



**Commonwealth Parliamentary Association**

**(Africa Region)**

# **Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020**

---

**Commonwealth Parliamentary Association  
(Africa Region)**

**May, 2015**

## Chapter 1 Background and Institutional Context

### 1.1 The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (Africa Region)

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (Africa Region) is an organisation of National Parliaments and Provincial/State/Territorial legislatures of member countries of the Commonwealth on the continent of Africa who **irrespective of gender, race and religion** are committed to:

- Respect for Human Rights and Freedoms and the pursuit of the ideals of Democracy and good governance;
- Building understanding and unity between countries of the Region and the Continent; and
- Promoting the interests/perspectives of Africa into the Commonwealth and beyond.

**The aims and objectives of the CPA Africa Region are:**

- (a) To promote the interests/perspectives of Africa into the Commonwealth and beyond;
- (b) To promote knowledge and education concerning the constitutional, legislative, economic, social and cultural systems of member countries in the Region and beyond;
- (c) To promote and maintain gender equality and emancipation of women;
- (d) To promote respect for Human Rights and Freedoms; and
- (e) To pursue the ideals of democracy and good governance.

**The CPA Africa Region pursues its aims and objectives by:**

- (a) Arranging Regional Conferences which, as far as possible, are held annually and in such countries as the Annual Conference may determine in response to invitations received from Branches in the Region or otherwise;
- (b) Arranging study groups, meetings, seminars, conferences, sporting and cultural events on a regional or inter-regional basis;

- (c) Providing assistance or facilities for the exchange of visits between Members of Branches individually or in groups to enable them as Parliamentarians to exchange views and inform themselves on matters of common interest within the Region;
- (d) The publication of journals, newsletters, pamphlets, reports of conferences, seminars, discussions and visits and other papers relevant to the aims and objectives of the Region;
- (e) Maintaining, at the regional headquarters, information and reports on the activities of the Branches in the Region such as branch membership, annual Conferences, meetings and any other parliamentary activities and disseminating the same to the Headquarters Secretariat of the Association, other Regional Secretariats and Branches within the Region;
- (f) Inviting, at its discretion and on such conditions as it may decide, other organizations or persons to address it or participate in any of its activities;
- (g) Undertaking such projects as may enhance the realization of the aims and objectives of the region and for this purpose to raise necessary finances for the implementation of the same.

Membership of the CPA Africa Region is open to a National Parliament, Provincial, State or territorial Legislature of a member country that constitutes itself as such by resolution and to all registered and current Branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in the Region.

## **1.2 The Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP)**

The Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) is an organ established by the Constitution of the CPA Africa Region.

Recognizing the need for increasing women's representation in political institutions, the CWP was founded by women delegates at the 1989 plenary conference so women at future conferences could discuss ways to increase female representation in Parliament and work towards the mainstreaming of gender considerations in all CPA activities and programmes. In 2004, the group was formally recognized in the CPA Constitution and its elected Chairperson added to the CPA Executive Committee. A [Steering Committee](#) of 11 Members plans the activities of CWP.

CWP has authority to determine its own rules and procedures, subject to compatibility with the provisions of the Constitution and decisions of the Annual General Meeting and the Executive Committee.

## **1.3 The vision of the CWP is:**

**CPA Parliaments with equitable representation and participation**

#### **1.4 Mission of CWP:**

The Mission of CWP Africa Region is to promote the representation of women in CPA Parliaments, work towards the mainstreaming of gender within all CPA activities and programmes and to facilitate the networking of women Parliamentarians for the socio-economic and political development of the Region.

#### **1.5 CWP Steering Committee Meetings and Conferences**

The Steering Committee of CWP meets at the time of the Regional Plenary Conferences and Regional Annual General Meetings.

