STATE OF WOMEN IN SADC

2019 REPORT



SADC GENDER PROTOCOL ALLIANCE

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GENDER LINKS FOR EQUALITY AND JUSTICE

GREEN AND RED LIGHTS



Young women presenting at the SADC Gender Protocol Barometer Launch. Photo: Gender Links

With just a little more than ten years left to achieve gender equality by 2030 - the deadline for the Sustainable Development Goals - the Southern African Development Community (SADC) needs to up its game.

According to the 2019 *State of Women in SADC Barometer* report the Southern Africa Gender and Development Index (SGDI) stood at 60%, just one percentage point higher than 2018. The SGDI is based on 39 indicators that include constitutions and laws; political participation; education; economic empowerment; sexual and reproductive health and rights; GBV; HIV and AIDS and climate change. At 66%, the Citizen Score Card (CSC), which gauges public perceptions, was four percentage points higher than in 2018, and more buoyant than the SGDI.

With an SGDI of 72%, Seychelles and Zimbabwe come first using this index, followed by South Africa (69%), Mauritius and Namibia both with 62%. Madagascar (50%) and DRC (46%) score lowest. Four countries (Seychelles, South Africa, Mauritius and Lesotho) recorded an SGDI score higher than the CSC score. Citizen opinions on government efforts and progress in addressing gender equality issues in those countries are more sceptical than what the numbers suggest. Mozambique scored 54% percent in its SGDI compared to 78% in its CSC. This is the widest gap between the two scores.

The SADC Gender Progress Score (GPS), which measures gender attitudes, is up by seven percentage points from 53% in 2017 to 60% in 2019. The country comparison shows that Seychelles and Malawi are the most gender aware countries at 66%, closely followed by Mauritius and Zimbabwe at 64%. Angola at 50% has the lowest GPS score.

Knowledge of the Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol has increased by a mere one percentage point from 53% in 2018 to 54% 2019, showing that the Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance still has a lot of work to do in popularising this sub-regional instrument. The Alliance of Women Rights Organisations in Southern Africa campaigned for the adoption of the SADC Gender Protocol and its updating in 2015 in line with the SDGs. The SADC Gender Protocol is the only one of its kind to bring together global and continental commitments to gender equality in one sub-regional instrument that can be used to demand accountability from governments

Underlying the numbers in the Barometer are important trends forwards and backwards. This report summarises the high points and the low points based on an analysis of "red" lights and "green lights" in the eleven areas covered by the SADC Gender Protocol. These are constitutional and legal rights; gender and governance; education and training; economic justice; GBV; health; HIV and AIDS; peace building and conflict resolution; media, information and communication; implementation; gender, climate change and sustainable development. It then provides in-depth analysis of the SGDI and CSC scores, as well as the other M and E administered by the Alliance (see **Annex A**).The report ends with a summary of the work, reach and key milestones of the Alliance.

Key successes

Progressive instruments in place to promote SRHR: SADC has put in place a far-reaching Regional Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) 2019-2030, and a corresponding Score Card to measure progress. The SADC Gender Protocol Alliance is using this instrument in tandem with the Gender Protocol to push for SRHR for all in the region through the #Voiceand Choice campaign. This regional overview Barometer should be read together with the 2019 #VoiceandChoice Barometer.

Ban on child marriages: In line with the Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol that fixes 18 as the minimum age of marriage, there is a growing momentum around the campaign to end child marriages. The Mozambique National Assembly approved a law to Prevent and Combat Child Marriages. The legal instrument is aimed at prohibiting, preventing, mitigating and penalising premature unions, as well as establishing mechanisms to protect children in these unions. The Eswatini government made some progress toward the promotion and protection of women's and girls' rights through amendments to the 1964 Marriage Act, The amendments prohibit child marriages of persons under the age of 18. Zimbabwe's 2019 Marriages bill outlaws child marriages setting the minimum age of marriage at 18.

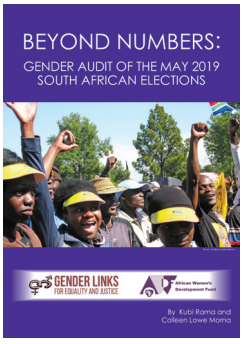
Upping the tempo in the fight against GBV: SADC has introduced a Regional Strategy and Framework of Action (2018-2030) for addressing Gender Based Violence. This strategy will facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. 13 countries out of 15 now have domestic violence and sexual assault legislation. Fifteen countries have legislation on sexual harassment and all countries have laws on human trafficking. South Africa broke new ground with a presidential summit on GBV in 2018.

Putting HIV and AIDS back on the agenda: The region is experiences declines in new infections. However, with the resurgence of HIV infections especially among young women focus on prevention of HIV and AIDS is being revived. Antiretroviral treatment is also expanding.

LGBTI rights promoted: The region is now home to six countries where homosexuality is decriminalised after Angola and Botswana lifted a ban on homosexuality in 2019. Other countries in the region that have decriminalised homosexuality are Mozambique, Seychelles and the DRC. South Africa is the only country in the world in which

sexual orientation is a constitutional right, and where same sex marriages are legal. Growing acceptance of sexual diversity was underscored by the "Eswatini Pride March" in June 2018.

Education key to empowering young people: Twelve Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries offer Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in primary and secondary schools and have national CSE policies in place; to keep the girls child in schools countries such as Mozambique South Africa and Zimbabwe have recently put in place a policy and revise education bill that seek to protect pregnant school learners.



Governance: South Africa continues to lead the way in women's political participation in the region with 46% women in the House of Assembly and provincial legislatures and 50% women in cabinet in the May 2019 elections. All the speakers in the national and provincial legislatures are women.

Peace and security instruments to guide regional peace and security systems and processes: The region has also put in place strategic instruments that will guide gender responsive efforts in promoting peace and security in the region. These instruments will also be accompanied by the strategy has an accompanying action plan.

Signing the amended Protocol: Twelve countries have signed the amended SADC Gender Protocol. South Africa and Malawi are now the only two countries in the region that have no signed the Post-2015 SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.

Key challenges

Dual and contradictory legal systems: Parallel customary and in some cases religious laws undermine constitutional and legislative provisions to gender equality. They promote contradictory and discriminatory laws and some harmful cultural practices.

GBV remains rampant and under-reported: The in-depth studies of GBV prevalence in in seven SADC countries show that lifetime prevalence of GBV ranges from 25% to 85%. Much of this violence, including emotional, verbal and economic abuse, is never reported to the police. Only a tiny fraction of sexual violence cases are reported and a even smaller portion successfully prosecuted.

Only two SADC countries, South Africa and Mozambique, have provisions for safe abortion: Many of the laws governing abortion in SADC are inherited from the colonial era and are out of sync with modern rights-based laws.In 2018, Angola's parliament approved an amendment to the abortion law, making all abortions, without exception, illegal and punishable by between four to ten years' imprisonment

HIV and AIDS resurgence among young women: There is a worrying resurgence of HIV amongst the young women which may undo the fragile gains that have been made on eliminating HIV and AIDS and remove the regions potential of benefitting from the demographic dividend.

Teenage pregnancies a public health issue: Teenage pregnancies are increasingly becoming a major public health issue in the region.

Protection of LGBTI persons is weak: Although there has been legislation pushed to protect the rights of LGBTI persons there is continued resistance and non-tolerance through political rhetoric which is also buttressed by legislation

Gender parity targets in decision-making still far from being reached: With an average of 26% women in parliament and 24% in local government, gender parity is still far from being reached in the SADC region, with great variations between countries at both national and local level.

Economies are still male-dominated: Women constitute the majority of the poor but lack access to productive resources. SADC countries have increasingly rising debt levels posing a significant threat to development. Women continue to bear the brunt of reduced economic opportunities as a result of increasing debt levels in the region. Women's participation in the formal economy remains undervalued.

Key priorities



The #VoiceandChoice campaign is gathering momentum. Photo: Colleen Lowe Morna

Raising awareness on the SADC Gender Protocol: The public need to know about the SADC Gender Protocol and its provisions and how these commitments made by governments may benefit communities and nations at large. This will also assist in keeping governments accountable on the implementation of this instrument.

Stepping up the #VoiceandChoice Campaign: The Alliance campaign centring on women's bodily integrity and right to make informed choices is timely and opportune: it needs to be accelerated.

> The public need to know about the SADC Gender Protocol and its provisions

Invigorating the 50-50 campaign, especially in the countries with upcoming elections between 2019 and 2020. In countries where elections have been held already gender activists should come up with clear strategies for lobbying and advocacy to increase women's political representation and participation at both the local and national level, including advocating for legislated quotas.

Data on GBV prevalence in the region: Countries need to undertake GBV prevalence research studies and follow up studies to gather data that informs strategies to end GBV by 2030.

Expediting implementation: With just a little over ten years left to meet the targets of the Protocol governments need to accelerate efforts on promoting women's rights in the region which will also add to governments achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 5 on gender equality.

Table 1: Gains and losses on gender equality in SADC



Red lights	Green lights
Constitutional and legal rights	
Marriage and family rights	
A key source of contradictory and discriminatory laws and practices emerges from parallel legal systems. Current contradictions between formal and customary laws that occur across the SADC region require the most significant legal reforms. Parallel legal systems of statutory, customary and in some cases religious laws, govern marriages.	Zimbabwe's 2019 Marriages bill outlaws child marriages in Zimbabwe, in sync with the international law framework and regional instruments on the protection of the rights of children.[1]
The Court of Appeal in Tanzania will adjudicate the appeal by the Attorney General to reverse the high court ruling that marriage under the age of 18 was illegal.	In July 2019 the national assembly of Mozambique approved a law to Prevent and Combat Child Marriages. The legal instrument is aimed at prohibiting, preventing, mitigating and penalising premature unions, as well as establishing mechanisms to protect children in these unions.
The legal age of consent to sex is higher for men in three countries - Angola, Tanzania and DRC. This parameter is important because sex before the legal age of consent is statutory rape. Lowering the age for women essentially lowers the bar for statutory rape for women and is discriminatory.	The Eswatini government made some progress toward the promotion and protection of women's and girls' rights through amendments to the 1964 Marriage Act, The amendments prohibit child marriages of persons under the age of 18.[2]
Zimbabwe's proposed marriage law being discussed in Zimbabwe doesn't adequately protect women's property rights at divorce. Without legal protection, many women could be left homeless or without a means of income after their marriage ends or if their husband dies.[3]	In July 2019, South Africa approved an amendment to the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act (RCMA) which gives women who entered into monogamous and polygamous customary marriages prior to 1998 equal rights to marital property. The amendments eliminate the gender-based discrimination in polygamous marriages entered into before the commencement of the RCMA of 1998.[4]
Discriminatory legislation	
The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2019 classified Madagascar, Malawi and Tanzania as having high levels of discrimination embedded in customary laws, social norms and practices and by inappropriate legal protections against gender discrimination in all dimensions of social institutions.	14 SADC countries include equality and non-discrimination clauses in their constitutions, however these do not include sexual orientation.
In South Africa, Traditional Courts Bill was approved by the National Assembly in March 2018 marginalises women's voices, shifting the balance of power more towards male household heads and traditional leaders. The legislation around traditional leadership affects single women, particularly those without male family members, who have little status in the eyes of some traditional leaders and structures.	
Choice of termination of pregnancy	
Many of the laws governing abortion in SADC are inherited from the colonial era and are out of sync with modern rights-based laws.	

1 https://www.newsday.co.zw/2019/07/significant-progressive-changes-the-marriage-bill-will-bring/
2 https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/swaziland
3 https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/06/21/zimbabwes-marriage-reform-should-do-more-women
4 https://citizen.co.za/news/south-africa/government/2159433/cabinet-approves-changes-to-law-on-customary-marriages/?fbclid=IwAR2lnGLyy9fp2-ci1kD3qfjxDpBHcP5FlmwXXFxA_VEx39xFa6_S0Y6HsZg#.XTmT_nottdM.facebook

Red lights	Green lights
In 2018, Angola's parliament approved an amendment to the abortion law, making all abortions, without exception, illegal and punishable by between four to ten years' imprisonment.	
LGBTI rights	
No SADC instruments currently exist specifically to address LGBTI rights. This is indicative of the resistance to address the needs of the LGBTI persons.	Homosexuality is now legal in five of Southern African countries - South Africa, Seychelles, Angola, Mozambique and DRC.
Zimbabwe's 2019 marriage bill misses an opportunity for equal treatment for the LGBTQI+ persons as it continues to uphold the ban on same-sex marriage.[5]	Half of SADC countries allow for the legal registration of LGBTI organisations. This Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles and South Africa.
In July 2019 Botswana Attorney General declared intent to appeal a landmark ruling decriminalising homosexuality in the country.	In June 2019 in Botswana, the Gaborone high court ruled sections of Botswana's Penal Code which criminalises same-sex sexual conduct unconstitutional. Certain sections of the penal code impose a maximum sentence of seven years imprisonment for consensual same-sex relations. The court, however, ruled these provisions "discriminatory because they take away the only means of sexual expression of the applicant".
Only five SADC countries protect LGBTI peoples' rights to equal access to employment: Angola, Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique and South Africa.	In June 2018, the Angolan government gave legal status to Iris Angola, the country's only gay rights lobby group, which was established in 2013. This legal status will allow the organization to defend the rights of homosexuals in Angola.[6]
In November 2018 the Regional Commissioner of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania announced the creation of an anti-gay surveillance squad and ordered residents throughout in the city to report gay people.[7]	Angola repealed its colonial-era, anti-gay law and also criminalised any unfair discrimination on the grounds of a person's sexual orientation.
	Despite a colonial era law which criminalises "sodomy", lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender and intersex (LGBTI) activists successfully held the first ever "Eswatini Pride" in June 2018, with hundreds marching in the streets of Mbabane in support of LGBTI equality.[8]
Governance	
Cabinet	
Although almost half the countries in the region have conducted elections by July 2019 Only South Africa has reached gender parity in SADC cabinets.	South Africa reached 50/50 representation in cabinet following the May 2019 election which is a first in Southern Africa.
SADC's only former female President Joyce Banda was the only female candidate in the presidential race in Malawi but later dropped out of the race.	
No female candidates contested the Comoros Presidential election. Comoros does not have gender quotas.[9]	
Parliament	
Women representation in parliaments of most countries of the SADC has decreased or remained constant, painting a gloomy picture for women in future, SADC.[10]	Analysis shows that countries with a PR or mixed system and quotas have double the percentage of women (36% to 428% at local and national levels) compared to 8% to 27% in the First Pass the Post (FPTP) system (with no quota).

