



7 STUDIES ON GENDER AND YOUTH PARTICIPATION

Cape Verde, East Timor, France, Mozambique, Peru, Portugal and United Kingdom



PATHERWAYS

Creating pathways for political participation of young women





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PATHWAYS NATIONAL STUDY CAPE VERDE

COUNTRY INDICATORS

Capital: Praia

Population: 546,388 (2017)¹

Male Population: 49,8%

Female Population: 50,2%²

Median age: 24 (Worldometers)

GDP per capita (PPP): 6,831.46³

Human Development Index: 0,648 (122)⁴

GENDER POLICY

Gender development index - n/a, gender inequality index - n/a (UNDP HDR)

National Strategy for Gender Equality 2014, adoption of National Strategy on Gender Equality as a part of 2014-2030 key strategic priorities.⁵

For the period of 2014-2017, focusing on gender equality promotion by both governmental and non-governmental sector, based on a comprehensive gender mainstreaming approach. Implementation of this strategy was aided by 2 UN agencies: UN Women and UNFPA.⁶ National Gender Equality Plan, 2014-2018, budget for the promotion of gender equality promotion was doubled for the year 2015 (Gender-responsible budgeting)⁷

Ratification of CEDAW Convention

1980

Actual CEDAW reports are outdated - the only one, combined from initial, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th reports is available from 2006.⁸ In concluding observations for the 7th and 8th reports, published in 2013, main positive point was the establishment of National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence for 2007- 2011, while the main concerns were: the rules

¹ <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/cabo-verde-population/>

² <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/world-population-gender-age.php>

³ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?locations=CV>

⁴ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CPV> (UNDP HDR)

⁵ 2014 UN ONE Report, Cabo Verde, p. 4; <https://www.un.cv/files/2014caboverdear.pdf>

⁶ Ibid., p. 16

⁷ Ibid., pp. 24, 26

⁸ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/reports.htm>



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were not invoked in courts or by judges; women, especially in rural regions, are unaware of their rights and lack information about help available; not compliant with the Paris Principles; funding and collaboration opportunities towards gender equality promotion are not available for all related local organizations; the persistence of patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society. Furthermore, a large proportion of women in the State party live under a “behavioural code anchored in the recognition and acceptance of male dominance”; also, reports of trafficking of juveniles and that the State party is a transit point for trafficking of women and girls persist. The lack of a specific law on trafficking in persons and that the National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence does not include trafficking and exploitation of prostitution of women and children. It is further more concerning that exploitation of prostitution continues to thrive in the State party and worrying because of the lack of programmes to provide women and girls wishing to leave prostitution with rehabilitation and support for social reintegration;⁹

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Women’s right to vote

1990, pursuant to Constitutional Act No. 2/III/90 of 29 September 1990, under which article 64 of the Constitution of 1980 was amended to establish free, universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage for all citizens registered in the national territory for voting in the elections for the President of the Republic (previously elected by the National People’s Assembly). It also stipulated that any voting citizen of Cape Verdean origin over 35 years of age was eligible for the office of President of the Republic. It should be pointed out that none of the constitutional amendments prejudiced women’s rights or any other mechanism, thus creating no potential conflict with the Convention.¹⁰

Cabo Verde had 3 elections in 2016 - Legislative, Municipal and Presidential. In the Legislative elections 17 women were elected, which is 2 more than in 2011 and the rate of women’s representation in Parliament increased (20.8% to 23.6%). In the Municipal elections women’s representation went from 22% in 2012, to 26.3% in 2016: the proportion of women delegates in the Municipal Assemblies is now 29.4%, of Council women in Town Halls 21% (with 2 Town Halls having achieved the parity interval of 40%-60%, Praia - 44.4%, and Brava - 60%), and Chairwomen of Municipal Assemblies 13.6%. However, no woman was elected President of a Town Hall. There were no women candidates to Presidential elections. The Supreme Court of Justice counts on 2 women

⁹ CEDAW Recommendations after the 7th and 8th consecutive reports, available for download at:

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/7-8&Lang=En pp. 3-5

¹⁰ CEDAW COmbined initial, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th report, 2006, available at

