOs are not always well-positioned to participate in these processes.

Additionally, gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) is a relatively new concept, and presently, its definition and conceptualization is not sufficient to allow for transformatory change in the budget process. While there is some level of GRB awareness and sensitivity, there is yet to be a critical mass of individuals and CSOs

²¹ Prepared by Akijul (Enabling Change) www.akijul.org

²² These include the Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA), and the Strategic Exports Programme, and the Medium-Term Competitive Strategy for the Private Sector.

²³ This is slightly higher than the average growth of 5 percent achieved by the non-oil producing countries in Africa.

with the necessary capacity to ensure that this is completely translated into responsiveness. In effect, GRB is yet to be fully actualized in national and local government budgeting processes. The question constantly posed is: how shall we do it?

Women's activism

The Uganda women's movement constitutes a loose association of women's groups organized generally under the umbrella of NAWOU.²⁴ Their activism has raised awareness of the significance of gender relations to development and led to improved visibility of women and gender issues on the policy agenda.

They have brought to bear some constitutional and law reform. And advocated for the institutionalization of Affirmative Action in the Constitution as well as the enactment of a relatively gender-sensitive 1998 Land Act. They are pushing for the enactment of the Domestic Relations Bill and the promotion of gender accountability. Women's NGOs at the same time are mobilizing within communities to provide them with information on civic and other rights and consult them on their problems and needs.

They have also been key to the push for gender-responsive budgeting (GRB), which started in the late 1990s. The key player has been FOWODE, which has led the work on GRB research and activism to influence policy since 1999; other engaged CSOs include ACFODE and the CEEWA-U.²⁵ The overall objective is to achieve gender-balanced national and district budgets that address the needs of women and men, girls and boys equitably and give full attention to other marginalized groups, such as persons with disabilities (PWDs).

As a result of all the above and through facilitating the vertical flow of information between the women's constituency and government, leaders can no longer ignore gender.

Advocacy for gender-responsive budgeting (GRB)

²⁴ NAWOU was established in 1992 as an umbrella organization of women's associations in Uganda. Its areas of operation include leadership and decision-making, poverty and peace.

²⁵ FOWODE was formed in 1995. Its mission is to promote gender equality in all decision-making through advocacy, training research and publishing. GRB is part of its advocacy programme. CEEWA-U was started in 1995 to promote the economic empowerment of women through advocacy, training, research and documentation and information dissemination. Its goal is to increase the level of women's access to and control over economic resources for agricultural enterprise development. ACFODE was established in 1985. Its mission is to promote women's empowerment, gender equality and equity through advocacy and networking. Its focus areas include: education and capacity building for women and girls; and effective participation of women in leadership, politics and decision-making.

- There are issues that need to be raised at all platforms including the church pulpits such as climate change. This is an issue that the Namibia Mission championed by using all platforms and forums and succeeded in selling to other governments.

- The church has a history of good practice in Education, Health and this role needs to continue.

- The church has a robust outreach capacity for dissemination of information and messages.

- The element of additionally is still vital and the churches should not retreat from adding to what governments are doing.

- We run the danger of promoting the "privatization of morality" so the church must remain engaged at all levels.

The economy is highly dependent on the extractive industries as a result only a few benefit directly from this form of income. In the 1970's and 80's Namibia was the third largest producer of uranium. This fell with the emergence of other forms of energy. It is picking up again because of climate change these other forms of energy are considered unclean. The contribution of uranium to the economy though is still low due to prior "forward commitments" that have bound the country to old pricing. So it cannot benefit from the new and better prices on uranium till these commitments are closed.

Namibia's economic base is in the mining sector that accounts for 85% and agriculture only accounts for 10% of GDP and yet 70% of all employment is in the agricultural sector. The women's contribution in the agriculture, household care economy and the informal sector, which is growing, is not factored into the GDP.

The country cannot use the traditional fishing methods because the ocean current in this particular coastline. So local fisher mongers cannot use canoes and boats for fishing thus making this a cheap source of income and protein for poor households. They have to do deep sea trawling and this is costly and requires high tech.

There is a big disparity between the rich and poor. Redistribution of wealth is still a challenge. One way is to promote corporate social responsibility as an indirect way of addressing this. One traditional ways of resource mobilization the country depends on is taxation.