5 https://thisisafrica.me/uncategorized/zimbabwe-marriage-amendment-bill-same-gender-marriage-is-illegal/
6 https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/angola
7 https://www.npr.org/2018/11/02/663692128/tanzanian-leader-launches-anti-gay-crackdown-expects-to-round-up-hundreds
8 https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/swaziland
9 http://www.electionguide.org/elections/id/3200/
10 https://economist.com.na/44556/businesswoman/sadc-missing-target-on-women-empowerment-executive-secretary/

Red lights	Green lights
Postponed twice, the 2018 DRC general elections resulted in just 10% women in parliament.	South Africa reached its highest proportion of women in Parliament in 2019. Women parliamentarians rose from 40% in 2014 to 46% in 2019.
Following Eswatini's September and October 2018 elections women garnered merely five and seven seats in lower and upper houses respectively resulting in women's representation in parliament remaining constant at just 15%.[11]	Malawi tripartite elections saw female candidates increase their share of parliamentary seats from 16 % to 23 %.
Women comprise just 6.1% of the Comoros parliament following the 2019 elections.	Malawi elected its first woman speaker of parliament.[12]
Local Government	
Zimbabwe witnessed a decline in women's representation in local government from 16% to 14%. This reflects the deeply ingrained patriarchal nature of politics in Zimbabwe. It highlights the need to extend the constitutional quota for women in parliament due in expire in 2023.	Following Malawi's 2019 elections the proportion of women elected as local government officials, have now risen from 11% to and 13 per cent for local government officials.[13]
Despite a 30% Constitutional quota in Eswatini, women's representation at local and national level has remained lower than 20%.	To fulfil the constitutional requirement for quotas for the representation of women and marginalized groups in parliament, Eswatini passed the Election of Women Act in 2018 giving effect to a constitutional quota.[14]
Education and training	
In DRC more than 50% of primary school-aged children are not in primary school, and there are low levels of enrolment in secondary school.[15]	Most SADC countries have achieved gender parity in primary school enrolment.
Only six SADC countries (DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, South Africa and Zambia) have stand-alone ASRHR policies or strategies.	Five SADC countries (Madagascar, South Africa, Namibia, Botswana and Tanzania) provide contraceptives to young people from the age of 12.
Implementation and monitoring and evaluation of commitments made to CSE is still lacking for some countries.	Thirteen countries have institutionalised youth-friendly SRH service training programmes for health and social workers and ten countries offer the standard minimum package of AYFSRH services[16].
Teenage pregnancies and CSE are interlinked and may influence each other.	12 Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries offer Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in primary and secondary schools and have national CSE policies in place.
Tanzania continues banning teenage pregnant girls in schools.	Most SADC countries have a CSE programme in place that meets or is in the process of being aligned to international standards.
Only 2 SADC countries allow for protection of pregnant school learners. Most allow for conditional entry; others explicitly expel; while others have no policies on dealing with teenage pregnancies.	Governments in the region have made commitments to CSE through International, continental and SADC instruments such as ESA agreement.
In Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia, more than 50% of girls with no education had experienced a pregnancy.[17]	South Africa and Zimbabwe have recently put in place a policy and revise education bill respectively that seek to protect pregnant school learners and keep the girl child in school.
32% of sexually active adolescents have an unmet need for contraception.[18] Which may be fuelling teenage pregnancies.	The SADC SRHR Strategy has strong provisions for ensuring that Member States provide comprehensive sexuality education in primary and secondary schools.

[11] http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm
[12] https://genderlinks.org.za/news/malawi-elects-first-female-speaker-of-parliament/
[13] http://thecommonwealth.org/media/news/malawi-election-big-win-women-says-gender-expert
[14] https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/swaziland
[15] SADC Gender Protocol Barometer 2018
[16] UNESCO Fulfilling our Promise to Young People Today 2013 - 2015 Progress Review - The Eastern and Southern African Ministerial Commitment on comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents and young people 2016
[17] UNESCO. 2018. Situational analysis on early and unintended pregnancy in Eastern and Southern Africa
[18] https://www.guttmacher.org/fact-sheet/adding-it-meeting-contraceptive-needs-of-adolescents-sub-saharan-africa

Red lights	Green lights
The legal age of consent to sex ranges from 14 to 18. It is higher for men in three countries - Angola, Tanzania and DRC. This parameter is important because sex before the legal age of consent is statutory rape. Lowering the age for women essentially lowers the bar for statutory rape for women and is discriminatory. Coerced sex is a major contributory factor to high rates of teenage pregnancy.	In December 2018 the Mozambique Ministry of Education revoked a decree of 2003 which ordered all pregnant schoolgirls to attend night classes, and banned them from day classes.[19] The scrapping of the 2003 decree took effect at the start of the 2019 school year.
Productive resources	
SADC countries have increasingly rising debt levels posing a significant threat to development. Women continue to bear the brunt of reduced economic opportunities as a result of increasing debt levels in the region.[20]	In June 2018 Zimbabwe licensed the country's first ever women's Bank.
Women's participation in the formal economy remains undervalued.	The Sustainable Development Goals, Africa Union Agenda 2063, SADC Gender Protocol and the SADC Industrialisation Strategy have robust provisions on gender justice and women's economic empowerment.
Only 3 countries have more than 30% women in economic decision making.	The Southern Africa Railway association appointed the first woman president since its formation. SADC railways connectivity provide economic opportunities supporting mining, agriculture and trade in the region
Southern Africa is currently the slowest-growing region in Africa, with its Gross Domestic Product growth forecast at 1.8 percent.[21]	The African Union is calling for an additional two million community health workers (CHWs) to be recruited, trained and deployed. [22]
Labour statistics for Namibia and South Africa which have the latest employment figures in the region show that women participate less in the economy compared to men across different age categories. At 58.8%South Africa has a higher youth unemployment rate for women.[23]	
Gender Based Violence	
Out of the seven countries (Mauritius, Botswana, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Lesotho) that have undertaken dedicated GBV Baseline Studies, only Botswana in 2018 has approved a follow-up study.	SADC Gender and Women's Affairs ministers approved the Regional Strategy and Framework of Action (2018-2030) for addressing Gender Based Violence. The strategy aims to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, Part 6 on Gender Based Violence, Articles 20-25, in line with the target of reducing GBV incidences by half by 2030. The Strategy serves to identify priority areas of action based on these Articles and guided by the broader key programming areas on GBV.[24]
Although legislation on GBV is in place criminal justice system responses to GBV remain weak throughout SADC.	13 countries out of 15 now have domestic violence and sexual assault legislation.
Online violence against women has become endemic, further limiting the voice and choice of women and girls as these new forms of harassment often spill into the real world.	Six countries have valid National Action Plans (NAPs) on GBV.
GBV has cost implications to the economy of a country and to individuals. Seychelles has lost over USD 65 million each year to violence against women and girls (VAWG).	15 countries have legislation on sexual harassment and all countries have laws on human trafficking.

[19] https://allafrica.com/stories/201812240530.html
[20] http://osisa.org/debt-gender-and-power/
[21] https://southerntimesafrica.com/site/news/sadc-slowest-growing-region-in-africa
[22] https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/African2mCHW_en.pdf.
[23] https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/country-profiles/
[24] https://www.unodc.org/documents/southernafrica/Stories/2019/SADC_Regional_Strategy_and_Framework_for_Action_on_GBV_-_FINAL_September_2018_-_ENGLISH_VERSION.pdf

Red lights	Green lights
10 countries have expired NAPS and only three have fully costed NAPs.	All the countries offer some form of services to survivors of GBV, however, the main challenge remains that the service providers, are mainly under-resourced NGOs. 15 countries offer comprehensive treatment including PEP to survivors of violence.
	Botswana and Seychelles have expanded the survey to include men's experiences of violence.
	Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe are the only SADC countries that are part of the International Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls. The Spotlight Initiative regional programme in Africa provides a regional response to addressing sexual gender-based violence, harmful practices and sexual and reproductive health and rights. Sexual and reproductive health and rights
Sexual and reproductive health and rights	
Maternal health	
Only two SADC countries, Seychelles and Mauritius, meet the global target of less than 70 deaths per 100 000 live births for pregnant women and girls. The maternal mortality rate is ten times more in the DRC.	Progress has been made on most sexual and reproductive health indicators. This includes declines in maternal mortality, infant mortality, unmet need for family planning and female genital mutilation, and increased access to education, particularly for girls, and reduced rates of new HIV infections and increased numbers of people on treatment.[25]
Most pregnant women and girls have access to at least one antenatal visit, fewer have four or more and very low proportions have postnatal visits.	In 2018, Gender Links and its SADC Gender Protocol Alliance partners launched the regional #Voiceand Choice campaign to address citizens' overall wellbeing.
Only Eswatini and Madagascar meet the recommended Abuja Declaration goal of 15% expenditure on Health systems and infrastructure financing.	SADC Member States have made notable progress in implementing actions proposed in the ICPD Programme of Action, which have led to substantial development gains.[26]
Safe Abortion	
Only three countries have post abortion care services. These are South Africa and Mozambique which legalise abortion and Zimbabwe, despite abortion being illegal.	In March 2018, DRC finally ensured access to abortion for women by publishing the ratified Maputo Protocol in the legal Gazette although this is conditional access obtainable in cases of rape, incest, assault, and mental and physical endangerment of the woman and/ or her child.
Abortion is legal in only two SADC countries that is South Africa and Mozambique.	
The 2018 SADC Strategy highlights that 24% of all pregnancies in Southern Africa end in abortion. The Madagascar Minister of Public Health, noted that unsafe abortion induced deaths are the second highest cause of maternal death after antenatal and post-partum haemorrhage. Studies in hospitals indicated that girls aged between 15 and 24 years are the most affected by complications from unsafe abortions.[27]	
Limited access to contraceptives; complex legal barriers stigma associated with unwanted pregnancies; and limited post abortion services are key drivers of unsafe abortion among young women.	

[25] Ibid
[26] Ibid
[27] SAFAIDS 2019. Unsafe Abortions in Southern Africa: current status and critical policy gaps

Red lights	Green lights
SRHR instruments	
Angola and the DRC do not have standalone policies or guidelines on SRHR. While Angola still using a policy which dates back to 1975.	13 out of 15 SADC countries have standalone policies or guidelines on SRHR. The latest one being Madagascar 2017.
A hostile environment in most SADC countries means LGBTI communities face high levels of discrimination and social exclusion, including access to SRHR services.	The SADC SRHR strategy recognises LGBTI people in its list of beneficiaries. It is intended to meet the SRHR needs of all people in the SADC region, including: adolescent girls and young women; women of a reproductive age; men and boys; and key populations including sex workers, people who inject and use drugs, prisoners, MSM and LGBTQI, migrants, refugees, mobile populations, people living with disabilities and victims of sexual exploitation.
Eight SADC countries have SRHR policies that are more than five years old. Namibia's SRHR policy is 18 years old. These policies need urgent review and revision.	SADC developed a ground breaking and far-reaching Regional Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) 2019-2030, and a corresponding Score Card to measure progress. It was approved by the Ministers of Health and Ministers responsible for HIV & AIDS from the 16 SADC Member States.[28]
HIV and Aids	
SADC is the epicentre of the HIV epidemic. Three SADC countries have an adult prevalence rate over 20% and a further six have prevalence rates between 10% and 20%.The global average is below 1%.	There is renewed focus on prevention of HIV and AIDS - particularly for adolescent girls, young women as well key populations (sex workers, men who have sex with men, prisoners and injecting drug users) as well as the partners of adolescent girls and young women.
Only five countries in SADC currently updating their HIV and AIDS policies. These are Seychelles, Botswana, the DRC, Namibia, and Angola.	Malawi promulgated an HIV/AIDS Prevention and Management Act No. 12 of 2017, which came into force in February 2018.
With a total number of new infections in SADC still at 683 700 SADC is far from reaching its 2020 target of 192000.	South Africa has the largest Anti Retro Viral Treatment programme in the world.
	Most countries in SADC have experienced significant declines in the numbers of new infections.
	There is significant increase in the number of pregnant mothers that are accessing Antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) for prevention of mother to child transmission across all countries in SADC.
Peace building and conflict resolution	
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is still the only SADC country to have adopted the UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan, Namibia is in the process of formalising one. While South Africa and Madagascar have consultative plans underway.	SADC Secretariat developed the SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022) a regional framework that will serve as a guide on mainstreaming gender into the regional peace and security systems and processes.[29] The strategy has an accompanying action plan.
South Africa, Malawi and Comoros held peaceful elections in 2019.	SADC and European Union jointly launched €15 million Support to Peace and Security in the SADC Region (SPSS) Programme. The programme will among other things support women's involvement in peace processes to better promote women's participation in peace and security to better target Sexual and Gender Based Violence.[30]
In the period 2009-2018 only three SADC member states (Botswana, Madagascar and Madagascar) had women ministers of defence.	In 2019 the Namibia government launched the National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security that aims at strengthening the integration of a gender

[28] https://esaro.unfpa.org/en/news/groundbreaking-regional-strategy-sexual-and-reproductive-health-gets-ministerial-approval
[29] https://allafrica.com/stories/201807100759.html
[30] https://www.sadc.int/files/6515/5453/2335/EU_Head_of_Delegation_Remarks_at_the_launch_of_the_Peace_and_Security_Program.pdf

Red lights	Green lights
	perspective in peace and security actions and management, and guarantee women's participation in peace work.[31]
Currently only 3 three countries have given national support to adopt the Declaration of Peace and Cessation of War (DPCW) DPCW including Eswatini, Seychelles and Comoros.[32]	A Continental Results Framework monitoring and Reporting on the Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Africa (2018 - 2028) was developed. The purpose of the CRF is to ensure that there is an effective, articulate and organized way of monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the WPS Agenda across all African countries.[33]
Media and ICTs	
Existing media laws and policies have weak (or no) specific gender provisions. These are key tools for holding the media accountable in the promotion of gender equality.	South Africa Glass Ceiling study shows women equal proportions of women and men working in the media.
A gender diversity and Television research in South Africa shows that this medium lacks diversity, balance and sensitivity in the coverage of gender violence. Only 16% of TV news stories on GBV mentioned where survivors can go for help.	The Gender and Media Progress Study (GMPS) remains the latest research on women's voices and their role in the media sector. It shows a paltry one-percentage point increase in women sources in the media from 17% in the 2003 Gender and Media Baseline Study (GMBS) to 19% in the GMPS 2010, and 20% in the GMPS 2015.
In this digital age, a variant form of sexual harassment known as sextortion has gained traction in many countries in the absence of tough social media laws.	In April 2019 journalists from across SADC were trained on strengthening SRHR reporting in line with the SADC Gender Protocol , SADC SRHR strategy.
In South Africa challenges for women media are becoming less about numbers, and more about the underlying sexism in the media, with new threats like cyber misogyny emerging, according to the third Glass Ceilings survey.[34]	There has been an encouraging increase in the proportion of women in management: a key indicator of progress of gender mainstreaming in decision-making.
In South Africa, there has been an increase in women in senior management from35% to 46% and in top management from 25%to 36%. Women (47%) and men (41%) attributed the gender gap to men being taken more seriously than women. Women (39%) and men (26%) felt that women are by-passed in promotion processes. Women (35%) and men (28%) attributed this to the old boys' network.	UN Women and Gender Links convened a Gender and News Summit in Tanzania showcasing reporting on gender equality and women's empowerment.
The distribution of the benefits of digital technologies remains uneven, with women and the poor less likely to have access to the internet, and less likely to use the web for political and economic empowerment.	Gender Links launched the SADC media monitoring online monitoring too to help media houses and media development organisations assess progress towards achieving the SADC Protocol targets linked to media content and in decision-making in the media sector.
	In March 2019, the SADC Secretariat hosted the SADC ICT Industry Dialogue Engagement under the theme; *Increasing the Participation of Women and Young People in ICT Leadership, Digital Entrepreneurship and Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics* (STEM).
Climate change	
Southern Africa is on the frontline of rising global temperatures and is in need of greater research and assessment to quantify the likely effects of climate change.[35]	The updated Protocol's gender and climate change provisions help close the gender equality gap around climate change.