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/reports.htm>, p. 10, Last accessed 27/09/2018



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judges out of 7 judges (28.6%) . The Superior Council of Magistrates, responsible for the management of the judiciary, courts and judiciary clerks, also has a female presence. The President of the Bar Association is, for the second consecutive time, a woman. The proportion of women judges has oscillated between 35% and 37% from 2009 to 2015. In public administration, in 2014, out of 106 decision making officials, 37 (35%) were women and 69 men (65%). In the Education sector, decentralized decision making posts, which are traditionally occupied by men, evolved towards parity: 45.5% of Education Delegates at Municipal level are now women (2017), when this proportion was 18.2% in 2014. In Secondary Schools women are now headmistresses in 39% (31% previously). In 2014, for the first time, a woman became Rector of the public University of Cabo Verde. Data from the most recent employment survey (INE, 2016) indicates that the proportion of women in the category of legislative and executive representatives, directors and executive managers is 43.3% The Government Plan for the 9th Legislative term, prepared in 2016, after the elections, sets forth a clear commitment with the promotion of a Parity Law.¹¹

Share of seats in parliament (% held by women) - 20,8 (UNDP HDR)

Quotas or parity laws: 2000, . While the number of women in ministerial positions has increased, (47.1%), and so has the number of women in leadership positions in the civil service (35 %) together with a discussion under way with political parties, parliamentarians and civil society on a parity policy for elected offices, participation of women in the parliament (20.8%), municipal assemblies (23.5 %) and local municipalities (21.2 %) remains low.¹²

CONCILIATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND FAMILY LIFE and LABOUR

Laws for/of conciliation of professional and family life - n/a

Labour force participation: M: 84,2%, F: 53,2% (UNDP HDR)

Female legislators, senior officials and managers : n/a (UNDP HDR)

Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) - 60 (UNDP HDR) the right to 60 days of maternity leave after child birth; leave available before childbirth in clinical risk situations; a special regime of leave postpartum (justified leave for consultation, illness and assistance to the baby); and adjustments of evaluation rules according to need (deadlines and modalities).¹³

Youth unemployment: (15-24) - 917,5 (Not in school or job, 15-24 - n/a) (UNDP HDR)

Governmental support to women leadership and entrepreneurship

In 2017, the Program for Youth Micro Entrepreneurship was established (Resolution n°35/2017, 25 April) aimed at promoting and formalizing youth entrepreneurship and

¹¹ 9th CEDAW report, due 2017, p. 15

¹² Recommendations after the 7th and 8th CEDAW Report, 2013

¹³ 9th CEDAW report, due 2017, p. 17



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generating employment and income. Microenterprises or cooperatives that are held by young between 18 and 35 years (at least in 60%). The Program establishes that 50% of funding available for microcredits is provided to eligible projects of microenterprises or cooperatives held by 60% of women.¹⁴

HEALTH

Free Access to parenthood planning and contraceptives - 1977 (MD). Reproductive health services in Cabo Verde continue to be provided free of charge to all women, men and adolescents. As referenced in the CCD (paragraphs 17, 29 and 30) key indicators such as fertility rate, maternal mortality, coverage of antenatal services, births assisted by qualified health staff, continue to improve reflecting women's access to SRH information and services. Decree-law nº 10/2007, published 29 March and currently in force, approves the Health Care Price List of the National Health System, as well as the Package of Essential Health Services that should be available free of charge or at low cost in health facilities; it also defines user charges to be applied to specific services/ treatments. The Price List establishes percentages to be paid (per services, medication and user taxes) based on patient income (22 categories). Nonetheless, as documented by a study conducted in 2012 at health facility level, this Price List has not been applied in any consistent way: indeed, the income classification is complex and in practice it is impossible to determine income of patients at health service level¹⁵

EDUCATION

Expected years of schooling: M:13,1 F:13,9¹⁶

Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older): M: n/a, F: n/a (UNDP HDR)

Sexual education at school

The NPCSVCA (2017-2019), coordinated by ICCA, proposed measures to be implemented by the Ministry of Education concerning the inclusion of sexual education in pre-school, in a self-protection perspective.

The Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA) (Lei 50/VIII/2013, 26 December) revoked the MoE's measure of 2001 that recommended pregnant school girls to suspend their studies, to resume them after childbirth. ECA's article 47 states that pregnant children/adolescents cannot be encouraged to suspend their studies or abandon school. In

¹⁴ 9th CEDAW report, due 2017, p. 21

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 22

¹⁶ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CPV> Last accessed 27/09/2018



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2014 the General Inspection of Education disseminated ECA's provisions to staff, at central and decentralized level. ECA has also been widely disseminated, through social professionals from different sectors, as well as civil society activists. Its regulatory framework is being prepared by a technical team created to this effect. Sexual and health education is part of the curriculum of Integrated Sciences and Education for Citizenship. It is also addressed in extracurricular activities in school, such as talks, awareness raising activities, training, among others. Information and Orientation Clubs (EIO) exist in secondary schools: they work through peer educators on SRH, including a focus on gender equality, prevention of drug use, HIV and interpersonal skill. 17 EIO exist in secondary schools, reaching 23.749 students (55% girls) between 2015 and 2016, through a social skills approach. ¹⁷

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Violence against women ever experienced, intimate partner/non-intimate partner: 12,6%/ n/a. (UNDP)

Protection Laws against gender based violence

While the adoption in 2011 of Act No. 84/VII/2011 on Gender based Violence is a positive step forward, there are still more concerns about the persistence of violence against women, including domestic violence, in addition to sexual abuse at school and harassment in the workplace. The difference in the number and nature of reported cases of gender-based violence and prosecution and conviction rates among the various islands is also concerning. There is, however, an inter-institutional network for victim support and protection (SOL Network) for emergency cases. Nevertheless, there is an observed lack of shelters and centers providing services to female victims of gender-based violence.¹⁸ In terms of legal framework, the regulatory framework of the GBV Law was approved (Decree-law n°8/2015, published 27 January).

In 2015, Resolution 97/2015 (published 1 October) established the GBV Support Fund. The statute proposal for its operation is being analyzed, to be approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. The Fund will be funded, among others, by 15% of the revenue generated from property seized by the State, as foreseen by the 2012 Law n°18/VIII/2012 (13 September) (Article 17°, n° 1, d). The Penal Code was revised (Legislative-decree n° 4/2015, 11 November) to include crimes of Non-Consensual Artificial Procreation (article 152°A) and CEDAW/C/CPV/9 10 increased sentence time for all sexual crimes, including sexual crimes against spouse, ex spouse or partner, as well as crimes based on sexual orientation; increased the age for the crime of minor sexual abuse (previously considered for 14 to 16-year-old minors and now 14 to 18 years - article 145°). The revision of the Penal Code

¹⁷ 9th CEDAW report, due 2017, p. 16,17

¹⁸ CEDAW Recommendations after 7th and 8th report,



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expanded the possibility of punishment for crimes committed outside of the national territory, including FGM (4º, nº 1, al. d)). In terms of policies, the PNGBV II was developed in 2014 and took into account CEDAW recommendations. The process mobilized all sectors that have responsibilities for the implementation of the GBV Law (education, health, police, justice, social communication, social promotion and labour), as well as CSO and gender activists. PNGBV II is a road map for the implementation of the GBV Law and considers different forms of GBV, including sexual harassment, sexual violence and FGM. The National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents (NPCSVCA 2017-2019) (Resolution nº 92/2016, 28 December) includes education strategies for children and adolescents on sexual rights and gender in a self-protection perspective; empowerment projects for girls, who are the majority of sexual abuse victims; projects to promote positive paternal and masculinity models.¹⁹

Laws against unhealthy and harmful traditional practices

Data from the National Police and the Public Prosecutor's Office show no record of complaints of FGM (Female Genital Mutilation), which is considered a crime, punishable under the GBV Law as a serious offense to physical integrity (article 23, nº2), including the punishment of perpetrators even if FGM was practiced outside of Cabo Verde. Trainings on GBV and the GBV Law make reference to FGM as a harmful practice and a GBV crime. For health professionals, the training focuses on the obligation of reporting any case they come across in their professional practice and referral of victims and parents to support services. The Project for Social Integration of Immigrants (PISI) is conducting information sessions for immigrant women on fundamental rights, including gender equality and the prohibition of early marriage; sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and women's autonomy; and GBV, which includes FGM. Awareness sessions for men and young immigrants are scheduled, on the same topics, to be conducted through a partnership with the Cape Verdean White Ribbon Network.²⁰

