Results-Based Management and Gender Equality Training Workshop

Relationship to Gender Equality and the International Context (Beijing Platform for Action, CEDAW, and SDG’s).

Overview of Situational Analysis of Women and Men in Suriname and Critical Gaps to Achieve Gender Equality

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International Conventions and Frameworks

- Convention on all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); 1993
- Convention on the Rights of the Child; 1993
- Program of Action of ICPD (International Conference on Population and Planning); 1994
- Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA); 1995
- Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of all Forms of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention); 2002
- International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD);
- Optional protocols of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; 2011
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015- 2030.
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; 2017
International Conventions and Frameworks:
Ministry of Home Affairs

- Convention on all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); 1993
- Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA); 1995
- Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of all Forms of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention); 2002
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015-2030; goal 5
# Convention on all Forms of Discrimination against Women

### Part I

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### Part V

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### Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

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Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 5

**Targets**

- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 5

Targets

- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
The principle of equality of men and women is laid down in Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Suriname (the “Constitution”) namely:

No one shall be discriminated on grounds of birth, sex, race, language, religion, origin, education, political opinion, economic position or social circumstances, or any other status.

The principle of equality of men and women is also explicitly incorporated in Article 35, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution: “men and women are equal by law”.
Strategic goal for the multidisciplinary policy area Gender Policy:

Laws and regulations and policy principles of private and public organizations guarantee the right to personal safety and freedom of men and women and that the opportunities to realize their ideals and talents are not negatively affected by gender stereotypes.
Outcomes:

- Equal access to education and training for boys, girls, men and women.
- Equal access to the labour market and the different professions, equal incomes, equal working conditions for women and men.
- Thorough protection against domestic and sexual violence and harassment.
- Equal treatment in health care for the sexes.
- Equal participation of the sexes in decision-making bodies and positions.
- Promotion of laws and regulations and policy which promotes and kick-starts gender equality and awareness about social progress and economic benefits envisaged with this.
Overview of Situational Analysis of Women and Men in Suriname and Critical Gaps to Achieve Gender Equality

- CEDAW Concluding Observations
- Pilot CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators
CEDAW Concluding Observations: Areas of concern & Recommendations

- Legislative Framework
- Institutional and Administrative Framework
- Economy
- Education
- Health
- Public Participation
- Human Rights
Pilot
CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators
Main Goals of the CARICOM GEI

- Indicators to identify, assess, measure and track the persistent gender equality concerns and disparities across the CARICOM region and the following domains:
  - Economic
  - Health
  - Education
  - Public Participation
  - Human Rights: Violence against Women

- Tool to assess progress on the BPFA and the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDG 5 on Gender Equality and other Gender Related SDGs); and other international commitments on gender equality

Source:
Presentation Ms. Isiwa Iyahen, Piloting the CARICOM GEI: A Tool for Tracking Progress on the Beijing Platform for Action and the SDGs(2017)
Main Goals of the CARICOM GEI

- Support the Ministry of Home Affairs in addressing key policy concerns identified in international and regional commitments that cover national norms and laws on gender equality across five domains:
  - Economic Activity,
  - Education
  - Health
  - Public Participation
  - Human Rights.
The CARICOM GEI: Alignment with Global Development Frameworks

- Parallel to the 52 Global Set of Minimum Gender Indicators designed to monitor progress on the Beijing Platform for Action

- Aligned to the SDGs

- Aligned to Caribbean Specific MDGs

- Aligned to SAMOA Pathway

Source: Presentation Ms. Isiwa Iyahen, Piloting the CARICOM GEI: A Tool for Tracking Progress on the Beijing Platform for Action and the SDGs (2017)
The CARICOM GEI: Alignment with Global Development Frameworks

Source:
Presentation Ms. Isiuwa Iyahen, Piloting the CARICOM GEI: A Tool for Tracking Progress on the Beijing Platform for Action and the SDGs (2017)
Pilots of the CARICOM GEI: Objectives

To use the CARICOM GEI as a tool to:

- Assess the status of women and men
- Analyse the state and nature of GEI-indicator data collection in the three pilot countries
- Weigh the role and ‘fit’ of the GEI indicators in supporting governments in addressing key policy concerns and commitments identified in CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action and SDGs
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the GEI in terms of its structure and methodology, and to make targeted recommendations for future plans for the GEI

Source: Presentation Ms. Isiuwa Iyahen, Piloting the CARICOM GEI: A Tool for Tracking Progress on the Beijing Platform for Action and the SDGs (2017)
Gender Gaps and Issues: Economy

- Labour force data show that men are more represented on the labour market.
- The majority of jobseekers are women.
- The industrial sector shows more men than women active, while in the service sector, women are the main workers.
- Recent sex-disaggregated data in the agriculture sector do not exist, since these are not collected.
- There are no recent data on informal employment.
- The census data of 2004 and 2012 showed no data by sex on the proportion of population with access to credit by sex, and the gender gap in wages.
- It is not clear whether the data on the proportion of people owning land are collected by sex and size of land parcel.
Gender Gaps and Issues: Economy

- Data on persons who own a mobile phone is only available for the districts of Paramaribo and Wanica and is not available by sex.
- More women than men work part-time, based on 20 hours a week. These data are only available for the districts of Paramaribo and Wanica.
- Overall, the data on part-time workers from 2009 - 2016 shows that mostly women hold a part-time job.
- Data from the 2012 census imply that the total work-force in the age-group 15-64 years, is 188,229. Of this total, 63.1% are men and 36.9% women.
Gender Gaps and Issues: Education

- In primary education the enrolment rate for boys is higher than the rate for girls. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a little below 1.