[31] https://neweralive.na/posts/govt-launches-new-national-action-plan-on-women-peace-and-security
[32] http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-03/06/c_137873485.htm
[33] https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/35958-doc-continental_results_framework_wps_.pdf
[34] https://genderlinks.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Glass-Ceilings-2018-Executive-summary-1.pdf
[35] https://www.iol.co.za/news/africa/international-experts-hear-southern-africa-a-climate-change-hot-spot-18896734

Red lights	Green lights
Tropical *Cyclone Idai* which rampaged through Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, disproportionately affected women. Arapid assessment conducted in Zimbabwe shows that women's SRHR needs could not be met and GBV and child marriages were reported to be on the increase.[36]	The 45th session of the SADC Parliamentary Forum focused on "Climate Change, Mitigation and Adaptation: The Role of Parliaments, Towards the Implementation of the Paris Declaration and the Katowice Road Map".[37]
Women in many countries in the SADC region continue to rely heavily on environment-related livelihoods placing them as important partners in promoting and implementing climate-friendly farming techniques. Only 3 SADC countries; Eswatini, Namibia abd South Africa have ratified the SADC Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development.	
The number of food-insecure people in the region is high. Food insecurity increased by 28 percent between 2018 -2019 seasons.[38]	
Implementation	
Malawi and South Africa are yet to sign the amended SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. Mauritius is not a party to the Protocol. The Comoros intentions to sign are yet to be established as they just joined SADC.	Fourteen SADC Countries have signed the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. Twelve countries have signed the amended Protocol.
The Gender Progress Score measuring gender attitudes dropped from 62% in 2018 to 60% in 2019.	12 countries in southern Africa have now signed the agreement amending the regional protocol that aims to advance gender equality and equity bringing the revised document into force.[39]
Knowledge of the revised Protocol has increased by merely one percentage point from 53% in 2018 to 54% 2019.	Namibia received AU awards in four categories namely best performer at the level of ratification and reporting of the relevant international and continental instrument on fighting corruption, promoting gender equality and protecting women's rights at the national level. It was also awarded the best African country regarding progress made in mainstreaming gender equality into the fight against corruption.[40]

Data is vital for tracking progress on development

[36] https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/RAPID%20GENDER%20ANALYSIS%20CYCLONE%20IDAI%20Zimbabwe.pdf
[37] https://allafrica.com/stories/201907220109.html
[38] https://www.sardc.net/en/southern-african-news-features/subdued-sadc-food-security-situation-in-2018-19-season/
[39] https://www.tralac.org/news/article/13380-revised-sadc-gender-protocol-enters-into-force.html
[40] https://southerntimesafrica.com/site/news/au-awards-namibia-for-women-empowerment-and-gender-equality-efforts

THE BAROMETER IN NUMBERS



Workshop participants fill in M and E in Kasama, Zambia. Photo: Gender Links

Data is vital for tracking progress on development. It also increases citizens' ability to make more effective[41] decisions in their daily lives, entrepreneurs to create new business opportunities and institutions to make the governing process more efficient, responsive, inclusive and transparent.[42]

Data collection and curation is a key feature of the annual SADC Gender Protocol Alliance Barometer. Each year Gender Links, working with Alliance partners, uses the latest harmonised data across the ten themes of the SADC Gender Protocol to assess the region's performance in achieving an equal society as per the regional, continental and global developmental agendas.

The M and E (**Annex A**) was administered at summits, meetings and events. The M and E sessions at these meetings form part of the learning, popularisation and information sharing at these gatherings. Out of a target of 14,400 questionnaires for each survey, the Alliance achieved the following:

- *The Citizen Score Card (CSC)*, in which women and men rate their government's performance on a scale of one to ten, shows that the networks administered 12 283 of these forms (85% of the target); 55% to men and 45% to women.
- *The Knowledge Quiz* tests women's and men's knowledge of the SADC Gender Protocol. The networks distributed 12,154 of these forms; 84% of target; 44% to women and 56% to men.
- *The Gender Progress Score (GPS)* that measures changes in gender attitudes. Networks distributed 11,058 of these forms (77% of target); 54% to women and 46% to men.

[41] Atlanta Declaration for the Advancement of Women's Right of Access to Information
[42] Africa Data Revolution Report 2016

Progress against the SGDI and CSC

How the CSC and SGDI work

The **Citizen Score Card (CSC)** gives ordinary men and women the opportunity to hold their government accountable. It also ensures that women and men engage critically with the provisions of the Protocol. It comprises 40 key provisions of the Protocol. Women and men score their governments on a scale of one to ten. This is converted to a percentage. Chapter 11, which details the different M and E tools administered by the Alliance, shows that members throughout the region distributed 9188 Citizen Score Cards in 2018, 63% of the target number, but still a sizeable sample (especially considering the very low budget on which this is done) and a valuable educational tool.

The challenge is to couple perception measures (qualitative) with empirical measures (quantitative). There have been several attempts globally and in Africa to develop indexes for measuring progress towards attaining gender equality. Each of these is fraught with challenges. Running through all these challenges is the difficulty of obtaining a wide enough variety of indicators to capture the many facets of gender equality or the lack of it.

The updated **SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI)** is innovative on several fronts. The previous SGDI, like other gender related indexes, drew heavily on political participation, education, health and labour-related indicators because the data is easily available. However such indicators did not adequately capture the more rights-based issues, such as voice; agency; the right to make decisions about one's body; safety and security.

In July 2017, the Alliance adopted a new SGDI which is a mix of empirical data and gender attitude scores, drawn from the **Gender Progress Score (GPS)** one of the M and E Tools administered by the Alliance. This was a recommendation from an expert group meeting where participants highlighted the need to adopt a new index that would result in 'better data for better decisions" to close all gender gaps by 2030. Another innovation in the SGDI is the inclusion of the **Gender Responsive Assessment (GRA)** of Constitutions and Laws. While this area is difficult to assess empirically, it is crucial to measuring gender equality. The Alliance set up expert groups in each country (see list of contributors) to assess and score these provisions of the Protocol, using a detailed questionnaire, so that the Constitutional and Legal sector could be included in the SGDI.

As a result, the SGDI has 39 indicators across nine sectors of the Protocol, excluding only the Peace and Security sector for which there are still too many data gaps across countries to compute a composite score. The indicators for GBV are all based on the attitude questionnaire, i.e they are all proxy indicators, given the paucity of reliable data on the extent of GBV. As such they are not commented on as a separate sector in this section. The same applies to climate change which has just two indicators. Despite these limitations, the composite SGDI provides a reliable measure of voice, choice and control at both country and regional level.

Table 2: Key Indicators

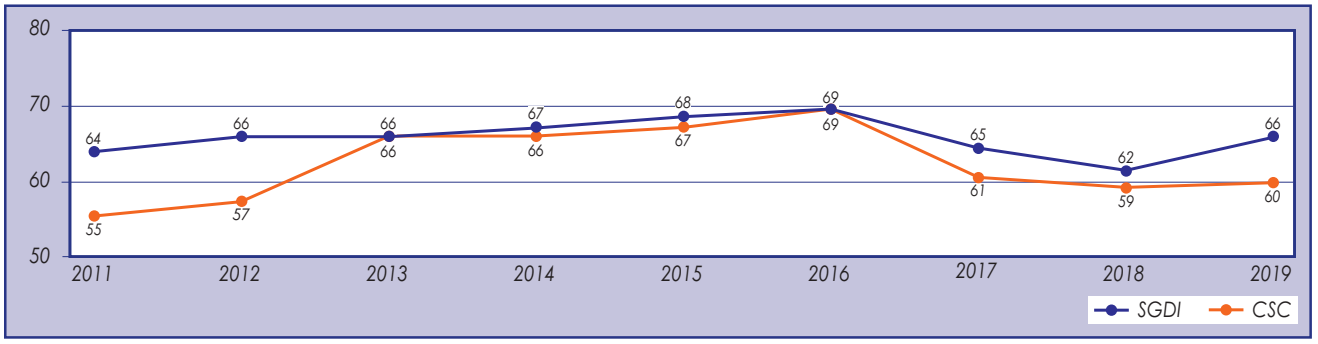
Indicator	Angola	Botswana	DRC	Eswatini	Lesotho	Madagascar	Malawi	Mauritius	Mozambique	Namibia	Seychelles	South Africa	Tanzania	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Constitutional and legal															
GRA of Constitutions and Laws	50	43	39	30	50	49	73	54	32	68	73	62	67	58	74
Governance															
% women in parliament	30	10	9	12	23	20	22	12	40	40	21	44	37	0	35
% women in local government	n/d	18	13	14	40	15	15	27	36	48	n/d	41	34	9	14
% women in top party posts	0	0	0	n/d	0	0	17	17	17	17	17	0	0	17	0
% women in electoral bodies	18	14	32	25	50	11	56	50	18	40	43	60	43	33	50
% women in cabinet	18	17	12	23	17	19	18	33	17	28	23	50	17	29	29
% women judges	31	24	20	23	33	12	26	48	30	21	15	36	43	54	50
% women sources on political topics	n/d	17	5	8	7	13	26	8	20	19	13	20	23	11	14
Education															
Secondary school enrolment rates for girls	40	66	39	50	57	50	48	51	48	70	52	52	50	44	50
Secondary school enrolment rates for boys	60	44	61	50	43	50	52	49	52	30	48	48	50	56	50
Secondary school completion rates girls	66	96	36	55	51	42	19	90	23	74	100	78	31	50	66
Secondary school completion rates boys	40	93	65	55	36	31	21	79	22	66	100	73	27	57	64
% women in tertiary education	46	59	36	51	60	48	39	56	45	64	68	58	37	43	48
% men in tertiary education	54	41	64	49	40	52	61	44	55	36	32	42	63	57	52
% women teachers in secondary schools	45	29	59	13	50	56	43	31	58	31	54	61	58	35	46
% women in STEM subjects in tertiary education	8	12	13	n/d	6	13	n/d	11	8	7	11	14	3	n/d	23
Economic justice															
% women in economic decision-making	10	11	0	0	11	0	19	13	14	29	0	22	11	22	17
Length of maternity leave (weeks)	12	12	12	12	12	14	18	12	12	14	10	12	12	12	14
% women sources on economic topics	0	25	8	28	20	16	0	18	18	18	22	17	20	15	19
% who agree or strongly agree that men should share the work around the house with women such as doing dishes, cleaning	61	25	86	48	69	61	60	42	16	12	67	41	50	56	36
GBV															
% who say if a woman works she should give her money to her husband	64	17	91	17	21	20	15	9	12	4	7	20	28	46	10
% who say if a wife does something wrong her husband has the right to punish her	50	22	7	24	17	52	14	15	16	7	10	13	39	28	10
% who say if a man beats a woman it shows that he loves her	33	21	7	15	15	20	11	12	16	8	6	12	12	23	11
% who say if a woman wears a short skirt she is asking to be raped	47	21	7	25	21	22	20	10	17	15	12	12	44	23	12
SRHR															
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000)	447	129	693	389	487	353	634	53	489	265	0	85	398	224	443
Skilled attendance at birth (per 100)	50	99	80	99	78	44	90	100	54	88	99	97	64	63	78
Contraceptive coverage	17	60	25	66	62	47	73	67	30	60	49	57	43	55	67
% who say a woman should be able to choose to terminate a pregnancy in the first three months of her pregnancy	47	24	10	30	51	15	27	35	16	15	41	28	15	47	28
% coverage with improved sanitation	39	62	20	58	44	10	44	93	24	34	100	73	24	31	39
HIV and AIDS															
Women who are HIV positive as a % of total	59	55	59	58	59	46	59	28	58	60	42	60	61	52	58
PMTCT coverage	38	95	44	79	77	25	95	95	95	95	n/d	87	93	95	94
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS	32	47	20	50	36	24	42	32	31	58	n/d	46	43	44	46
% of those living with AIDS who are on ARV treatment	27	83	57	86	61	9	78	22	56	92	n/d	62	71	78	88
% who say a woman has the right to insist on a man using a condom	51	26	11	53	61	57	58	36	17	18	50	51	63	60	59
Media															
% women media management positions	n/d	32	17	53	34	39	43	31	40	24	35	44	24	37	10
% women sources	n/d	28	6	21	21	21	10	25	19	28	20	18	22	19	24
% women images	n/d	34	15	21	29	26	30	24	27	50	27	28	10	25	30
Sustainable development and climate change															
% women in climate change decision-making	60	9	0	0	11	14	0	20	0	20	50	62	11	15	43
% women sources on gender and climate change	n/d	9	21	22	38	23	14	20	30	10	55	41	23	30	39

Source: Gender Links, 2018.