YOUTH PARTICIPATION

Cape Verde's youth website describes a Ministry of Youth (MJUV) and a Directorate of Youth (DGJ), as part of the Ministry for Youth, Employment and Human Resource Development (MJEDRH). The MJUV is responsible for the coordination and implementation of policies that concern youth. Its mission is to improve the conditions that enable young citizens to participate in social, political, economic, sport and cultural life. The DGJ is the institution responsible for preparing national strategies for youth, and in particular, promoting youth associations.

¹⁹ 9th CEDAW report, due 2017, pp. 9-10

²⁰ Ibid., p. 9



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The Youth Federation of Cape Verde (FCJ) is an umbrella organization for 22 youth leagues in Cape Verde, each representing a county in the country. Its mission is to promote the contributions of young people in their communities and it aims to be the legitimate representative and interlocutor of youth to decision-makers. Its objectives include ensuring youth are consulted on matters relating to them, exchanging with youth groups abroad and promoting the development of youth associations. According to its official Facebook page, it was founded in 2005.²¹

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

The proposed 2014 state budget for Cape Verde allots the Ministry for Youth, Employment and Human Resource Development (MJEDRH) CVE 960 million (USD 12.1 million) as part of the public investment programme (PIP). It is unclear what portion of this budget is specifically for youth or non-formal education. According to the World Bank, Cape Verde spent 14.39% of its government expenditure on education provision in 2010, and 4.95% of its GDP in 2011.²²

INSPIRING PEOPLE AND HIGHLIGHTS

Cesária Évora

OP-CEDAW (2011)

SOCIAL SUPPORT

Cabo Verdean Institute of Equity and Gender,

Third National Plan for Equality (2015-2018), which focuses on measures and results in the following areas: sexual and reproductive rights, health, gender-based violence, education and vocational training, reproductive economy, political participation in decision-making and communication spheres, and institutional strengthening. The second plan is the Plan II to Combat Gender-Based Violence (2015-2018), aiming to contribute to the eradication of GBV and the effectiveness of the principle of gender equality. The following activities are particularly noteworthy: the creation of call centers for victims on all islands, the implementation of a national reintegration programme for GBV offenders and training and support in schools as well as the media, justice, health, police and military sectors.²³

²¹ <http://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/cape-verde/> Last accessed 27/09/2018

²² <http://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/cape-verde/> Last accessed 27/09/2018

²³ JOINT STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT The EU Special Incentive Arrangement for Sustainable Development and Good Governance ('GSP+') assessment of Cabo Verde covering the period 2016 - 2017, http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2018/january/tradoc_156540.pdf Last accessed 27/09/2018



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PATHWAYS NATIONAL STUDY EAST TIMOR

COUNTRY INDICATORS

Capital: Dili

Population: 1,296,311 (2017)²⁴

Male Population: 50,8%

Female Population: 49,2%²⁵

Median age: 17 (Worldometers)

GDP per capita (PPP): 7,213.02²⁶

Human Development Index: 0,625 (132)²⁷

GENDER POLICY

Gender development index - 0.855, gender inequality index -n/a

National Strategy for Gender Equality

Gender equality and women's empowerment provisions have increasingly been integrated into government planning, including in the allocation of budgets. For instance, 13 out of 21 line ministries allocated dedicated budgets for gender equality in their 2017 Annual Action Plans (compared with just 7 in 2015). In 2016, gender equality was notably visible in government plans, and was identifiable in eight of the nine key line ministries and institutions that were analyzed. Examples of gender integration in the plans include: sex-disaggregated data; identifying women as beneficiaries of programmes; placing 30 per cent minimum targets for training female civil servants; including funding for gender equality projects; and implementation of Gender Working Group and gender mainstreaming activities within line ministries.²⁸