The first Africa Region Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Conference was held in Windhoek, Namibia from 17 to 20 October 2007 with the theme *“Beyond Numbers: Challenges Facing the Commonwealth Parliamentarians in Africa”*. Issues that were identified by the Conference included:

1. Governments should ensure an increase in the percentage of women in Parliament through the implementation of the AU declaration which asks for a 50% increase;
2. Governments that do not comply to the increase in women would not hold leadership positions in the CPA;
3. Governments should accelerate the appointment of women to key decision making positions to conform to the Millennium Development Goals targeted at 2015;
4. All Governments should ensure the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals on Education;
5. Apart from HIV/AIDS, attention should also be given to diseases such as cancer, malaria and other killer diseases affecting women;
6. Governments should implement, monitor and evaluate policies on HIV/AIDS;
7. Women should be given access to credit and land to ensure the ability to make investments on a significant scale and achieve full empowerment.

## **Chapter 2 Situation Analysis**

### **2.1 SWOT Analysis**

A SWOT analysis was conducted at a workshop held in Bagamoyo on 20-21 September 2008 to identify the strengths and weaknesses of CWP and to scan the external environment to identify opportunities that CWP could take advantage of, and the threats/challenges that needed to be met or countered.

### **2.1.1 Strengths**

- CWP is recognised in the CPA Constitution and has an operational framework during CAP meetings
- CWP has established offices at sub-regional level and is represented in the Executive Committee of the CPA Africa Region
- At sub regional level, the communiqué regarding the holding of meetings dedicated to CWP issues before the Annual General Meeting is being implemented
- The CWP Business meeting promote full membership to all women delegates and observers
- There are regular regional meetings
- The Secretariat supports the activities of the CWP
- The CWP is represented in the Executive Committee and Annual General Meeting
- The CWP is represented in the Programme Planning and Finance Committee
- CWP is able to present its budget requirements to PP
- CWP was involved in the Assessment on Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action
- There is liberty to present and discuss women issues in the CPA.
- CWP has adopted a rotational rooster to ensure continuity and to protect institutional memory;
- CWP has clear guiding rules;
- CWP adequately plan and costs its annual activities and thereby secures adequate funding;
- Sub-Regions are well coordinated and are each represented by respective representatives
- 07 out of 19 Member Countries have active CWP Chapters in the Africa Region

### **2.1.2 Weaknesses**

- The number of women represented in Parliament is still relatively low;

- Lack of permanent memberships results in high turnover of membership during CWP meetings which leads to loss of institutional memory and lack of continuity and programme follow up;
- The Sub-Regions are not properly organised or coordinated and there are no assigned CWP Desk Officers at various National and Sub-National Branches thus no support at Branch level to coordinate and follow up issues;
- There is a lack of awareness and impact on the African continent about the activities of the CWP;
- The Region lacks a database on women issues in the region due to the high attrition rate of women parliamentarians;
- The linkages between CWP and other women's bodies in the region are weak which affects the harmonious working relation;
- The follow up on the recommendations of studies and international conventions and protocols such as the Beijing Platform for Action is relatively low.

### **2.1.3 Opportunities**

- Affirmative action by Governments to implement global and regional instruments as well as development programmes related to gender issues;
- Articulation of CWP programmes at international levels attracts funding for Governments, NGOs and UN agencies;
- Increased access to health, education, economic, cultural and social benefits for women and the girl child has contributed to the promotion of the rights of women;
- Linkage with CWP International is an advantage;
- There are many study reports that can be used to generate funds;
- There are international and regional conventions and protocols that are calling for increased representation of women in Parliaments;
- Number of member countries are adhering to the Beijing Platform for Action and are recognizing the role of women in all spheres of society;
- Capacity Building opportunities for newly elected women parliamentarians through attendance of national and international conferences and workshops.

#### **2.1.4 Threats/Challenges**

- Women are poorly represented in Parliaments;
- The absence of CWP Chapters at number of branches delays planned CWP activities;
- There are no linkages amongst CWP Country Chapters with the grassroots women
- The opportunities for accessing education, health, economic and other resources including land are not sufficient for women;
- There is lack of stability in organisations whose representation depends on elections which result in periodic changes to leadership;
- There are many women MPs who are not properly equipped to understand and to transact their Parliamentary responsibilities;
- Limited forum for women to meet due to lack of hosts of the Annual CWP Regional Conference;
- Political and social unrest in member countries hinders implementation of CWP initiatives at Branch levels.