Table 2 shows the 2019 data on the status of women in SADC countries for 39 indicators of the SGDI across 15 countries where this data is available. This data does not include the Comoros, which formally joined SADC in 2018, and for which data is still being compiled. These figures are statistically converted to a factor of 100 in each case to give percentage progress by country, sector and overall in nine sectors (constitutional and legal rights, governance, education and training, the economy, gender based violence, health, HIV and AIDS, the media and climate change).

The Citizen Score Card (CSC), were administered to a representative sample across the SADC countries except for Comoros (see **Annex A**). Alliance partners administered a total of 12,283 score cards against a target of 14,400. The score card measures perceptions of women and men on the change that is taking place around them against all 40 targets from the SADC Gender Protocol, in ten sectors.

Figure 1: Comparative analysis of overall SGDI and CSC scores

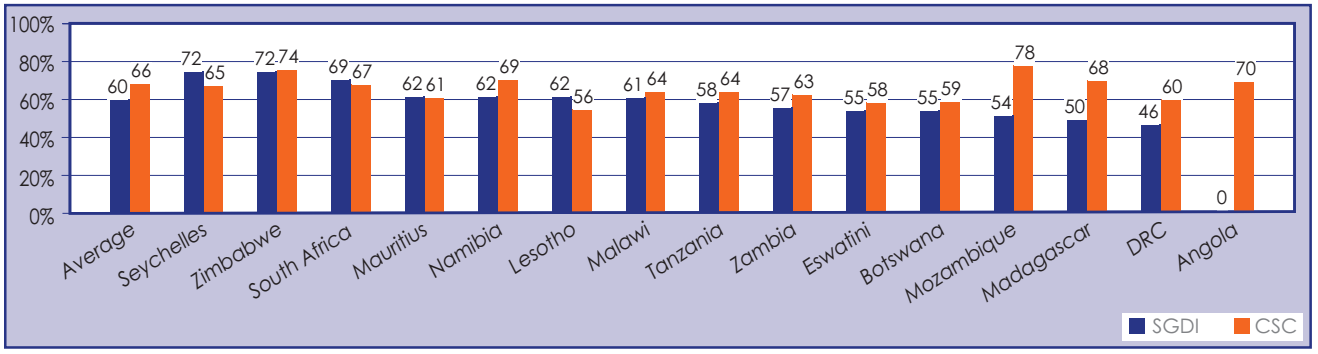


Source: Gender Links, 2019.

Figure 1 tracks the SGDI and the CSC since 2011. It shows that in 2019, the SGDI stood at 60%, just one percentage point higher than 2018, and the CSC at 66%, with a four percentage point gain from 62% the previous year. The more buoyant citizen outlook in some countries reflects a perception that governments are taking gender equality seriously. The SGDI on the other hand is moving slowly, with gains in some areas, for example HIV and AIDS, being offset by losses in others, such as maternal mortality.

Comparative analysis of SGDI and CSC

Figure 2: Comparison of the SDGI and CSC by country 2019



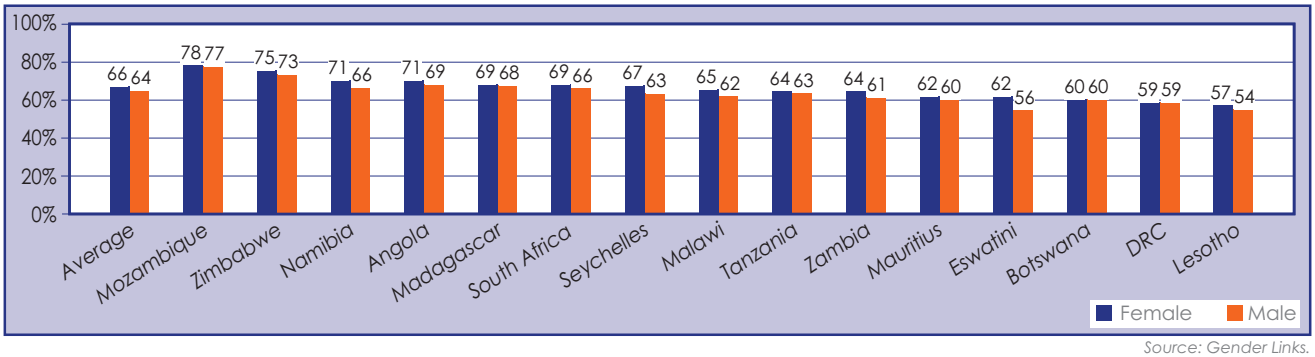
Source: Gender Links.

Figure 2 compares the SGDI and CSC for 2019 overall and by country. It shows that there are indeed divergences between perception and realities on the ground. The graph shows that with an SGDI of 72%, Seychelles and Zimbabwe come first, followed by South Africa (69%), Mauritius and Namibia both with 62%. Madagascar which is right on the borderline with a 50% score and DRC with a 46% score are the lowest. Four countries (Seychelles, South Africa, Mauritius and Lesotho) recorded an SGDI score higher than the CSC score. Citizen's opinions on government's efforts and progress in addressing gender equality issues in those countries are more sceptical than what the numbers suggest. As in previous years, GL could not compute an SGDI score for Angola due to missing data.

Mozambique (78%) has the highest CSC showing that citizens have a more positive opinion on the progress they think government is doing towards achieving gender equality. However, the country also has the widest gap between its SGDI and CSC. Mozambique which scored 54% percent in its SGDI compared to 78% in its CSC. Madagascar and DRC also have wide and noticeable difference of 18 percentage points and 14 percentage points respectively for the SGDI and CSC. DRC is the only country in the region which continues to have an SGDI score below 50%.

Women and men's perceptions on government commitment

Figure 3: Women and men's perceptions on government commitment

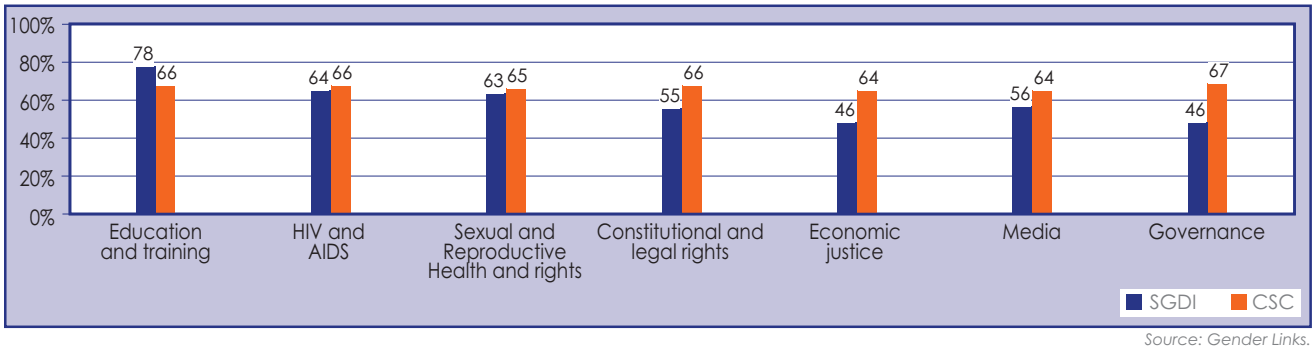


Source: Gender Links.

Figure 3 provides sex disaggregated data on the CSC. It shows that overall there is a marginal difference between the scores of women (66%) and men (64%). The biggest difference between women and men's scores can be seen in Eswatini with a difference of 6% and Namibia with a difference of 5%. Women scored their governments higher than men in all countries except for DRC and Botswana were they had equal scores.

Sector scores

Figure 4: SDGI and CSC sector scores



Source: Gender Links.

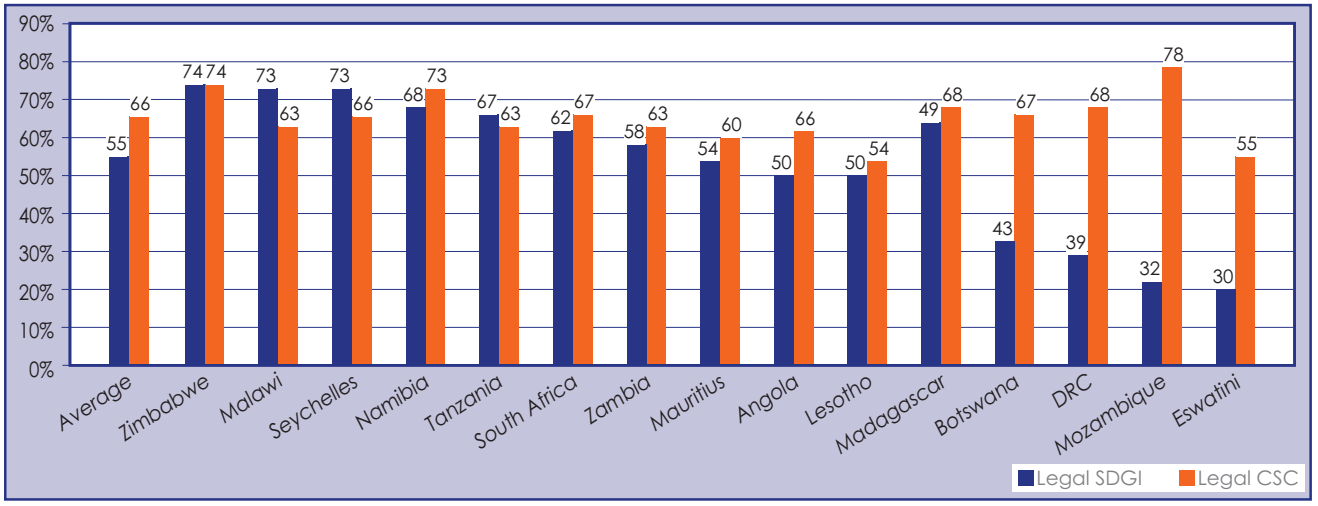
Figure 4 compares the SGDI (empirical scores) and CSC (perception) scores in the nine sectors from which the SGDI can be disaggregated by sector (GBV and climate change do not have a sufficient variety of indicators to be broken down by sector).

Education (78%) has the highest sector score on SGDI followed by HIV and Aids (64%) while governance is the lowest SGDI score (43%). The CSC scores across the seven sectors ranges from 64% to 67%. Governance (67 %) has the highest CSC while Media and Economic Justice are the lowest at 64%.

The widest gap between the two indices is for governance with a 21 percentage point difference. This points to the fact that although there is increased will and rhetoric on women's participation in politics this has also not translated to the actual increase in the representation as seen following the elections undertaken in half of SADC states.

Constitutional and legal rights

Figure 5: Constitutional and legal rights



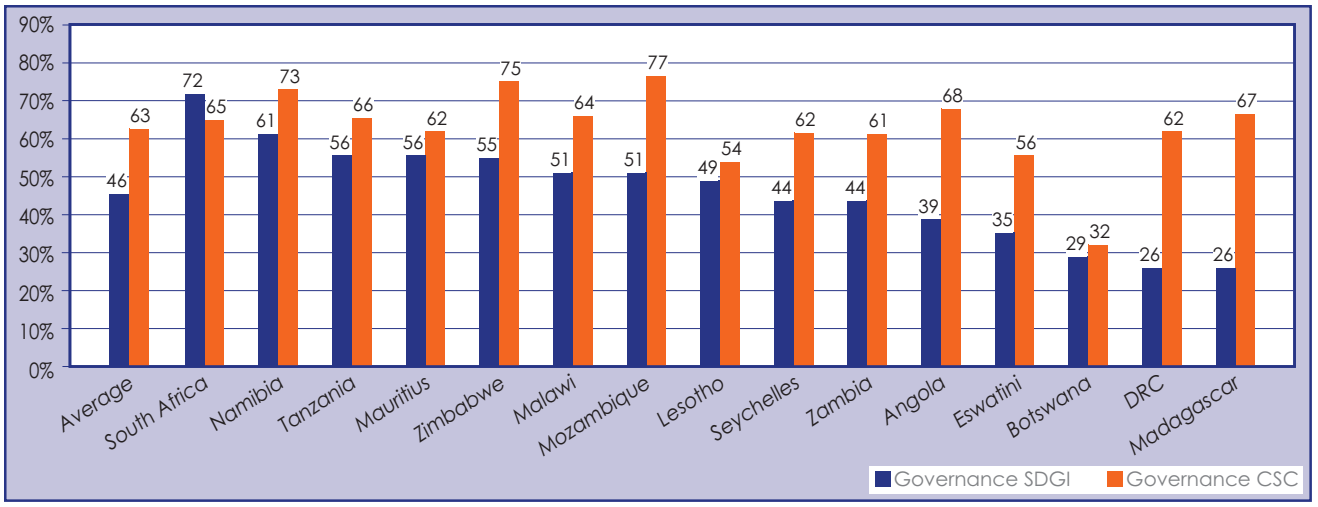
Source: Gender Links.

Figure 5 compares the SGDI and CSC scores for Constitutional and Legal Rights for 2019. As there is no empirical measure for Constitutional rights, this is measured using a peer review mechanism, the Gender Responsive Assessment (GRA) of Constitutions and Laws, conducted by experts in each country. In figure 5, this measure in the SGDI is compared with general public perceptions as measured by the CSC. At 55% the average SGDI score is 11 percentage points lower than the 66% CSC score. This shows that citizens perceive changes in women's rights that experts are more sceptical about. Only Zimbabwe has an SGDI and CSC that is at par (74%) showing that citizens are in agreement with the realities on the ground. It is worrying that some countries are far below the 50% mark on the SGDI, for example, Eswatini, Mozambique and DRC.

...citizens perceive changes in women's rights that experts are more sceptical about!