Ratification of CEDAW Convention

2003

Labour Code (Law No. 4/2012) of 21 February 2012 guaranteeing equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and prohibiting verbal, non-verbal and physical sexual harassment; Civil Code (Law No. 10/2011) of 14 September 2011 providing for equal rights

²⁴ <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/timor-leste-population/> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

²⁵ <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/world-population-gender-age.php> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

²⁶ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?locations=TL> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

²⁷ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/TLS> (UNDP HDR) Last Accessed 27/09/2018

²⁸ UNWOMEN Annual Report 2016-2017, Timor-Leste Country Office, p. 13



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of women and men in marriage; 2014-2017 national strategy and action plan for gender and the private sector, in 2014;

However, neither the Constitution of the State party nor its ordinary legislation include a definition of discrimination against women in accordance with article 1 of the Convention. Concerns also arise from the decision not to adopt a specific gender equality law and about the absence of legislation regulating the relationship between the ordinary and traditional legal systems. Further concerns arise from the delays in the adoption of several bills that have an impact on the enjoyment of women's rights, such as the trafficking, land, expropriation, real estate financial fund and civil registration bills.²⁹

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Women's right to vote

Women voted during the referendum for independence, 1999; first election - 2002. A Strategic Framework 2016-2021 to mobilize female voters and candidates was launched on 11 October 2016 by the Women's Caucus of the National Parliament and '100% Hau Prontu' movement of 15 local and international civil society groups. The 100 per cent Hau Prontu movement was established to increase women's political participation, in partnership with UN Women and support from the Government of Norway, among other international and national partners. Currently, women make the highest proportion of any legislative body (parliament) in the Asia-Pacific. Local governance lags behind, with women representing only 5 per cent of the country's 442 village chiefs, and there are no women among the 13 appointed Municipal Administrators.³⁰

Share of seats in parliament (% held by women) - 32,3 (UNDP HDR)

Quotas or parity laws: Law No. 7/2011 of 22 June 2011 amending the parliamentary electoral law and establishing electoral lists of standing and alternate candidates, which must include at least one woman in each group of three candidates,³¹

CONCILIATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND FAMILY LIFE and LABOUR

Laws for/of conciliation of professional and family life - n/a

Labour force participation: M: 52,3%, F: 24,9% (UNDP HDR)

Female legislators, senior officials and managers : n/a (UNDP HDR)

Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) - 84 (UNDP HDR)

Three months (five days for men) of paid maternity leave is available, and a total of two hrs per day for nursing for three months after returning to the workplace.³²

²⁹ Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Timor-Leste, CEDAW, 2015, pp. 2-3

³⁰ UNWOMEN Annual Report 2016-2017, Timor-Leste Country Office, p. 17

³¹ Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Timor-Leste, CEDAW, 2015, p. 2



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Youth unemployment: (15-24) - 11,6 (Not in school or job, 15-24 - 24,3) (UNDP HDR) **Governmental support to women leadership and entrepreneurship**

In Timor-Leste, laws such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Law are well in place, and female employment is encouraged. However, although gender training is conducted for enterprises, the public sector has barely developed and there are only a few female employees in reality.³³

HEALTH

Free Access to parenthood planning and contraceptives -

Since the citizens are still repelled by the idea of family planning due to the damage caused by the forced family planning among women during Indonesian rule, the Ministry of Health is conducting campaigns on natural contraception and family planning. Also, the spacing is slowly being adapted by local people as a result of Attitude Change Training which involves men, and compared to the figures from 2003, the average figure is on the decrease. The percentage of married women using contraceptives has increased to 22% (2009) compared to 10% in 2003.³⁴

EDUCATION

Expected years of schooling: M:12,3 F:13,2³⁵

Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older): n/a

Sexual education at school

There is generally a poor understanding about sexual and reproductive health, including knowledge about modern contraceptive methods, about how to get pregnant, and HIV and other STI prevention in Timor. For instance, only one in ten Timorese women could correctly identify the most fertile time where conception is most likely as being half way between two menstrual periods. Also lacking is comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention, testing and treatment, especially among women, young people and those in rural areas. The perception that young unmarried people are not sexually active may not be accurate, as evidence suggests otherwise.