Possible areas of collaboration with churches:

- Explore creative ways of carrying out land reforms in order to broaden access and use of land especially for women. There is still a large chunk of land that is owed by foreigners and white settlers. The current government policy is that government buys and re-allocates this land. The government also creates incentives to African farmers who can afford to buy land at subsidized interest rates. One third of the land has been transformed this way.

- Economic diversification

- Education as a direct tool for addressing the skills/knowledge gap especially in science and technology. The national budget allocation to education is

SECTION FOUR

CSW Mission Visits by AUNO Delegates

The delegates visited several missions namely; Mauritius, Namibia, Malawi, Kenya, Solomon Islands, United Kingdom and Pakistan.



Mauritius L-R, Gent, Marjorie Ngaunje, H.E. Mr. Somduth Soboron, Benita Rumalshah, Maud Patten

4.1 | Namibia Mission

The Mission felt honored by the visit of the Anglican women delegates and proceeded to give an overview of the theme of the CSW. The biggest problem the Mission cited is the failure to pull all resources together from the Government, NGOs, Churches, private sector etc. The second was failure in collective engagement such as what happened with the passion during the struggle for political independence. There is no emotional response with passion and development issues are therefore left for specialized groups and economists who often make the issues technical and abstract!

Achievements of African Governments:

- Under the AU the region has agreed benchmarks to achieve 30% women in decision-making, management, public/private sector by 2005.
- Namibia is on track with 27% in two houses and 30% in Cabinet. In the private sector though women predominate in the catering business but there is political will as is reflected in the Cabinet posts held by women: Minister of Finance, Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Deputy Prime Minister, and Minister of Broadcasting.

The role of the Church:

- The advantage with the church is that you can talk to all governments in all the countries where the Anglican Communion is present.
- The church has technical capacity in some of the areas and issues and is often better placed to provide this than government.



Gender Budgeting workshop; Carolyn Hannan, Hourig Babikian

The women's advocacy programme for GBR aims to influence government spending to address gender needs, make the contribution of women to the national economy more visible and their needs central in budget debates, and strengthen expertise in reading and analyzing budgets among Members of Parliament (MPs), district legislators, government planners involved in the budget process and among researchers NGOs/CBOs and the media. To make the budgeting process more democratic, the programme also lobbies women politicians and their allies to participate more effectively in determining resource allocations.

The overall goal of the programme is to achieve gender-responsive district and sub-county budgets. The specific objectives include: increase awareness of the decision-makers to the importance of gender budgeting; impart skills and techniques of gender budgeting to decision-makers so that they can oversee the integration of gender concerns in national, district and sub-county budgets; promote transparency and accountability in the budgets and budget process; and promote and encourage the participation of civil society and community-based organizations in influencing expenditure priorities.

At the national level, FOWODE has been undertaking budget analysis and occasionally, conducts a gender analysis of the national budget. This analysis is used as the basis of its evidence-based advocacy, especially in education and health. Whereas it would be too simplistic to argue that FOWODE has influenced public expenditure in these sectors with positive outcomes for women, its advocacy work is likely to have been a contributory factor.

At the local government level, FOWODE and ACFODE have been providing practical hands-on training in gender budget analysis. This has been effective and

has translated into more gender responsive local government plans and budgets in the six districts.²⁶

There is now a widespread awareness and acceptance of the need for GRB. There have been some changes in policy and budgets as well as a broader understanding of gender equality. The process has now shifted into the realm of government operations with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), which is responsible for resource mobilization and allocation, taking the lead.²⁷

Policy-makers have accepted the need for GRB, but now need the tools. So FOWODE provides technical assistance to various committees of parliament and ministries. This is very striking as there are few examples of such grand impact on an issue started from civil society later being taken on by the government.²⁸

In order to be effective in policy advocacy work it is vital to work with government. In line with a mainstreaming approach, working mainly with the officers responsible for planning and budgeting is essential, rather than solely with gender focal points. It's also crucial to work with politicians such as MPs and Councilors that are responsible for national, sector and local governments' policy and resource allocation.

FOWODE and UDN are the two NGOs that are members of the Poverty Eradication Working Group. Amongst other things, this working group is charged with making recommendations on the overall allocation of resources and intra-resource allocations within sectors; reviewing and recommending which sectors qualify to be under the poverty action Fund(PAF); and guiding the sector working groups in applying gender and other Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) crosscutting principles to the BFPs.