Governance

Figure 6: Governance

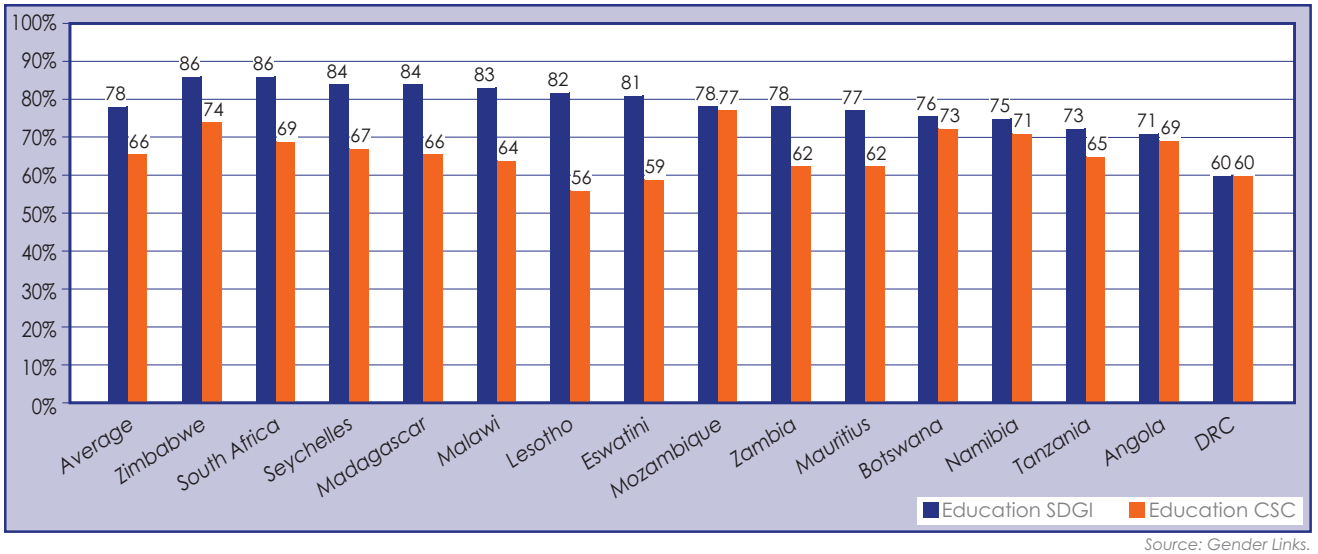


Source: Gender Links.

Figure 6 shows that overall at 46% for the SGDI and 63% for the CSC, there is quite a wide divergence between these scores. The CSC was higher than the SGDI in all countries except for South Africa. Evidence on the ground shows that South Africa experienced gains for women in leadership as it achieved parity in its cabinet becoming the only SADC to have achieved 50/50. Women in parliament also increased to 46% women making a six percentage point gain since the last election. The tougher scoring by citizens shows that South Africa is now moving beyond numbers and beginning to question the impact of women in decision-making.

Education and training

Figure 7: Education and training

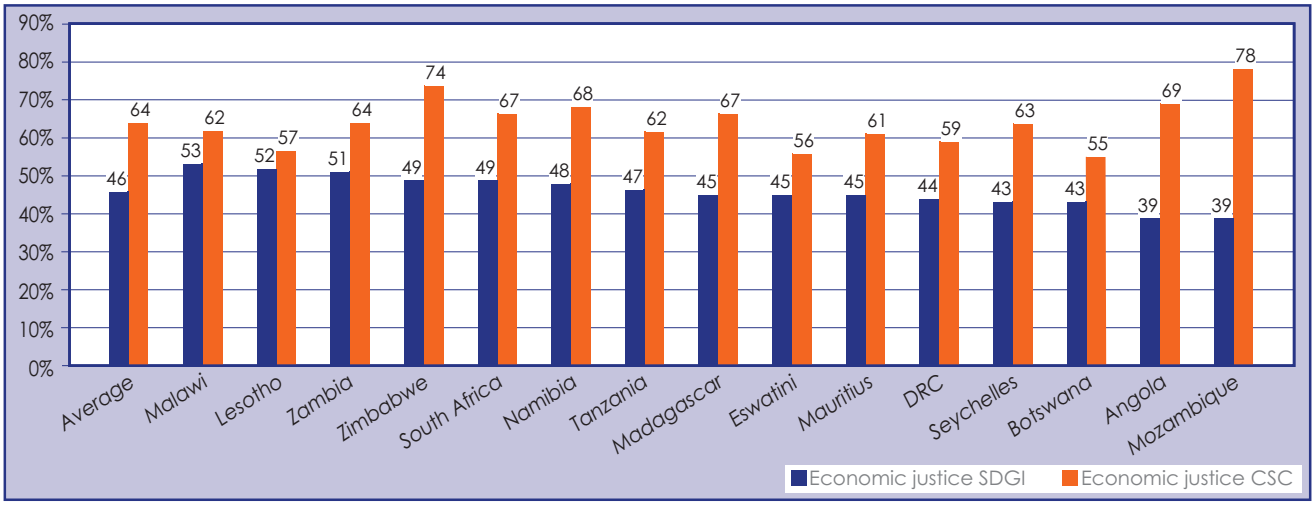


Source: Gender Links.

Figure 7 compares the SGDI and CSC scores for the Education and Training sector. The SGDI figure for education is the composite score that includes Secondary school enrolment rates for girls and boys; Secondary school completion rates girls and boys; percentage women in tertiary education; percentage men in tertiary education; percentage women teachers in secondary schools; percentage women in STEM subjects in tertiary education. Unlike governance, the regional SGDI score (78%) is higher than the CSC score (66%). The high SGDI score reflects the fact that the gender gap in education is closing. The lower citizen score reflects the many other questions not asked in the SGDI such as quality of education and safety in schools. Lesotho recorded the highest gap between the SGDI (82%) and the CSC (56%) followed by Eswatini with 81% on the SGDI and 59% on the CSC. Citizens in these two countries are the most skeptical of government efforts in delivering education to its citizens.

Economic justice

Figure 8: Economic justice



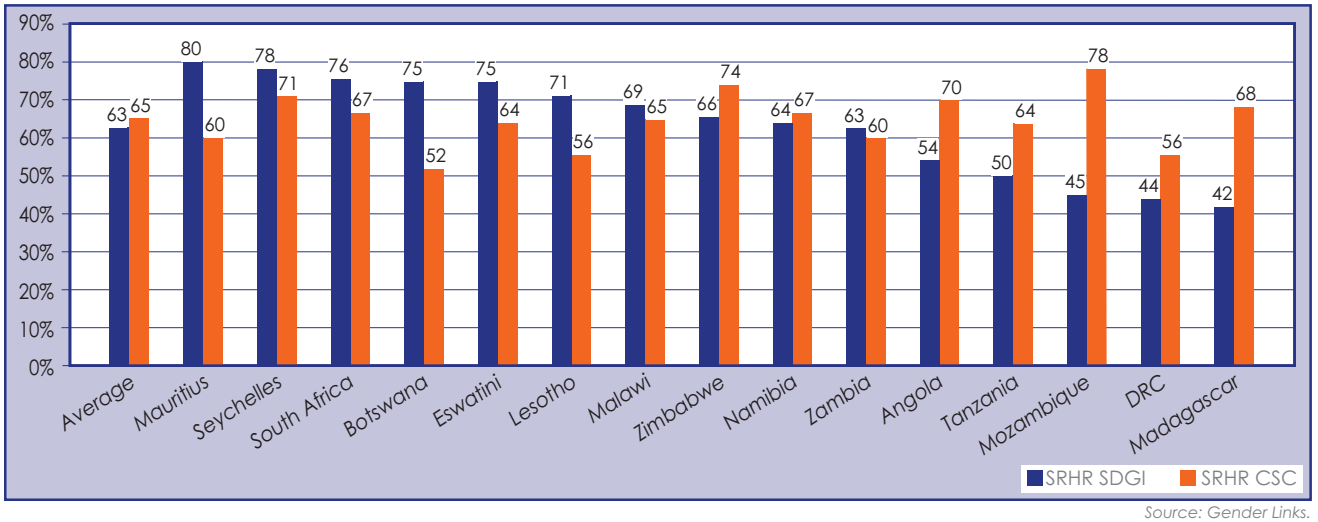
Source: Gender Links.

Citizen optimism reflects the emerging emphasis on women's economic empowerment

Figure 8 shows that the gap between the regional SGDI (46%) and the CSC (64%) is 18 percentage points. Mozambique (39 percentage points) and Angola (30 percentage points) have the greatest differences between the actual performance and the citizen perceptions. The SGDI scores are lower than the CSC in all countries. This reflects the economic realities and their gendered dimensions in SADC countries. Citizen optimism reflects the emerging emphasis on women's economic empowerment.

Sexual and reproductive health

Figure 9: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

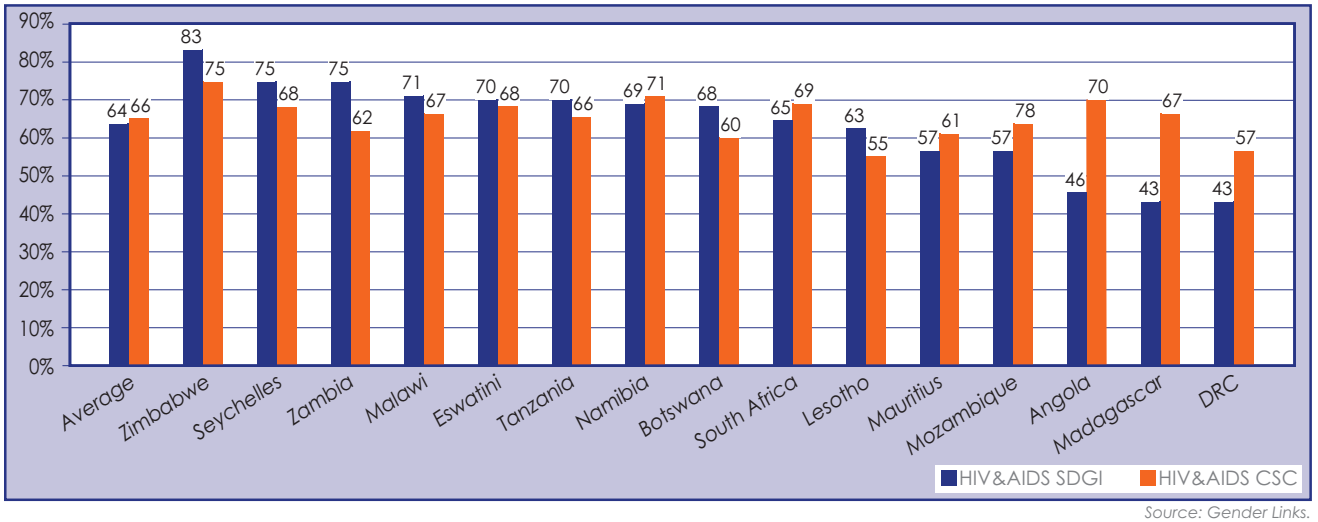


Source: Gender Links.

Figure 9 shows that with a regional SGDI of 63% and CSC of 65%, the scores for SRHR are the closest of all sectors. Mauritius and Botswana have the highest positive variances (i.e. people who are more skeptical than what the numbers tell us). Mozambique, Madagascar and DRC have the highest negative variances, i.e. where citizens are more optimistic than the empirical evidence on the ground.

HIV and AIDS

Figure 10: HIV and AIDS

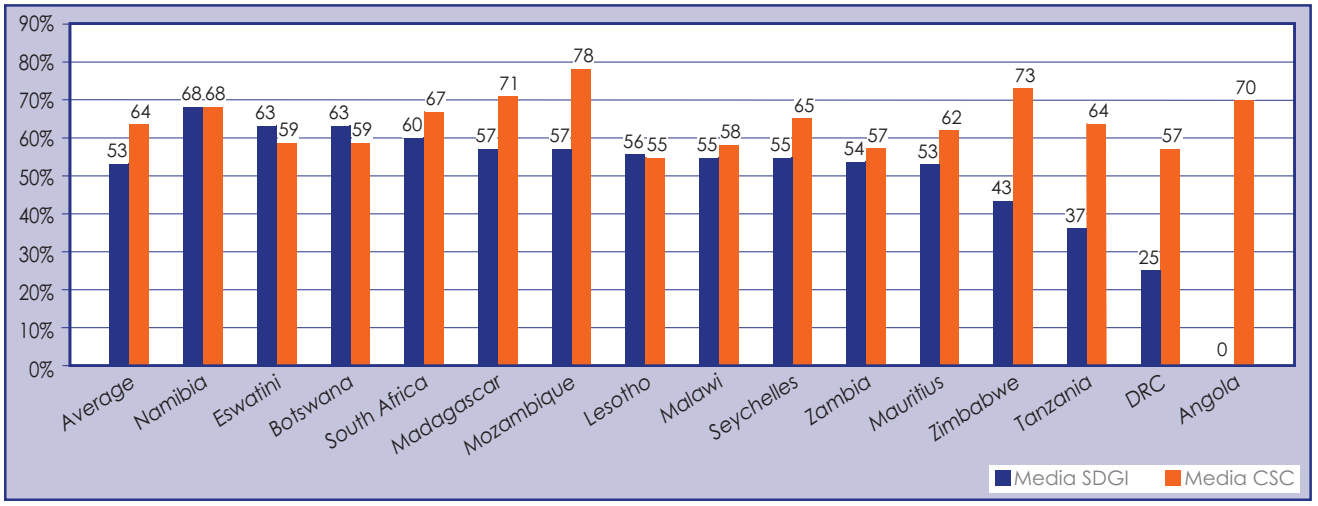


Source: Gender Links.

Figure 10 shows that the SGDI of 64% for HIV and AIDS is slightly lower than the CSC at 66%. Lesotho has the highest positive variance (i.e. people who are more sceptical than what the numbers tell us). Mozambique, Angola Madagascar and DRC have the highest negative variances, i.e. where citizens are more optimistic than what the empirical data suggests. Governments in the region have become much more proactive in the fight against HIV and AIDS. These measures are yielding positive results.

Media

Figure 11: Media



Source: Gender Links.

Figure 11 shows that at 64% the media CSC score is eight percentage points higher than the SGDI which stands at 53%. Namibia, Eswatini, Botswana and South Africa have the highest SGDI scores. These measure women sources, women in management and women images. Zimbabwe, Tanzania and DRC have the lowest SGDI scores. Angola does not have an SGDI score as the Gender and Media Progress Study on which these figures are based did not include Angola.