The law and policy environment in Timor-Leste is broadly supportive of reproductive health education. The constitution protects the rights to maternity, information, health and education. Moreover, a range of policies in Timor-Leste advocate for reproductive health

³² Country Gender Profile: Timor-Leste Final Report January 2011 O.P.C. Corporation and JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY, p.26

³³ Ibid., p. 9

³⁴ Ibid., p. 21

³⁵ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/TLS>



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education, and access to sexual and reproductive health information, such as the National Youth Policy, the National Health Sector Strategic Plan 2011–2030 and the Timor-Leste National HIV and STI Strategy 2011–2016. The National Conference on Reproductive Health, Family Planning and Sex Education in 2010 recommended incorporating sex education into the school curriculum at pre-secondary level and through informal education programs, as well as supporting adolescent mothers to return to school.³⁶

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Violence against women ever experienced, intimate partner/non-intimate partner: 58,8% / 13,9%

Protection Laws against gender based violence

Law against Domestic Violence (Law No. 7/2010) of 3 May 2010 which criminalizes domestic violence, including sexual violence, “even within a marriage”. 2012-2014 national action plan on gender-based violence, in 2012³⁷

Laws against unhealthy and harmful traditional practices

Timor’s awareness-raising activities aimed at eliminating discriminatory stereotypes and harmful practices is commendable, however, gender stereotypes and adverse cultural norms, as well as harmful practices such as bride price (barlake), child and/or forced marriage and polygamy, are still prevalent.³⁸

YOUTH PARTICIPATION

The national youth policy (2007) was based on the findings of the 2005 national survey of young people in the country. The key strategies of the national youth policy are:

- Mobilise young people to serve their communities;
- Facilitate the step from education to the labour market;
- Provide more and better job opportunities for young people;
- Teach illiterate young people how to read and write;
- Help the most disadvantaged youth;
- Promote the civic participation of young people.

³⁶ 2017 Country Assessment on Sexual Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) in Timor-Leste, Provedoria dos Direitos Humanos e Justiça (PDHJ), p. 18

³⁷ Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Timor-Leste, CEDAW, 2015, p. 2

³⁸ Ibid., p. 5



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The policy places particular focus on inter-ministerial policy efforts, and on issues like employment and literacy and rural development. It identifies marginalised groups that require different approaches, such as youths with disabilities, women, and rural youth

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

A part of National Youth Policy³⁹

INSPIRING PEOPLE AND HIGHLIGHTS

Simona Tilman

SOCIAL SUPPORT

The Ministry of Social Solidarity

Reports on gender analysis by female Minister. Nine GFPs are assigned. Provision of support for widows and victims of violence against women in conflict, provision of shelters and improvement of referral network system by "Department for Protection of Women Victims and Integration of Vulnerable Families".⁴⁰

³⁹ DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF TIMOR-LESTE National Youth Policy of Timor-Leste Secretary of State for Youth and Sport Balide, Díli November 14, 2007

⁴⁰ Country Gender Profile: Timor-Leste Final Report January 2011 O.P.C. Corporation and JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY, p. 15



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PATHWAYS NATIONAL STUDY FRANCE

COUNTRY INDICATORS

Capital: Paris

Population: 64,979,548 (2017)⁴¹

Male Population: 48,4%

Female Population: 51,6%⁴²

Median age: 41 (Worldometers)

GDP per capita (PPP): 42,778.93⁴³

Human Development Index: 0,897 (21)⁴⁴

GENDER POLICY

Gender development index - 0.988, gender inequality index - 0.102 (UNDP HDR)