Challenges to Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB)

One of the major limitations to the above approach to GRB is that it involves an *ex-post review* of the sector budgets. While this analysis is significant in that it raises awareness about the unjustness of budgets and can influence the subsequent budget cycles, it does not result into any modifications in that particular budget and its impact on gender relations. Further, FOWODE's scope of influence is limited to advocating for improved gender responsiveness. It does not have the mandate to impose upon government how best it should allocate resources.

Another challenge is the constant changing of politicians due to limited terms of office, so FOWODE and UDN must keep adjusting to new officials. This is

²⁶ Parliamentarians and local government councilors commend FOWODE and ACFODE's GRB work arguing that this has improved the quality of their debate especially as it relates to their arguing a case for gender.

²⁷ One of the national priority poverty actions is gender and equity budgeting analysis. Accordingly in 2004 the MoFPED prepared Gender and Equity Guidelines as well as a User's Manual and Implementation Strategy guidelines to assist in the preparation of BFPs that address gender and equity issues. This has provided the necessary fiscal underpinning to government's gender equality/equity commitments.

²⁸ FOWODE Evaluation. 2005: 48

From the research done by the organization of Social Watch on Gender Equity Index (GEI) 2008, it is alarming to see that most countries in Africa score below 61.1, which is the World GEI Average. Some of the scores were as low as 37.³⁸ This means that there is still a big education gap that needs the churches' attention. In line with the 52nd CSW theme, "Financing for Gender Equality", we note that it will be through education that women will achieve their rolls in gender equality (especially all the first six Millennium Development Goals).

In conclusion, education is the key to empowering women in all areas. It is through empowerment that women will achieve equality and progress in all aspects of economic activities

Recommendations to ACC and Lambeth

- Take a more serious look into participating and financing general education for children and women and advocacy literacy as a whole.
- Realizes the existence of intersection in politics and church.
- The Anglican UN Observer's office is financed to bring on board one more full time person in order to give the Anglican Observer time to effectively connect with appropriate bodies at the UN.

³⁸ Ibid

As reported by the UNAIDS AIDS Epidemic Update 2007, the whole world, collectively, is still faced with 33.2 million people living with HIV/AIDS. Out of 33.2 million living with HIV/AIDS, 30.8 millions of them are adults; 15.4 million are women, and 2.5 million are children under 15 years of age.³⁶ Although the numbers reported in 2007 were a little lower than the statistics in 2006. Total adults and children who were living with HIV/AIDS in 2006 were 39.5 million people. Out of this number, 2.9 million died of the disease. This is a clear indication that more education in order to realize the importance of preventing the spread of HIV is very crucial.

Premature marriages & children having children

It is great to know that the World Bank has forgiven some of the developing countries' debts. As a result, some of these countries have successfully implemented the Universal Primary Education to all school age children. This has saved girls from being forced into early marriage and from becoming teenage mothers.

Economic & Gender empowerment

Education is about economic and gender empowerment. It is through education that the women of the world will realize economic independence.

With the 52nd CSW theme: Financing for Gender Equality, it has been noted that a few women in the developing world have benefited in this area. However, more still deserves to be done as the majority of the rural women, who lack general education, are still faced with the challenges of understanding what it means to:

- Write good and competitive business plans
- Develop and manage yearly budgets
- Manage day-to-day operations of the business and
- Be accountable to the lender or borrower

According to the Social Watch report, most of the African countries, India, and Pakistan scored poorly on the Gender Equity Index (GEI). The countries' score between 6 and 17 are terribly below 61.1, which is the world average.³⁷ This is a clear indication that more education is needed in these areas in order for progress to be seen and measured. With education, women will understand and know their rights of letting their voices heard in all areas (churches, politics, and community). The emphasis on education should be from the grass roots, national, and international.

³⁶ 2007 AIDS epidemic update (p 3-4)
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and World Health Organization (WHO) 2007

³⁷ Social Watch Gender Equity Index (GEI) 2008

especially so at the local governments level. Whereas the trained ex-politicians could apply GRB skills in their new areas of work, this leaves a capacity gap, which has to be continuously met.