Knowledge of the Protocol

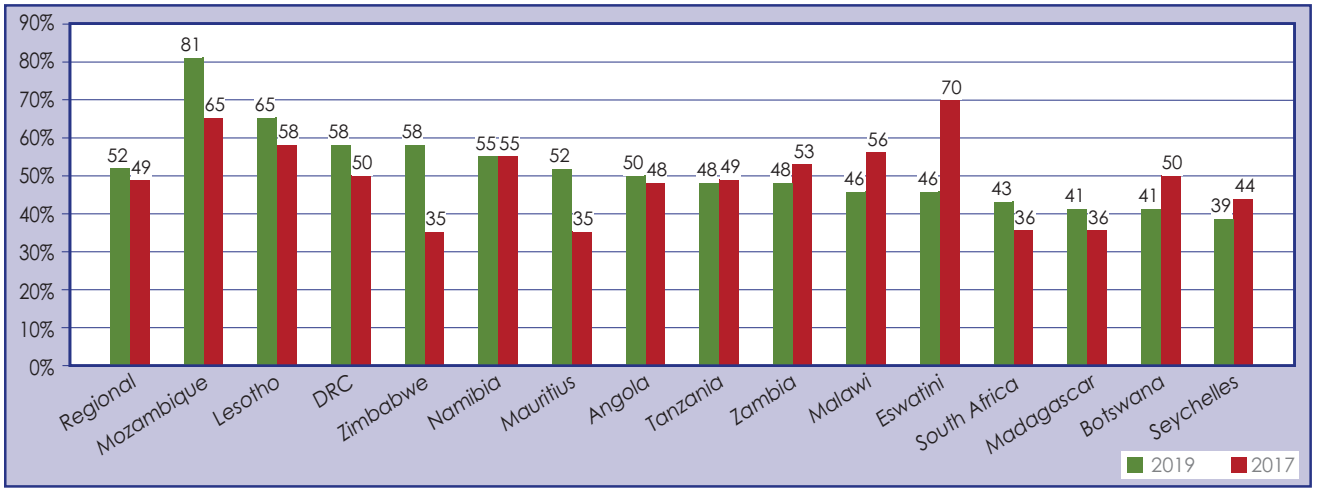
The SADC Gender Protocol Quiz aims to assess the level of Protocol knowledge amongst SADC citizens. The quiz is administered to an enumerated sample of citizens and data is analysed through Google data studio linked to Survey Gizmo. Gender Links coordinated the data analysis while SADC Gender Protocol members administer the quiz.

The quiz provides multiple choice answers to the following:

1. The Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol was adopted by Heads of State in:
2. The SADC Gender Protocol was reviewed in line with the:
3. The Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol (targets):
4. The Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol declares that (age of marriage):
5. The completely new section in the Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol is about:
6. The Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol provision on women in decision-making calls for (women's representation):

7. The new additions on economic empowerment in the SADC Gender Protocol include?
8. SADC member states have made a commitment to (on GBV):
9. The Education Article in the Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol has been reviewed to include:
10. The Health Article in the SADC Gender Protocol has been expanded to include:

Figure 12: Protocol Knowledge Scores 2019 vs 2017

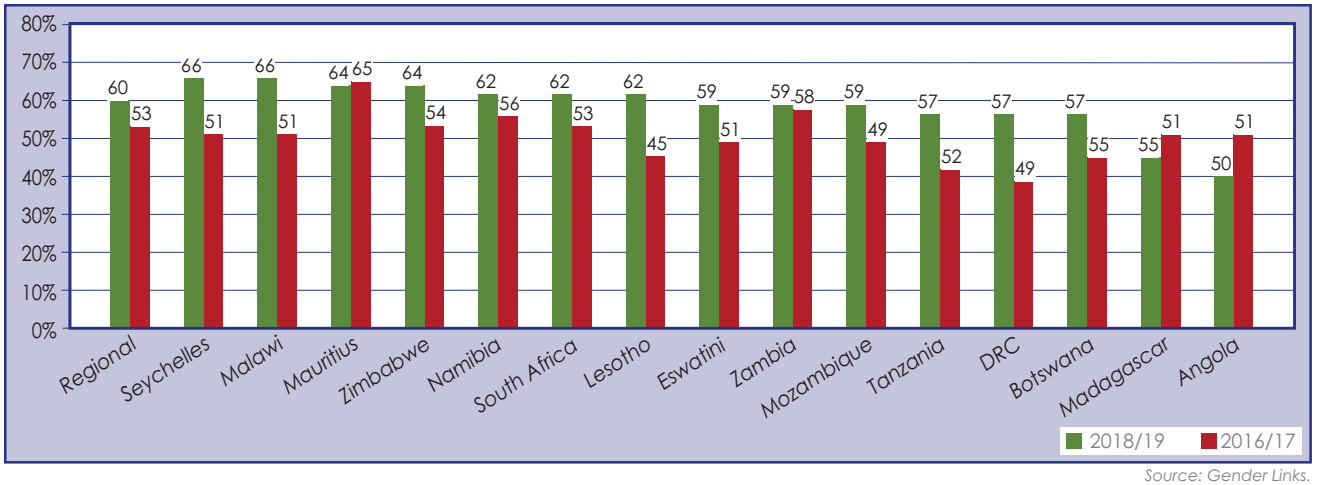


Source: Gender Links.

Figure 12 shows that the average regional knowledge score is 52%: a three percentage point increase from the 2017 score of 49%. Mozambique (81%) had the highest scores followed by Lesotho (65%). Eswatini reflects the greatest decline moving from 70% in 2017 to 46%. Eswatini, Botswana and Malawi and Zambia had lower scores in 2019 than in 2017. While different individuals are polled each year, overall, these scores point to the need for much greater advocacy and communication to increase citizen's knowledge on the existence of this instrument that seeks to uphold women's rights in the region.

Gender Attitudes in the SADC region

Figure 13: Gender Attitudes Overall Scores 2019 vs 2017



Source: Gender Links.

Figure 13 compares the GPS scores for 2017 with 2019. The graph shows that the average regional is 60%, a seven percentage point increase from 53% in 2017. All countries showed an increase in their GPS score except Mauritius with a one percentage point decline from 65% in 2017 to 64% in 2019. The country comparison shows that Seychelles and Malawi are the most gender aware countries at 66%, closely followed by Mauritius and Zimbabwe at 64%. Angola at 50% has the lowest score. Lesotho realised the greatest gains moving from 45% in 2017 to 62% in 2019, followed by Seychelles and Zimbabwe which both increased by a 15 percentage point margin. These overall findings on gender attitudes in the region are ranging from 50% to 66% may need to be improved.

Figure 14: Gender Attitudes 2019 Agree or Strongly Agree



Source: Gender Links.

Figure 14 gives the percentage of those who agreed or strongly agreed to the statements for each of the 25 questions. It reflects the many contradictions that still exist in Southern Africa. For example, 49% of respondents said that people should be treated the same whether they are women or men, while 46% also agree or strongly agree that a woman should obey her husband. Some encouraging results are 45% affirming that men should share household duties; 43% that a woman has a right to insist on using a condom; 40% affirming that a woman can refuse to have sex with her husband. This shows there are increasingly positive attitudes towards women gaining a voice and making their own choices.

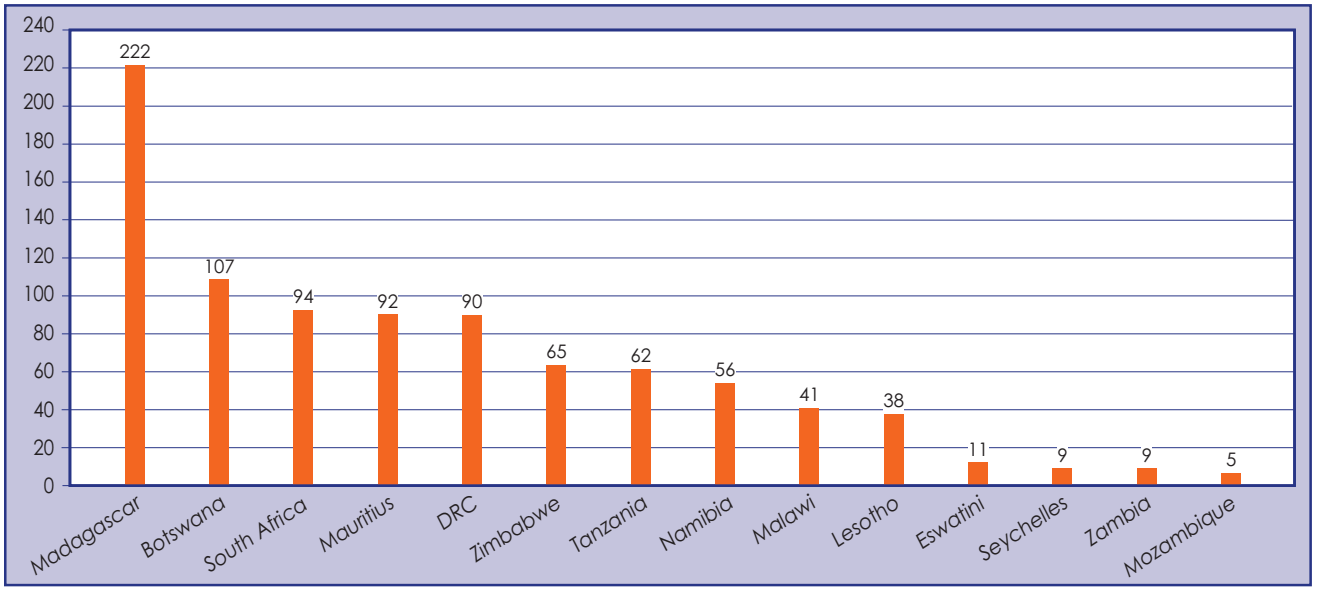
While it is heartening that the lowest scores are on issues such as "if a man beats a woman it shows that he loves her", it is a concern that only 26% of respondents agreed that a woman has the right to terminate pregnancy in the first trimester if she chooses to do so, and that 28% believe that homosexuality is a "psychological disease". Overall the scores show that there is still much work to be done on increasing gender awareness in the region.

SADC Protocol@Work Summits

The country level summits currently underway in the region will culminate in the regional summit to be convened during the 16 Days of Activism.

Unlike previous years these summits are focusing on learning and sharing of case studies specifically on SRHR.

Figure 15: SADC Protocol@Work case studies per country



Source: Gender Links.

Figure 15 shows a breakdown of summit applications by country. By July 2019 the summits had collected 901 case studies. Madagascar gathered the largest number of case studies (222) followed by Botswana (107).At the time of writing Swaziland, Zambia and Mozambique were yet to have their summits.

SADC Protocol@Work
#VoiceandChoice Summits



Marching for SRHR for all in Swaziland during the 16 Days of Activism in 2018. Photo: Zethu Shongwe

Gender Links (GL) and the Southern Africa Gender Protocol Alliance hosted the *#Voice andChoice summits* in all eight Southern African countries from May to July 2019. Seven more will be convened between August and September. These country level summits will culminate in a regional summit to be held in November 2019 as part of the Alliances initiatives for the 16 Days of Activism.

Running under the banner Local *Action for a strong 2030 A-gender in Southern Africa* the summits serve as a springboard to call governments to account for gender equality commitments made in the SADC Gender Protocol and the Sustainable Development Goals. The summits will pave way for the localisation of the recently adopted SRHR strategy.

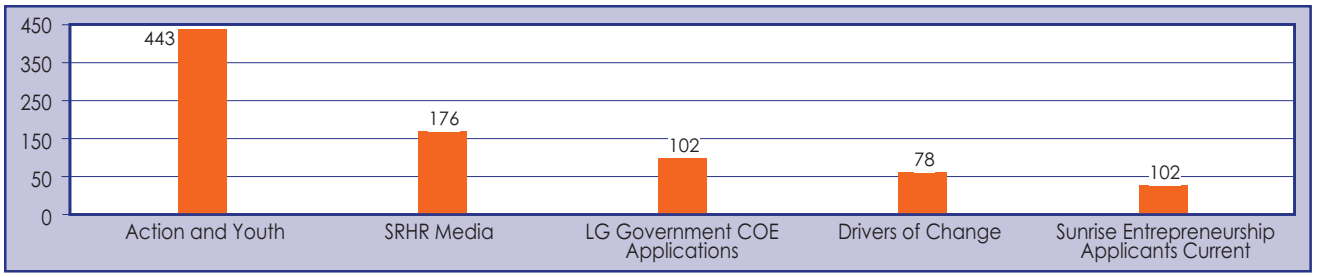
The main purpose of the #VoiceandChoice Summit is to allow participants to learn and share best practices from various sectors across the countries including Government departments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), Local Government councils as well as the media. Case studies will be shared in different streams including Action, Youth, Media, Entrepreneurship as well as Centres of Excellence Institutional Awards.

The summit will also include plenaries on #Voice andChoice and fifty-fifty campaigns in light of the national elections taking place across the region.

From 2018, GL and the Alliance have run the #VoiceandChoice campaign focusing on the importance of enabling women to have voice, choice and control over their own Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR). Since then GL and the Alliance have developed 37 national SRHR and 103 local SRHR campaigns putting emphasis on particularly maternal health, menstrual health, Comprehensive Sexual Education and teenage pregnancies, Safe Abortion, HIV and AIDS, Child marriages as well as sexual diversity. In addition, GL worked with 95 councils across ten countries to update their SRHR plans. The summits also provide an important checkpoint to evaluate the implementation of the campaigns and action plans at national and local level.

The #VoiceandChoice campaign connects the dots from global to regional to local level in the implementation of the gender equality frameworks. Under the #VoiceandChoice campaign GL also conducted a mapping of SRHR policies and laws in SADC to gauge whether countries have put in place SRHR laws and policies and whether these laws are adequate in the promotion and protection of SRHR especially for adolescents. This mapping gives firm grounding for advocacy purposes to hold governments accountable.

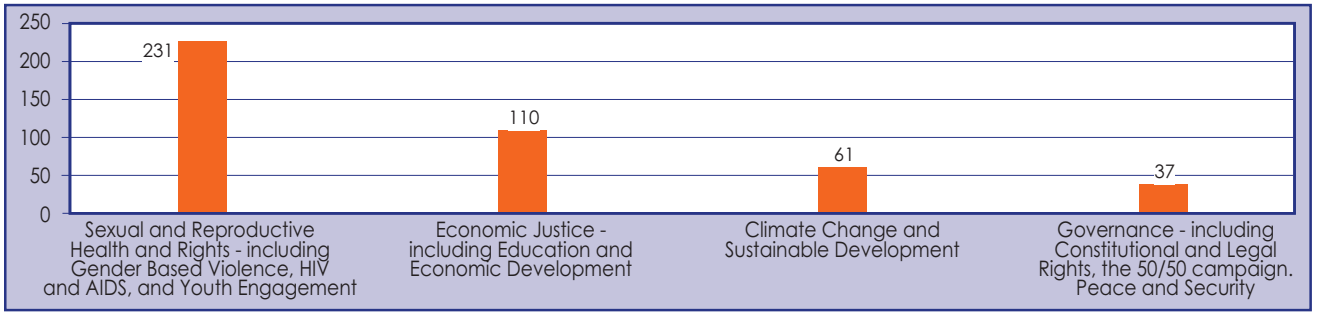
Figure 16: Case Studies by category



Source: Gender Links.