#### **2.2 Issues Emerging from CWP Meetings and Related Reports**

In addition to the SWOT analysis, various issues that had been brought up at meetings of the CWP Steering Committee, the Windhoek Conference and the report on Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action were identified and clustered as follows:

##### **2.2.1 Women Representation**

- Small number of women in Parliament
- Representation in power and decision making bodies such as Parliament, Cabinet, the Judiciary and Boards of parastatals and Quasi-governmental agencies
- Representation in conflict resolution organs at national, sub-regional and international levels as well as peace keeping forces
- Issues of gender equity and strengthening of women caucuses in Parliaments
- CWP to act as pressure group in Parliament
- Stopping Governments which do not comply with increase in women representation from holding leadership positions in CPA.

## **2.2.2 Factors that Hinder the Development of Women**

- traditional and religious practices that are harmful to women and hinder their development;
- Child and women trafficking;
- Poor systems, policies and facilities to manage general and reproductive health of women;
- Inadequate gender budgeting;
- Pressurising for passage of legislation on violence against women and children;
- The use of women and children as hostages or tools to influence situations in turbulent situations like wars, politically, economically or socially.

## **2.2.3 Non-implementation of International and Regional Instruments**

- Signing of AU Charter on Women's Rights by CPA Governments and Abuja Convention;
- Implementation of AU Declaration which asks for a 50% increase in women representation;
- Conformance to Millennium Development Goals regarding appointment of women to decision making positions (Absence of mechanisms for monitoring international and regional conventions and protocols);
- Lobbying for full implementation of Beijing Plan of Action by Governments.

## **2.2.4 Education of Women**

- Capacity building interventions for women in leadership positions;
- Education of women at the grassroots;
- Provision of mobile libraries;
- Bursaries for girl children;
- Education of women in project planning and management.

## **2.2.5 Empowerment of Women**

- Getting into Parliament, learning the rules, using the rules and changing the rules;
- Harnessing the knowledge of women Parliamentarians to teach each other how Parliaments work;



- Economic empowerment of women\*;
- Mainstreaming of gender into the workplace;
- Encouraging the men to work together with the women to support programmes that benefit women.

### **2.2.6 Funding for Women Activities**

- Increased funding for organs charged with responsibility for gender issues;
- Funding support for orphans;
- Funding support for political campaigns of women.

## **Chapter 3: The Strategy**

### **3.1 Key Result Areas and Strategic Objectives**

#### **Key Result Area 1:**

#### **Development of structures, rules and guidelines for CWP**

**Strategic Objective 1.1: All branches having set up CWP Chapters by December 2015.**

Chapter models will be developed to serve as guidance for those branches that do not as yet have chapters at the same time, CWP Desks will be made operational in each chapter.

#### **Strategic Objective 1.2:**

**CWP structures, rules and guidelines fully developed by June, 2015.**

The development of the rules and guidelines to direct the functioning of CWP will be a priority in the plan period.

#### **Strategic Objective 1.3:**

**80% of CPA Parliaments with programmes for promoting the appointment of women to public service and key decision making positions by December, 2015.**

It is essential the CPA Parliaments have clear programmes for promoting the appointment of women into the public service as well as decision making positions. CWP will lobby and advocate for increased women representation as well as for the setting of quotas.

## **Key Result Area 2: Increase of women representation and involvement**

### **Strategic Objective 2.1:**

#### **40% of CPA Parliaments having attained 30% women representation by December 2018**

CWP will conduct sensitization campaigns to emphasize the importance of involving women in politics and will facilitate the sourcing of funds so that women contesting in elections can have resources available. CPA Parliaments will also be lobbied to enact Bills for implementing the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA). Many CPA Parliaments have not enacted the above legislations.

### ***Strategic Objective 2.2:***

#### **Executive committee, Sub-committees and all CPA organised meetings having 50% women participants by December 2018.**

Increased participation of women in CPA activities is important in giving women the empowerment that they need to make the difference. CPA Parliaments will be lobbied to achieve gender parity and Branches sensitised so that women occupy 50% of the positions in Branch Executive Committees.