Due to limited resources, GRB research to an extent depends on secondary data. Some of this data is "out-of-date, contradictory" and does not adequately cover women's work in the care economy and the informal sector. Besides most of it is not gender disaggregated.²⁹

The impact of GRB advocacy is thus limited due to the lack of good quality of quantitative data. As a matter of fact, some MoFPED officials have dismissed GRB based on qualitative research claiming that it is based on "corridor rumors".³⁰

Corruption and the lack of accountability threaten aid effectiveness and thus GRB. As one key informant argues:

"However good and gender responsive a budget may be corruption and misappropriation of resources make its operationalisation near to impossible. Corruption has the potential to disorganize global commitments and mutual accountability."

Shifting focus and strategy to local government is an important area of focus, considering that most public services are delivered by local governments and for the local people. In moving forward, we must get involved in both advocacy and implementation.

We must build the capacity of the partner local governments to prepare and implement gender responsive plans and budgets. Again, this is a commendable initiative, which has the potential to make GRB become part of the standard practice in the beneficiary local governments.

Advocates must use a collaborative approach to GRB policy advocacy especially since "we, in civil society are not very good at economic analysis." Also GRB advocacy has most times not been sustained and followed through. This has largely been on account of inadequate financial and technical resources.

Within the current approaches to gender mainstreaming, there is a tendency to conceptualize gender solely as a crosscutting issue. Although this stance allows for conducting GRB within the broader budget processes, it at the same time leads to critical issues being subsumed, thus often not receiving the attention they deserve.

²⁹ Until very recently (e.g. UDHS 2006), most national and district surveys and censuses used the household as the unit of data collection, analysis and interpretation. While these, occasionally, contain information on female and male-headed households, no such distinction is made between individual women and men.

³⁰ The difficulties of collecting gender disaggregated data. Gender is relational and, therefore, some aspects are not easily subject to quantification. This could, to some extent, explain why there has not been any substantial work capturing the care economy in the country. This makes it difficult to justify a discussion of the unpaid economy and the largely unregulated informal sector in the budget processes. This has proved to be a challenge to the attainment of, for instance, FOWODE's objective of "making more visible the contribution of women to the national economy and to make their needs central in budget debates".

The common assumption is that mainstreaming means that there is no need of dedicated effort and resources to gender. This mainstreaming approach further marginalizes gender issues and can eliminate women from the centre stage of the development process. Therefore the women's movement needs to further contribute to the illumination of gender in general, and GRB in particular.

2.14 Special Event Report: “Keeping our Promises to Girls: Implementing CSW 51.

The Objective was to formally present the CSW 51 Review Toolkit, in collaboration with the Mission of Qatar as well as several UN agency focal points and girls.

In Summary, this session was chaired by H.E. Ambassador Nassir Bin Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar to the UN. He spoke first about the commitment to girls' education evidenced by Qatar's current programme of quality improvement of teachers, curriculum, and textbooks. He was followed by Ambassador Carmen Maria Gallardo Hernandez Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of El Salvador to the United Nations, Bureau President of CSW 51. Within her remarks was a challenge to members of the NGO community to partner with focal points of the government at country level in order to achieve the promises made at CSW 51. Ms Rachel Mayanja, Assistant Secretary General, Special Advisor on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women made a very stirring reminder that girls are, in fact unique in the needs as well as potential and that we need to be serious in addressing them as current and future leaders.

Next a very moving five minute power point review of CSW 51 reminded us again of the powerful statements made, especially by girls who called again and again, “Listen to us”. Once of those present last year and pictured in the power point was Denise Malice from the country of Mozambique; she was the next speaker. Denise spoke with strong conviction recounting the project that she accomplished with the seed money given from the Mary Purcell grant.

At this point, Beth Adamson, an Anglican delegate to the CSW, introduced elements of the tool kit: a Summary of Agreed Conclusions on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination and Violence against Girls was first. This booklet is intended to clarify specifically what was promised in the spring of 2007 at the CSW. The summary is intended for persons age 16 years and up. Next the “indicator booklet” was introduced. With very direct questions in the area of education, participation of girls and financing for girls, (phase one of the review), the booklet aims to raise consciousness among focus groups regarding the progress in implementing of CSW 51 and promote action in one or two areas chosen by the group. In response, Bernadette from the Democratic Republic of the Congo gave very specific ideas of the manner in which she will use the toolkit.