Figure 16 shows the number of case studies by summit category. The Action and Youth categories covering Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights; youth engagement; governance, including the 50/50 campaign; economic justice and climate change received the highest number of entries (443 submissions). Journalists from across the region submitted 176 stories published in print, radio, television as well as online news sites. Over 100 local government COEs submitted institutional case studies, while 102 entrepreneurs from the Sunrise campaign initiative on empowering survivors of GBV also submitted 102 case studies. Seventy eight entries were received for the Drivers of Change or leadership category.

Figure 17: Project case studies

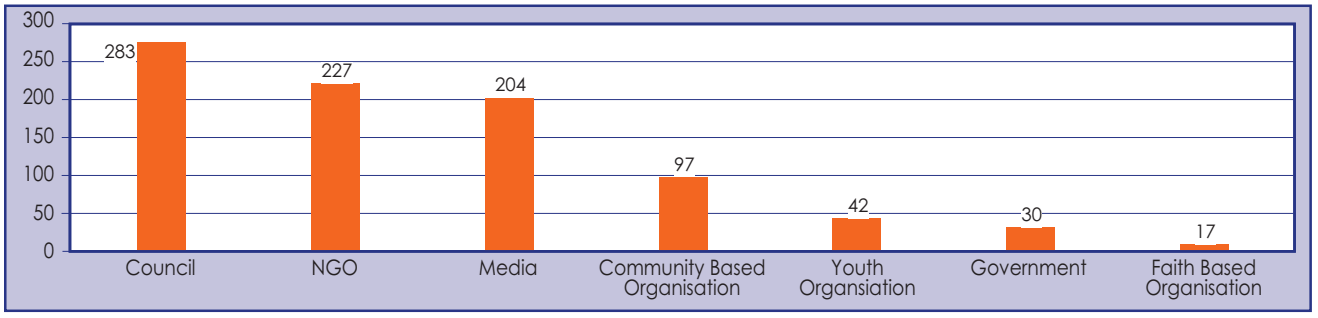


Source: Gender Links.

Figure 17 shows that in the Action and Youth category, the SRHR theme had the highest number of case studies at 231 followed by the economic justice theme at 110 and the climate change theme at 61. The governance theme had the lowest number of case studies presented (31).

Entries by type of organisation

Figure 18: Type of Organisations

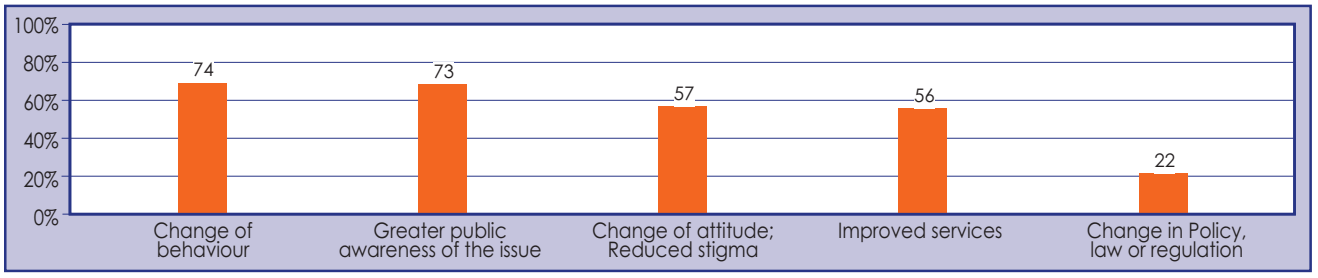


Source: Gender Links.

Figure 18 shows that local government councils (283) made the highest number of entries into the summit followed by NGOs (227) and the media (204). By the end of July 2019 FBO's (17) had submitted the least number of entries.

Summit entries by type of change

Figure 19: Summit case studies by type of change



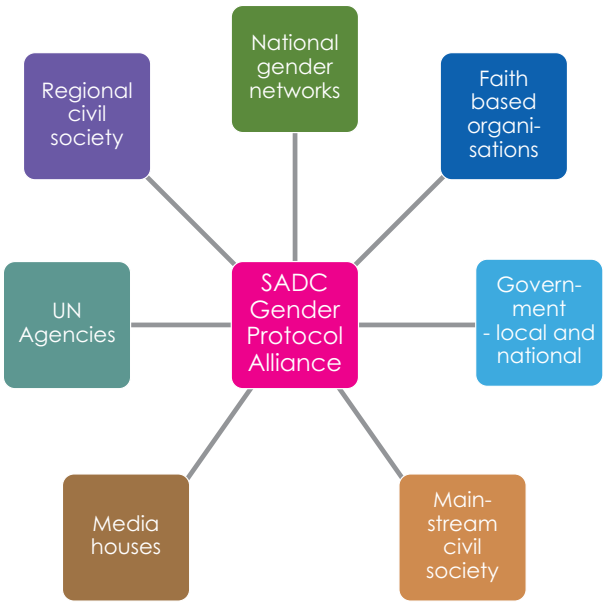
Source: Gender Links.

When summit entrants submit the case studies they rate the most significant change that occurs as a result of their intervention. Figure 19 shows that the main change taking place is changes in behaviour (74%) followed by greater awareness of the issue (73%) and change of attitude (57%). These are heartening indicators of systemic change. Improved services (56%) and change of policies, law or regulation (22%) rank third and fourth.

About the Alliance

Southern Africa Gender Protocol Alliance

Gender Links is the coordinating NGO of the Southern Africa Gender Protocol Alliance, a coalition of 15 national gender networks and five regional NGOs that lead on the various themes of the SADC Gender Protocol. The coalition campaigned for the adoption, implementation and review of the SADC Gender Protocol which is now a Southern Africa's roadmap for achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) five - gender equality. The Alliance works with civil society, governments, SADC, Faith based movements, LGBTI rights groups, media and local government organisations to hold governments accountable on gender commitments and advocate for gender equality progress.





Alliance members. Photo: Melody Kandare

Table 3: Alliance network fact file from mapping[43]

Total Number of Partners	207
Coverage	
SADC Region	42%
National Level	58%
Type of Organisation	
NGO	76%
CBO	19%
FBO	6%
Areas of Primary Focus	
Women's Rights	85%
Youth Focus	71%
Men-for-Change	56%
Disability	39%
Sexual diversity	3%
Areas of Work	
Training	69%
Advocacy	72%
Lobbying	49%
Service Delivery	54%
Research	40%
Other	21%

Source: Gender Links.

Table 3 summarises the latest results of a mapping tool used by the Alliance to track its reach. The table shows that the Alliance network has growth to 207 organisations. This includes the 15 umbrella organisations and their affiliates. 58% have a national reach and 42% operate across the region. Of the total, 76% are NGOS, 19% are Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and 6% are Faith Based Organisations (FBOs).

The Alliance consists of 85% members whose primary focus is women's rights compared to mainstream NGOs. 56% of all Alliance membership has men-for-change as its primary focus while 71% focus on youth and 39% have programmes on disability. A very low proportion of 3% focuses on sexual diversity. The Alliance seeks to strengthen its partnership with organisation with new partners in the FBO and LGBTI sectors. Below is a case study of new partnership created in 2019.

[43] https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/16CRrYSEmgqdX49mln77KhvfC9heJxZaO/page/mCni

ACT Ubambano partners with the Alliance

ACT Ubumbano[44] is an open network of 30 South(ern) African and 3 global/northern ACT Alliance partners[45] working jointly to confront economic, gender and environmental injustice by facilitating critical joint reflection and collaboration and supporting innovative solidarity initiatives/actions.

A key element of this process is building a Solidarity Hub, which is the focal point for interaction, learning and dialogue amongst local and international partners and allies seeking to engage in deepening solidarity, knowledge and practice in the field. This reflection informs new and existing programmatic action that is rooted in the communities we work with, and that builds solidarity across the global south and north.

The higher-level goal is to develop new forms of action for social justice that contribute to the transformation of structures of injustice and inequality by accompanying and supporting communities in their struggles. This is based on the conclusion that social change will happen if there is increased community agency, mobilisation and voice.

This work is centred on the pillars of i) - economic justice, ii) environmental/climate justice, and iii) gender justice and SRHR, and contributes to the implementation of the SDGs, notably the SDGs 1 (no poverty), 3 (good health and well-being), 5 (gender equality), 10 (reduced inequalities), 13 (climate action) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) in Southern Africa.

ACT Ubumbano and the Alliance have a shared vision to see women, men and gender non-conforming individuals who are free to realise their full human potential in line with global and regional human rights instruments, within all circles of life with the global mandate from the SDGs as well as the provisions of the SADC Gender Protocol.

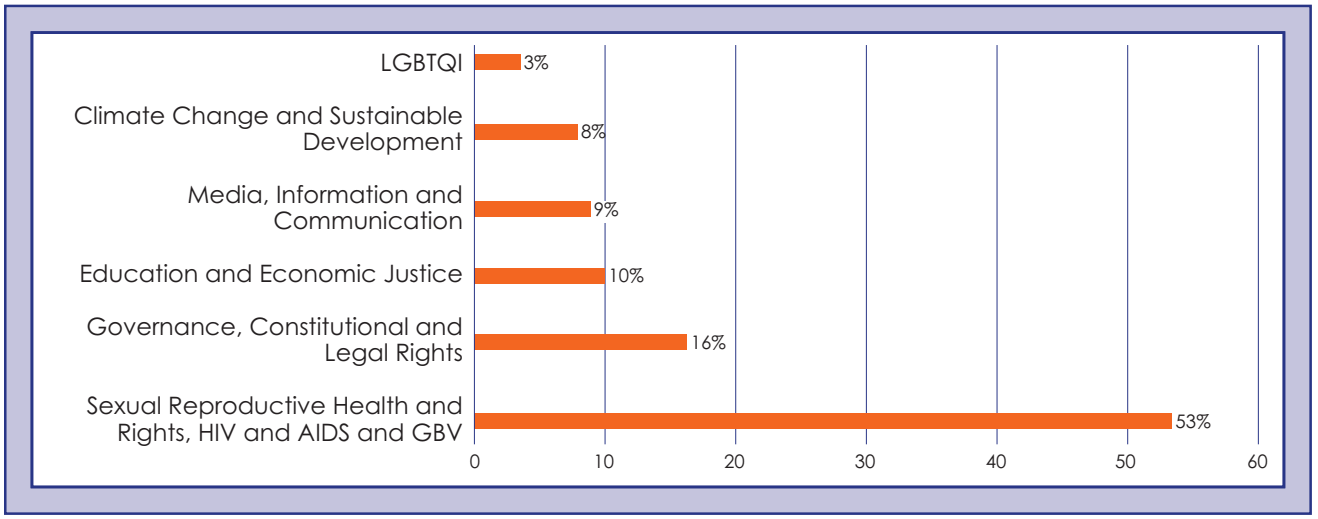


Participants at the FBO meeting convened bythe Alliance in April 2019. Photo: Gender Links

[44] https://www.actubumbano.org/
[45] Church of Sweden (CoS), Brot fuer die Welt (BftW) and Christian Aid. Southern members include some ACT Alliance members as well as a much wider group of civil society, including faith based and other organisations

Alliance membership by cluster

Figure 20: Alliance partners by cluster



Source: Gender Links.

Figure 20 shows Alliance partners according to the clusters they operate in. The Alliance partners are divided into clusters - Voice (Governance; Constitutional and Legal Rights; Media), Choice (SRHR) and Control (Education and Economic Justice; Climate Change and Sustainable Development). With 53% organisations working in the field of SRHR HIV and GBV this is the largest cluster; followed by Governance, Constitutional and Legal Rights (16%) and Education and Economic Justice (10%) Media, Information and Communication (9%).

Alliance Community of Practice

The Alliance Community of Practice (CoP) is a virtual platform for all human rights, gender activists and practitioners in the development space, transformational and progressive persons and leaders to learn and share in our joint quest for an inclusive, equal and just society in accordance with the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. The re-launched of the CoP by Alliance partners during March 2019 on International Women's Day, included a regional audit of Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) laws and policies. The relaunch was convened under theme #VoiceandChoice #IWD2019 and #BalanceforBetter.

Alliance outreach

- ***Country level meetings*** - The Alliance shares best practices and strategies for gender implementation at the national level through focal network led meetings. Members of the Alliance convened on the COP during 16 Days of Activism **Eight discussions** where facilitated with speakers chosen from the SADC Gender Protocol Alliance members and implementing partners. A **total of 144 participants** engaged on in the eight days of the discussions, each distributed from **7 different SADC countries** making the reach of comprehensive knowledgeable SRHR discussions a regional discussion. The Alliance also convened a dialogue in International Women's Day focusing on the Voice and Choice campaign as well as Women's Month.
- ***Regional civil society network*** - Alliance members have a Memorandum of Understanding with Gender Links. In April the Alliance created new partnerships with organisations working in the FBO and LGBTI sector.
- ***New Media*** - the Alliance programme has a twitter handle @GenderProtocol managed by the Alliance Unit at Gender Links. Other regional and continental gender movements follow the Gender Protocol Alliance on twitter.
- ***Website*** - the Alliance has a dedicated section on the Gender Links website. This section houses the Barometer, Voice and Choice campaign, Advocacy campaigns and resources, SADC Protocol and Post-2015 Agenda, Action and Results as well as the SADC Protocol@Work case studies.
- ***African and global links*** -The Alliance is a member of the Women's major group, the Post 2015 Women's coalition and FEMNET. The Alliance also collaborates with mainstream civil society through CIVICUS, the African Civil Society Circle, SADC CNGO and Southern Africa Trust. During this period, the Alliance, participated in the Commission on the Status of Women where they convened a side event on the Voice and Choice campaign discussing how the region is progressing on SRHR and implementation of the SADC Gender Protocol. The Alliance was also represented by its chairperson at a Government of Namibia, SADC Secretariat and UN WOMEN side event to share best practices on social protection systems in the SADC region.