- The higher the educational level, the fewer boys are enrolled in comparison with girls.

- The GPI secondary education at junior secondary level is 1.2. The GPI for senior secondary level and tertiary education has not recently been updated. For senior secondary level the most recent GPI is 1.76 in the school-year 2011-2012. For the tertiary level the GPI is 1.93 for the school year 2010-2011.

- A higher percentage of boys in comparison to girls are due to repeaters at the junior secondary level.

- Recent repeater rates are not yet available. The ministry of Education, Science and Culture has not yet calculated the rates.
Gender Gaps and Issues: Education

- Depending on the discipline at the University, more women than men are enrolled. When more women are enrolled more women graduate. When more men are enrolled more men graduate. An exception is the Faculty for Medical Sciences of the University where more women than men are enrolled. However, the graduation percentage is higher for men than women. The cause for this should be studied.

- Recent repeater rates are not available.

- The number of repeaters at VOJ level for every following year is higher among boys than girls.

- The number of repeaters for boys slightly decreased in years 2011-2013, although there was again an increase in 2014. For girls, the number of repeaters increased in the years 2011-2013 and decreased in 2014.

- Recent drop-outs rates are not available.

- The number of drop-outs at VOJ level is more or less the same as the repeaters.
Gender Gaps and Issues: Health

- An increase of the use of contraception was reported in 2010 (48%), in comparison to the year 2000 (42%). The use is the highest in urban and rural districts and the lowest in the interior.

- In Suriname, 67% of pregnant women received antenatal care at least four times, irrespective of the provider. The percentage in the urban (68%) and rural areas (71.9%) is higher than in the interior, where it is 57.8%.

- The number of persons living with HIV/AIDS is not available. The number of persons who died of HIV/AIDS is available.

- The number of persons who have access to Antiretroviral therapy (ART) has increased from 62% in 2008 to 82% in 2012. The data are not sex-disaggregated.

- Data on the causes of death are not updated. The reporting of causes of death to the Bureau Public Health (BPH) by the hospitals has some obstacles, including lack of personnel.

- There is a decline in the birth-rate for women aged 15-19 years. In 2011, 58.0 births were noted and in 2012 this had dropped to 51.9.
Gender Gaps and Issues: Health

- There is an increase in the use of contraception among women who are married in the age group 15-49 years.
- In 2010, 48% of women used contraception compared to 42% in 2000.
- Use of contraception was highest in rural areas (51%) and low in the interior areas: Brokopondo (26%) and Sipaliwini (25%).
- In the interior areas, contraception use in 2010 was 7 times higher than in the year 2000 (MICS 2010).
- In 2010, the 'unmet need for family planning' was 16.9% for all of Suriname. This was the highest in the interior (Brokopondo (33%) and Sipaliwini (34%) (MICS 2010).
- In general, 67% of women received antenatal care in Suriname (MICS 2010). This varies in the different areas of Suriname. In the interior, antenatal care is lower (57.8%%) than in urban (68%) and rural areas (71.9%) (MICS 2010).
Gender Gaps and Issues: Public Participation

- Participation of women in political and decision-making positions are very low. Data from the General Statistics Bureau indicate that ministerial positions between 1987 and 2015 were on average 11%.

- In comparison with the council of ministers, the participation of women in national parliament is higher.

- Although women are in majority at tertiary education level, namely 70%, data still show that women are still underrepresented in management positions.

- A growth of women in management positions in the public sector; constitutional bodies such as the State Advisory Council, the Independent Electoral Office and National Polling Office. Within the Court of Justice 74% (2016) of the Court of Justice are women.

- The share of male police officers in Suriname is four times higher than female police officers. Unfortunately, there are no data available of the grades in which these female police officers are positioned.
Data from DCIV between 2010-2015 show that reports on GV and in particular DV has not declined despite the ratification of the Belém do Pará Convention in 2002 and the adoption of the law with regard to combating domestic violence in 2009.

The majority of persons who report as victims of DV are still women. In particular reports on physical violence have increased in the age-group 21-40 years. Unfortunately, the registered data have not been specified to indicate intimate partner violence.

Data from DCIV do not provide total representation of partner violence in Suriname. Moreover, data are not streamlined with data recorded by other agencies within the Ministry of Justice and Police. Nor is there structure in collecting, recording and keeping the data.

During the user-producer dialogues police officers who are responsible for the registration of data, seemed to be insufficiently aware about the category of intimate partner violence, as stated in the Law on Domestic Violence. This makes the exact registration of data difficult.

No data are available on sexual harassment at the workplace.
Challenges: Structural

- Data collection has the characteristics of registration of information without a clear purpose.
- Due to a lack of financial and human resources, expertise and clear goals for data collection, the data are not collected and maintained in specified periods.
- Research departments do not receive information from other agencies/organizations such as private employment agencies, which also register the same data.
- Data are not (always) streamlined with data recorded by other agencies within the same ministry.
- Many agencies are not aware of collecting gender-related data. In this case, there is simply a lack of knowhow.
- Data are usually outdated, unstructured or not present, not calculated, not immediately available, not always sex-disaggregated and especially not gender-related.
- GFPs often do not know what data are available and cannot share data with other organizations.
- Need for continuous training to mainstream gender in the relevant ministries.
Sources

- CEDAW (2018). Concluding observations on the combined fourth to sixth periodic reports of Suriname.
Thank you