This must start by acknowledging the fact that women have always been the non documented teachers, nurses, lawyers, advocates, administrators, midwives, farmers, economists who operate without “diplomas” hanging on their walls.

In the developing countries, families can hardly afford to pay for the children's education; girls who are overwhelmed with domestic chores often become mothers at a young and very tender age. All these and more contribute to what I call “System Drop Out”.

I count myself blessed because I grew up in a humble pastor's home, where we might not have had much, but we always had Jesus to go around. It was because of this foundation that I felt the Lord's calling to start a Women's Development Center” in Gulu, Uganda. This center catered for the victims of System Drop Outs and orphans. The girls were trained in secretarial and sewing skills, health (including the importance of nutrition and farming). The pioneers from this center were able to get jobs in Kampala, Gulu and other cities in Uganda.

The same group that I call “System Drop Out” in the developing countries, here in America, they are considered “School Drop Out” due to lack of interest in learning, unplanned pregnancies, or just poor parenting. Even in America, the land of plenty with numerous opportunities, some of the immigrant children make up the highest percentage of girls/women not benefiting.

In the study done by the American Association of University Women (1991), the AAUW found that low esteem was one of the key factors that played a major role in the failure of girls' education.³⁵ If I may add, lack of parental guidance also contributes to this failure. This could even be language barrier. If I may borrow from the AAUW and say When You Shortchange Women, You Shortchange the World”. Where education is concerned, you definitely do not want to shortchange women.

Pre-schooling is equally vital as it provides a strong foundation. This however is not included under Universal Primary Education in developing countries. In the long run, these kids will not be able to compete with those who went through nursery or kindergarten.

Prevention of HIV/AIDS

In the medical field, people always talk about “prevention is better than cure”. So, women need first of all to be empowered to negotiate safe sex and the importance of saying no to drugs and alcohol. This education and skills earned will empower women to have protected sex, avoid early sexual activities, premature marriages and above all the spread of HIV/AIDS.

³⁵ Shortchanging Girls, Shortchanging America, released in 1991 was commissioned by AAUW and researched by Greenberg-Lake: The Analysis Group

Marakesh followed. In 2005 the Paris Declaration was agreed upon, which entails five principles: ownership, alignment, harmonization, mutual accountability, and managing for results.

In discussing the five principles, many questions and comments were raised.

- Most women are not even aware of the Paris declaration so how can they talk about ownership?
- Is ownership done by government or by the citizens whose definition of ownership is adopted?
- When a country's budget is 60% dependent on the support, can it still define and interpret ownership or is this done by the World Bank, IMF and donors? What about aid dependency?
- If there is still the challenge that governments have budgets that are not gender responsive, how then can the five principles be applied with a gender perspective to ensure financing for equality and women's empowerment?
- How knowledgeable are ministers on gender in relation to the financing tools and principles that have been developed?
- The five principles do not provide ways to be deal with donors whose priorities often changed when governments or regimes change.
- The link between government decision-making with the realities of women's lives and needs is not automatic. This calls for a platform for collective action in defining ownership.
- The issue of trust within ownership has to be linked to accountability, otherwise it is not addressed.
- What happens when a donor and the recipient government do not see the same thing as a priority?

Advocacy entry points were identified, including the need to move women's issues beyond the social sector and have these issues discussed in mainstream economies where resource allocation takes place, and to use gender responsive budgeting to follow or track gender outputs or outcomes.

In September 2008, a 3rd high-level forum will be held in Accra, Ghana to review progress on aid effectiveness. It will include broad participation of stakeholders and donors. Thus far the Ghana meeting is structured to include a high-level panel with Bretton Woods Institutions, thematic round tables and side events. Women's organizations and advocates are working to advance the cause of financing for gender equality in this process.

3.4 | Cooperative Analysis to Bridge the Gaps: Education as a Vital Tool for Self-Empowerment

In general formal and non-formal education plays a major role in the areas of preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, premature marriages, children having children, economic and gender empowerment from the grassroots in the communities, churches and governments levels.

The final speaker was by Ms. Helene-Marie Gosselin, Director of the Office of UNESCO. She gave a comprehensive and energetic over view of research, results, needs, financing - all ranging from primary school to young adulthood.