## **Key Result Area 3:**

### **Empowerment of women**

#### **Strategic Objective 3.1:**

#### **80% of authorities involved in provision of educational services aware of need to achieve gender parity by December 2018.**

Parliamentarians have a role to play in widening access to educational services. CWP will sensitise CPA Parliaments and authorities involved in the provision of educational services so that they work towards gender parity in education.

#### **Strategic Objective 3.2:**

#### **50% of health authorities sensitised on need for gender budgeting in the health sector by December 2018.**

Gender sensitive budgeting is essential as women suffer from many practices that are harmful to their health. Sensitisation programmes will be carried out so that relevant authorities become aware of the need for gender budgeting.

### **Strategic Objective 3.3:**

**30% of CPA Parliaments with programmes for increasing access of women to economic opportunities and facilities by December 2018.**

CPA Parliaments have a duty to increase the access of women to economic resources. CWP will identify the barriers that hinder this access and develop programmes to capacitate women MPs so that they can, in turn, lead programmes that will result in an increased access by women to economic opportunities.

### **Strategic Objective 3.4:**

**CWP financial resources increasing by 80% annually for duration of the plan period.**

Execution of the objectives contained in this Strategic Plan will require that CWP identify ways and means by which it can get increased funding. The CWP will have to look beyond CPA for new sources of funding. Part of its strategy will also be to perform efficiently and effectively so that increased resources can be procured.

### **Key Result Area 4: Improved monitoring of implementation of international and regional instruments**

**Strategic Objective 4.1: 30% of international and regional instruments relating to women being actively monitored by December 2015.**

The non-implementation of international and regional agreements and protocols does not help the cause of women. CWP will develop a database of relevant international and regional instruments and will actively monitor the implementation of the instruments, producing regular reports for consumption.

### **Key Result Area 5:**

#### **Reduction of social, cultural and religious practices that are harmful to women**

**Strategic Objective 5.1: Women Parliamentarians to advocate for policies legislation and programme that eradicate social cultural and religious practices that are harmful to women December 2018.**

There are many substances and practices that are harmful to women. CWP will take a leading role in lobbying and capacitating women Parliamentarians to campaign for the curbing of these harmful substances and practices.

**Strategic Objective 5.2: 30% of member countries having passed or in the process of passing legislation to curb substances and practices harmful to the health of women by December 2015.**

Without legislation, it will be difficult to make progress in curbing the harmful substances and practices. CWP will actively campaign for CPA Parliaments to pass legislations that will outlaw some of these substances and practices.

## **Chapter 4**

### **Plan Resources and Implementation**

#### **4.1 Plan Assumptions**

There are a number of assumptions that have been made in preparing this plan and that may have a bearing on its implementation. It has been assumed that:

- CWP will continue to be a valued organ of CPA
- CPA will continue to allocate budget resources to CWP
- The CWP Plan will be approved by CPA
- CPA will continue to recognise the authority of CWP “to determine its own rules and procedures”
- The donor community will support the requests for funding by CWP
- The CWP Steering Committee finds time to attend to the Strategic Plan
- The Chapters and Branches cooperate with CWP
- The Secretariat is able to provide support for implementation of the Plan
- There is political stability in the Region
- There is stability in the CWP leadership.

## 4.2 Plan Budget

The budget requirements for executing the plan are as shown below.

KRA	Description of KRA	Budget Estimate						
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
KRA 1	Increase of women representation and involvement	3,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	25,000	20,000	83,000
KRA 2	Empowerment of women	37,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	75,000	50,000	267,000
KRA 3	Improved access to resources by CWP	0	5,000	10,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	85,000
KRA 4	Improved monitoring of implementation of international and regional Instruments	5,000	12,000	15,000	20,000	15,000	5,000	72,000
KRA 5	Reduction of social, cultural and religious practices that are harmful to women	5,000	3,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	38,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>50,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>545,000</b>

\*the budget estimate is obtained as per the resource envelope of the CPA(Africa Region)

## 4.3 Funding Strategies

The total budget for this Strategic Plan is substantial in relation to CPA resources. While part of budget will be provided by CPA, it will be necessary for CWP to embark on its own fund raising activities and to take advantage of the current international concerns and agendas for women development and emancipation to leverage funding for the plan activities. Advantage will also be taken of the CPA Secretariat and of CPA organised meetings to bring key players together.