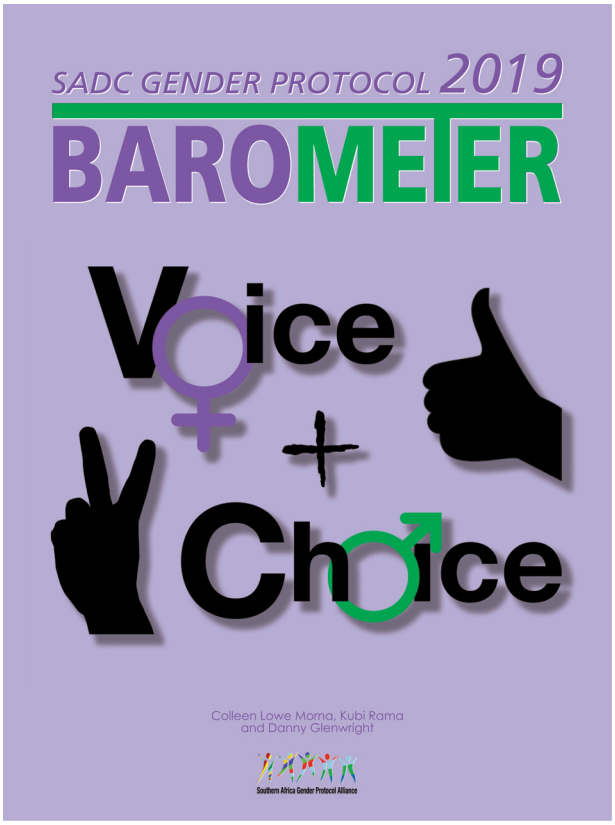
Zimbabwe Alliance SRHR meeting. Photo: Tapiwa Zvaraya

SADC GENDER PROTOCOL MILESTONES

- 2005: Audit of achievements against the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development leads to a paper - "Rationale for the Elevation of the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development to a Protocol" - the most legally binding of SADC instruments. Civil society organisations for the Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance.
- 2005-2008: Alliance members form part of a Task Team constituted by the SADC Gender Unit to prepare drafting notes for a legal team, comment on and canvass seven drafts of the Protocol before its final presentation to Heads of State.
- August 2008: 13 out of 15 HOS Sign the SADC Gender Protocol, a unique sub regional instrument that brings together and enhances existing commitments to gender equality through 28, time bound targets aligned to the 2015 deadline for MDG3. Alliance members launch a campaign to get Mauritius and Botswana to sign.
- August 2009: The Alliance launches the SADC Gender Protocol Baseline Barometer - a key tracking tool assessing progress of 15 countries against the 28 targets of the Protocol - http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/sadc-research.
- August 2009: Alliance launches the "Roadmap to Equality" - strategies and lessons learned in the campaign; key provisions of the Protocol in 23 languages; radio spots; a DVD; knowledge and attitude quiz; village level meetings to popularise the Protocol that have since reached 15,000 citizens directly and thousands more indirectly.
- 2009/2010: Alliance devises a Citizen Score Card that is used to gauge citizen perceptions of government progress and is administered at village meetings.
- August 2010: Progress Barometer and Alliance annual meeting. Alliance gets better organised into country and theme clusters, each leading on a key issue, e.g. GBV, economic justice.
- August 2011: SADC Gender Protocol goes into force with South Africa becoming the ninth country to ratify the Protocol giving the two thirds critical mass required. With data from 15 countries on 23 indicators, the 2011 Barometer introduces the SADC Gender and Development Index - see http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/sadc-sgdi. Alliance forms a Think Tank to guide the work of the Alliance in between annual meetings.
- 2011/2012: Alliance networks in-country identify champions for the 28 targets of the Protocol, begin to collect case studies of the Protocol@Work - see http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/protocol-work.
- September 2011: The Alliance collaborates with the SADC Gender Unit on a tool and process for aligning national gender action plans to the targets of the SADC Gender Protocol, and costing their implementation. Namibia pilots this process - see http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/implementation.
- November 2011: Intense lobbying for an Addendum to the Protocol on Gender and Climate Change linked to COP 17.
- February 2013: Gender ministers meeting in Maputo ahead of the 57th meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) commit to take forward the Addendum. Alliance releases a progressive statement on gender justice concerns in the region. Mounts a presence at the CSW and produces a daily newsletter; generates debate on the Post-2015 agenda.
- March-April 2013: Twelve country summits and a regional summit lead to 672 case studies being gathered on the SADC Protocol@Work from NGOs, CSO, Faith-Based Organisations.
- By June 2013: Lesotho, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe learn from Seychelles, Namibia, Zambia and Swaziland on aligning their policies and action plans to the SADC Protocol and costing implementation.
- August 2013: Alliance annual meeting ahead of the SADC Heads of State Summit in Malawi with a key focus on implementation, the 50/50 campaign, gender and climate change and Coalition Building. Round table meeting with the new Southern African head of UNWOMEN, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka. Study visit to the Gauteng *Women Demand Action Now* Alliance networking meeting sparks ideas for strengthening country, provincial and district-level networking.
- August 2013: Coalition building and networking at the regional level through the SADC Heads of state summit held in Malawi in August 2013. The regional barometer was officially launched then.

- Strengthening the alliance network through a strategy meeting held in August 2013 and a think tank meeting held alongside the SADC HOS summit.
- August 2013: Production of the fifth edition of the SADC Gender Protocol Regional Barometer, tracking progress against the 28 targets. The 2013 barometer had in-depth analysis of implementation of the SADC Gender protocol by the governments and civil society.
- December 2013: 12 country barometer reports; 9 launches. SADC Gender Protocol village level workshops in 10 countries through the country networks resulting in 72 meetings.
- By October 2013: Strengthening the country focal networks through mapping of country thematic clusters and championing resulting in 11 country level meetings and 82 signed up champions.
- May 2014: SADC Gender Protocol@Work summit preceded by 12 national summits with a special category on the Faith Based Organisations (FBOS).
- March 2014: Alliance participates in the 58th Commission on the Status of Women.
- July 2014: Gender ministers meeting in Malawi ahead of the 35th HOS Summit in Harare in August, followed by the SADC CNGO civil society forum in Harare. Alliance makes the case for a strong Post-2015 gender agenda.
- August 2014: 35th SADC Heads of State Summit in Victoria Falls; Alliance lobbies for review of the SADC Gender Protocol.
- March 2015: The Alliance participate at CSW59 with a focus on the targets and indicators for the SDGs and the SADC Gender Protocol Post-2015.
- March: The Alliance's input on the Global SDGs consultations is acknowledged.
- May 2015: The SADC Executive Secretary requests the Alliance together with UN Women to work with the SADC Secretariat as technical partners in the review process.
- May - June 2015: The Alliance holds 13 national SADC Protocol@Work summits.
- August 2015: The Alliance launched the sixth edition of the SADC Gender Protocol Barometer in Botswana on the eve of the 36th SADC HOS Summit in Gaborone at the SADC Protocol@Work summit.
- October 2015: The Alliance participates actively at the first review process of the Protocol together with UN Women, governments and the SADC secretariat.
- March 2016: The Alliance holds two side events on localising SDGs through the SADC Gender Protocol at the 60th session of the Commission on the Status of Women.
- June 2016: The Alliance participates at the SADC Gender Ministers meeting which adopted the reviewed Protocol.
- June/July 2016: The Alliance holds country level consultations on the Post-2015 Protocol reaching 1224 people.
- August 2016: The Alliance launched the eighth edition of the SADC Gender Protocol Barometer in Swaziland ahead of the 36th SADC HOS Summit.
- November 2016: The Alliance holds eight national SADC Gender Protocol Summits producing 737 case studies.
- November 2016: The Alliance reviews M and E tools for the SADC Gender Protocol.
- December 2016: The Alliance joins the social media platform, Twitter @GenderProtocol.
- January 2017: The Alliance joins the Women's March Global.
- March 2017: The Alliance participates at the 61st session of the Commission on the Status of Women.
- May 2017: The Alliance works with EASSI to produce the pilot East Africa Community Barometer.
- July 2017: The Alliance finalises the reviewed SGDI which has 36 empirical indicators.
- June/July 2017: The Alliance holds gender and rights scoring meetings in 15 countries giving a baseline score for the indicator on Constitutional and Legal Rights.
- August 2017: The Alliance will launch the ninth edition of the SADC Gender Protocol Barometer in Johannesburg, South Africa ahead of the 37th SADC HOS Summit.
- October 2017: Alliance attends the inaugural African Feminists Microeconomics Academy.
- December 2017: Alliance launches a Community of Practice and the Barometer Portal.
- March 2018: The Alliance participates at 62nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women.
- May/June 2018: The Alliance holds gender and rights scoring meetings in 15 countries giving a score for the indicator on Constitutional and Legal Rights.
- July 2018: Alliance participates in the West Africa Women's Dialogue to share experiences on the SADC Gender Protocol Barometer process.
- August 2018: The Alliance launches the tenth edition of the SADC Gender Protocol Barometer in Johannesburg, South Africa ahead of the 38th SADC HOS Summit in Namibia.
- August 2018: Alliance launches the Southern Africa #She Decides Southern Africa campaign.
- December 2018: The Alliances completes an audit of laws and policies on SRHR in SADC.
- August 2019: Alliance to launch the first SRHR Barometer.

The 2019 State of Women in SADC Report should be read together with the #VoiceandChoice Barometer.



While Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) is now firmly on the Southern African agenda, major gaps remain in data collection, legislation, policy, and service delivery, especially for women and girls. This is the major finding of the first Southern Africa Gender Protocol Alliance #VoiceandChoice or SRHR Barometer, that breaks new ground in scoring government performance and including a stand-alone chapter on sexual diversity.

The region has made significant strides with the adoption of the Mahe Declaration on SRHR by women parliamentarians in 2016, and the SADC SRHR Strategy by health ministers in November 2018. Women's Rights Organisations (WRO), buoyed by the global #MeToo and #TimesUp and South African #TotalShutdown movements have mounted energetic campaigns against GBV, HIV and AIDS and harmful practices; the rights of sex workers, LGBTI and other minority groups.

The 11th SADC Gender Protocol Barometer breaks with past tradition by focusing solely on SRHR, measuring 100 indicators in seven thematic areas: sexual and reproductive health; adolescent SRHR; safe abortion; GBV; HIV and AIDS; harmful practices and sexual diversity. It includes the first ever comprehensive chapter on LGBTI rights and access to SRHR.

The indicators used to measure the status of SRHR in SADC include 12 indicators out of the 20 indicators in the SADC SRHR Scorecard that governments will be reporting against. The Barometer is the first civil society shadow report on the SADC SRHR strategy and its score card, a space that needs to be progressively expanded in order to hold governments accountable to their commitments.

The #VoiceandChoice Barometer applies the SADC colour coding across 15 SADC countries for which data could be obtained. Comoros, the 16th SADC country, will be included in the 2020 Barometer due to insufficient data on several indicators at the time of writing the 2019 Barometer.

An analysis of each country's performance on the basis of the 12 indicators shows that South Africa with 67% green is in first position followed by Mauritius (50% green) and Botswana (42% green). Thirteen SADC countries have achieved less than 50% of the targets. The lowest ranking countries are Tanzania, Lesotho and DRC (17% green) and DRC, Zambia and Angola (17% green). Zambia, however, has the highest yellow score (83%) showing that it is most active in working to close the gaps. Angola, with a 75% red score, is in the gravest danger zone.

READ MORE:

https://genderlinks.org.za/what-we-do/sadc-gender-protocol/sadc-protocol-barometer/

Annex A
M and E Administered by Alliance Networks

Country	Agenda 2030 SADC Gender Protocol Citizen score card						Agenda 2030 SADC Gender Protocol Quiz						Gender Attitude Survey					
	Women - Target	Actual	Men - target	Actual	Total target	Total actual	Women - Target	Actual	Men - target	Actual	Total target	Total actual	Women - Target	Actual	Men - target	Actual	Total target	Total actual
Angola	500	352	500	335	1000	**687**	500	157	500	130	1000	**287**	500	54	500	253	1000	**307**
Botswana	400	412	400	427	800	**839**	400	429	400	378	800	**809**	400	429	400	407	800	**836**
DRC	500	505	500	528	1000	**1033**	500	530	500	534	1000	**1064**	500	377	500	399	1000	**776**
Lesotho	400	412	400	398	800	**810**	400	412	400	405	800	**817**	400	471	400	453	800	**924**
Madagascar	600	792	600	223	1200	**1015**	600	859	600	232	1200	**1091**	600	791	600	226	1200	**1017**
Malawi	400	101	400	121	800	**222**	400	118	400	136	800	**254**	400	146	400	150	800	**296**
Mauritius	300	273	300	284	600	**557**	300	349	300	311	600	**662**	300	249	300	297	600	**546**
Mozambique	600	620	600	619	1200	**1239**	600	478	600	725	1200	**1203**	600	614	600	596	1200	**1210**
Namibia	400	356	400	540	800	**896**	400	332	400	507	800	**839**	400	530	400	317	800	**847**
Seychelles	200	21	200	17	400	**38**	200	33	200	24	400	**57**	200	84	200	54	400	**138**
South Africa	700	435	700	311	1400	**746**	700	441	700	320	1400	**761**	700	441	700	328	1400	**769**
Swaziland	400	440	400	365	800	**805**	400	401	400	399	800	**800**	400	231	400	201	800	**432**
Tanzania	600	454	600	394	1200	**848**	600	452	600	395	1200	**847**	600	422	600	419	1200	**841**
Zambia	600	693	600	551	1200	**1244**	600	740	600	605	1200	**1346**	600	343	600	325	1200	**668**
Zimbabwe	600	610	600	694	1200	**1304**	600	619	600	698	1200	**1317**	600	766	600	685	1200	**1451**
Sub-total	7200	6476	7200	5807	14400	**12 283**	7200	6350	7200	5799	14400	**12 154**	7200	5948	7200	5110	14400	**11 058**

Source: Gender Links, 2019.

The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development

Encompasses

commitments made in all regional, global and continental instruments for achieving gender equality.

Enhances

these instruments through a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework.

Advances

gender equality by ensuring accountability by all SADC Member States, as well as providing a form for the sharing of best practices, peer support and review.

Southern Africa Gender Protocol Alliance

#VoiceandChoice



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