The outcome of this was a very good question period and an enthusiastic response to the toolkit. Now the task force is in the process of identifying networks who will commit to use the process and report to the WGG on eight questions regarding implementation. The Anglican Communion will be asked to join in this important work. In any Anglican institution that engages children, the Parish, school, medical facility, youth group, or other, you are asked to bring together a small group of girls and those who are involved with girls, to discuss the Agreed Conclusions, and the Indicator questions in regard to your organization's involvement with girls. This is meant to be a time of reflection and honest evaluation with direct feedback from girls wherever possible. Via the 8 response questions at the beginning of the Indicator booklet, the WGG would like an e-mail from each participating group, telling us about your discussion, what you learned, and any projects or actions that you took as an outcome to the use of the Tool. More information will be forthcoming as we begin this important process.

Matthew 18:10 "See that you do not look down on one of these little ones. For I tell you that their angels in Heaven always see the face of my Father in Heaven."



Beth Adamson

SECTION THREE

Technical Inputs

3.1 | Neglected Illnesses³¹

As addressed in the Statement to the UN Secretary General, the delegation of women to the CSW represent a diversity experiences and skills set. One such example is that of Dr. Loyce Okedi, who addressed the emerging threat from neglected tropical diseases. These include: sleeping sickness (affects both animals and humans); leishmaniasis; filariases including onchocerciasis, and; schistosomiasis transmitted by arthropods.

In Africa, especially in the sub-Saharan region, malaria and HIV/AIDS correctly have been prioritized illnesses including in the MDGs. Both have deep gender impacts that have been financed under the various funds. But 37 countries of the same geographic region will soon be infested with tsetse transmitted *Trypanosomiasis* or sleeping sickness. These and other diseases are not being given adequate attention and financing, to the devastating impact on women and their communities.

Give that most women's activities are carried out in the brush, forested and country-side, they suffer the direct effect of these cyclic disease patterns, as well as play a central role in caring for ill family members. Just like gender, the environment and good governance, agro-eco health is a crosscutting issue that must be factored into financing for women's empowerment.

“The spread and late management of neglected diseases may soon be the panacea for global epidemics especially with global warming and climate change.”

3.2 | Fundraising Tips and Methods³²

Delegates were trained on how to fundraise for their advocacy work more effectively. Several tips were given, including the need to establish relationship with funding entities, to state simply, clearly and briefly the reason for the funding, to outline the beneficiaries of the sought funding and their level of involvement, to clearly indicate mechanisms for reporting, accountability and sustainability, and to ask for funding in a way that helps the donor connect with you and your work.

One should frame the cause around what people and institutions have shown great support. For example in the USA most people give it to religious causes and faith based organizations; in 2006 alone \$86.3 billion was donated to such causes, whereas education received \$33.3 billion and health \$22.0 billion.

³¹ By Dr. Loyce Okedi.

³² By Yvone O'Neal.

There should also be an understanding of why people give, which often is because they are asked and given an opportunity to give; out of compassion; because they believe in that cause; because they are affected by that cause; and because they want to give back to the community.

3.3 | Aid Effectiveness and the Gender Gap³³



Tako Ndiaye: Aid effectiveness training

A lot of time and resources have been spent discussing and debating the effectiveness of aid. This issue is certainly relevant in addressing financing for gender equality. This discourse needs to go beyond discussing the vulnerability of women to highlighting those few women who have been empowered. In addition, it is crucial to realize that

“No gender equality is equal to no development effectiveness.”³⁴

Therefore gender inequality needs to be understood as a key factor in the perpetuation of poverty. To that effect therefore, financing for development is about mobilizing resources and allocating them to meet development needs and commitments, including in relation to gender equality.

It is also essential to revisit past financing processes starting with the Monterrey Consensus (FfD) in 2002. Within that it is important to critique specifics such as mutual accountability, equal partnership, forums for developing countries to own strengthen policies, better coordination of aid and ensuring its predictability. In addition, aid must also be understood in the context of debt and trade.

In 2003, the 2nd OECD high-level forum on harmonization was held in Rome, intended to co-ordinate development assistance and to strengthen recipient countries' ownership of that aid, as well as address role of civil society and the private sector. This needs to be examined critically. Meetings in Barcelona and

³³ By Tako Ndiaye, UNIFEM New York.

³⁴ Ibid