## 4.4 Plan Implementation Considerations

It is important for CWP to recognise the “bridges” that it may be able to use in implementing the plan as well as the “barriers” that may be there when the plan is implemented. Recognition of these will make it possible for CWP to develop strategies for taking advantage of the bridges and for countering the negative forces that may impede implementation of the plan.

### 4.4.1 Bridges

A number of forces that can support the implementation of the Plan were identified. These include:

- The support of the Executive and the Annual General Meeting
- Speakers and Presiding Officers of CPA Parliaments who are very supportive of CPA and CWP
- CPA Branches
- Women Parliamentarians
- International pressure and resources being made available to support attainment of gender parity
- Support from CPA and CWP international

#### **4.4.2 Barriers**

There are, however, a number of barriers that may hinder implementation of the Plan. These include:

- Gender insensitivity
- Current budget and funding levels of CPA
- Frequent leadership changes in CPA and CWP
- Negative societal and religious norms and practices
- Small number of women in Parliament\* Should be 1<sup>st</sup>

#### **4.4.3 Risk Mitigation Measures**

The negative forces identified above will need to be mitigated. Mitigation measures that may be taken include:

- Lobbying for appropriate constitutional provisions for women within the context of the constitutional review exercise being undertaken
- Organising more forums to raise awareness of the CWP agenda
- Involvement of men in CWP meetings.

### Strategic Plan Matrix

Key Result Area 1: Development of structures, rules and guidelines for CWP					
S/No.	Strategic Objective	Strategies	Resources Required (USD)	Key Performance Indicators	Responsibility
SO. 1.1	All branches having set up CWP Chapters by December 2015	Chapter model developed by August 2013	\$10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Branch Chapters</li> <li>• Cost of establishing the Branches</li> <li>• CPA member satisfaction</li> </ul>	SC
		Speakers of Parliaments and women caucuses sensitised on creation of chapters by December 2013			
		CWP Desks established in all Branches by December 2015			
SO.1.2	CWP structures, rules and guidelines fully developed and adopted by August 2018.	Rules and guidelines drafted and presented by March 2018	NIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation and statutory instruments</li> <li>• Cost of developing the instruments</li> <li>• Member satisfaction</li> </ul>	SC
		Draft Guidelines adopted by August 2013			
SO. 1.3	80% of CPA Parliaments with programmes for promoting the appointment of women to public service and key decision making positions by December 2018.	Regional Parliaments lobbied about the need to promote programmes about appointment of women to key positions by December 2015	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Parliaments with programmes</li> <li>• Implementation</li> <li>• Compliance</li> <li>• Costs of developing the programmes</li> </ul>	SC
		Advocacy programmes among legislative, judiciary and executive carried out about increased women representation by Dec			

		2015			
		Quotas set for women to participate in key spheres of development by Dec2018			
Key Result Area 2: Increase of women representation and involvement					
S/No.	Strategic Objective	Strategies	Resources Required (USD)	Key Performance Indicators	Responsibility
SO. 2.1	40% of CPA Parliaments having attained 30% women representation by December 2018	<p>Sensitisation campaigns conducted on importance of involving women in politics and for increasing number of women in power and decision making positions by December 2013</p> <p>Support being provided to facilitate sourcing of funds and leadership training for women Parliamentary candidates by December 2018</p> <p>CPA Governments lobbied to enact Bills to implement the BP fA requirement for 30% women representation in decision making by December 2014</p>	\$20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of women in Parliament</li> <li>Capacity of the women Parliamentarians</li> <li>Satisfaction of Public</li> </ul>	SC
SO. 2.2	EXCO, Sub-committees and all CPA organised meetings having 50% women	Gender parity in appointing delegates implemented for CPA meetings by Dec 2018	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of women participants at CPA</li> </ul>	SC



	participants by December 2018.	Branches sensitised to reserve 50% of Branch executive positions by December 2013		Meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfaction of the women participants</li> </ul>	
<b>Key Result Area 3: Empowerment of women</b>					
<b>S/No.</b>	<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Resources Required (USD)</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
SO. 3.1	50% of authorities involved in provision of educational services aware of need to achieve gender parity by December 2018.	Sensitization of Parliaments on the need to urge their Governments on the need to achieve gender parity in their educational systems by Dec 2018 Educational institutions sensitised about the need to achieve gender parity by Dec.2018	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of institutions in compliance</li> <li>• Number actually working to achieve gender parity</li> <li>• Cost of awareness campaign</li> </ul>	SC
SO. 3.2	50% of health authorities sensitised on need for gender budgeting in the health sector by December 2018.	Sensitisation programmes developed on gender budgeting in the health sector by June 2014 Members trained on the method of gender budgeting in the health sector	\$31,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of health authorities compliant</li> <li>• Cost of campaign</li> </ul>	SC
SO. 3.3	30% of CPA Parliaments with programmes for increasing access of women to economic opportunities and	Mechanisms to remove barriers and facilitate women access and control	\$40,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Parliaments with pro-</li> </ul>	SC

	facilities by December 2018.	<p>over resources established by September 2018</p> <p>Capacitate women MPs entrepreneurship and development of skills for women in the informal sector by December 2018</p> <p>Facilitate and strengthen the provision of agric services to smallholder farmers particularly women and youths by December 2018</p>		<p>grammes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women accessing economic opportunities</li> </ul>	
SO. 3.4	CWP financial resources increasing by 50% annually for duration of the plan period.	<p>CWP plans and programmes being implemented well enough to justify receipt of at least 60% of resources requested each year by Dec 2018</p> <p>40% of CWP budget coming from non-CPA sources by Dec 2018</p> <p>Proceeds from CWP publications contributing up to 10% of CWP Budget by June 2018</p>	\$15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of funding generated</li> <li>• Cost of raising funds</li> <li>• CPA's satisfaction with CWP funding approaches</li> </ul>	SC

**Key Result Area 4: Improved monitoring of implementation of international and regional instruments**

<b>S/No.</b>	<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Resources Required (USD)</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
SO. 4.1	30% of international and regional instruments relating to women being actively monitored by December 2014.	Database on international and regional instruments relating to women created by December 2018	\$10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of instruments monitored</li> <li>• Actions being taken after the monitoring has been done</li> <li>• Quantity of monitoring results disseminated</li> </ul>	SC
		Implementation of the instruments being monitored and disseminated by December 2018			
SO. 4.2	60% of women Parliamentarians actively lobbying for implementation of international and regional instruments by December 2015.	Women MPs capacitated to lobby for implementation of the instruments	\$15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women Parliamentarians actively lobbying</li> <li>• Number of instruments being implemented</li> <li>• Public satisfaction with lobbying efforts</li> </ul>	SC
		Three awareness campaigns conducted to raise public awareness about implementation of international instruments by December 2018			
		Reports on implementation status instruments disseminated to Branches by December 2018			

**Key Result Area 5: Reduction of social, cultural and religious practices that are harmful to women**

S/No.	Strategic Objective	Strategies	Resources Required (USD)	Key Performance Indicators	Responsibility
SO. 5.1	60% of women Parliamentarians aware of their obligation to campaign for curbing the use of substances and practices harmful to women's health by December 2014.	Study on harmful cultural and religious practices completed by August 2018	\$5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women Parliamentarians aware</li> <li>• Number actively campaigning</li> <li>• Amount of substances and practices curbed</li> </ul>	SC
		Advocacy conducted amongst the media, branches, the executive and at CPA conferences on results of the study and need for legislation to curb the harmful practices by December 2018			
SO.5.2	30% of member countries having passed or in the process of passing legislation to curb substances and practices harmful to the health of women by December 2015.	Draft Legislation developed and disseminated to Branches for use at national level by December 2018	\$3,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of countries having passed or passing legislation</li> <li>• Effectiveness of legislation passed</li> <li>• Public satisfaction with measures being taken</li> </ul>	SC
		Data on legislation passed in member branches disseminated by December 2018			

LEGEND: Green – Achieved (data missing)    Yellow – Partly Achieved (data missing)    Red – Not achieved