National Strategy for Gender Equality 1974

The principle of equality between men and women was first recognized in 1946 in the Preamble to the French Constitution. The law of 11 February 1950 first regulated the principle of equal pay between men and women and states that this principle has to be inserted in collective agreements. In 1972, in order to integrate the ILO Convention into the French system, the principle of equal pay for work of equal value for men and women was introduced into the Labour Code. Since then, at least 12 laws have been adopted dealing with gender equality. Despite this important legislative framework, the implementation of the European Directives on equality has had a very deep influence in pushing the French legislature to address new issues and to adopt new measures, sometimes with some important delay. For example, until May 2008, the main concepts of EU gender discrimination law had not yet been properly implemented in France, as French legislation included no legal definition of the concepts of direct and indirect discrimination, although the courts have applied the European definitions in some gender case law. the principle of equality between women and men has a constitutional value. In the field of employment and professional life, most of the rules can be found in the Labour Code in the

⁴¹ <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/france-population/> Last accessed 27/09/2018

⁴² <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/world-population-gender-age.php> Last accessed 27/09/2018

⁴³ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?locations=FR> Last accessed 27/09/2018

⁴⁴ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/FRA> (UNDP HDR) Last accessed 27/09/2018



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part dealing with discrimination in general (Art. L 1132-1 et seq. of the Labour Code) and in the part specifically dealing with gender equality at work (Art. L 1141-1 et seq. of the Labour Code). The Labour Code only applies to private employment relationships. In the public sector, specific regulations apply, usually with a similar content. Therefore the two supreme courts in France, the Cour de cassation for private law and the Conseil d'Etat for public law, apply the rules on gender equality and sometimes with slightly different assessments of cases. It seems, for example, much more difficult for the Conseil d'Etat to integrate the concept of indirect discrimination than for the Cour de cassation. An important piece of this legislative framework is the Act adopted on 15 May 2008 (Act. No 2008-496) implementing the various directives on discrimination. Among other elements, the Act finally defines direct and indirect discrimination and it applies to public and private relationships. Some provisions of the Criminal Code also deal with penal sanctions for discrimination.⁴⁵

Ratification of CEDAW Convention

1983

Fourth interministerial plan for preventing and combating violence against women, covering the period 2014-2016; Action plan for equality between girls and boys in school, in 2014, and the interministerial agreement on equality between girls and boys and women and men in the education system, covering the period 2013-2018; High Council for Gender Equality, in 2013; Plan for the development of women's entrepreneurship, in 2013; Interministerial Mission for the Protection of Women Victims of Violence and for Combating Human Trafficking, in 2013.⁴⁶

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Women's right to vote

In 2015, France celebrated the 70th anniversary of the recognition of the first vote for women in France, made possible after the end of the Second World War, a major victory after 150 years of feminist struggle, that hailed the arrival of women as citizens. However women's citizenship was acquired much later in France than other European countries (in 1906 for Finland, in 1918 for Germany), due to the wild opposition of the Senate of the IIIth Republic.⁴⁷

Share of seats in parliament (% held by women) - 25,7 (UNDP)

Quotas or parity laws:

⁴⁵ Country profile on gender equality, France, for the period of 2016, pp. 3-4

⁴⁶ Concluding observations on the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports of France, p. 2;

⁴⁷ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Shadow Report 2014 on France, p. 27,



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Since the elections of 2012, the Assembly counts, 26, 9 % of delegated women (compared to 18,5 % after the elections of 2007). Which is still a long way from parity, for an institution which supposedly represents the entire French population. Given the single-member constituency plurality voting system, the law has imposed on the political parties to respect the parity of candidates, by establishing increasingly high financial sanctions, but which until now have not been efficiently enough. The parties have preferred "to pay" rather than to respect the parity. The law of August 4th, 2014 on the real equality has increased these penalties for the next general election.

After the elections of September 2014, the Senate totaled 87 women - 25 % of seats -, which constitutes a small improvement if we consider the results of 2011 (22 % of women senators). The progress should have been more striking as the law of August 2nd, 2013 has widened the proportional representation lists to departments having three vacant seats, applying now to equal obligations on parity to three quarters of seats. The senatorial voting system is however hardly satisfactory. We denounce particularly the absence of parity in the appointing of delegates to the senatorial electoral college (which consists of 95 % of delegates of town councils); the inadequate presence of women at the head of the lists; and particularly, as highlighted by the HCE/fh, the strategies of bypassing the subject of parity of candidates presented on a dissident list, who are in fact connected with the party of origin.

According to the law of May 17th 2013 and since the municipal elections of 2014, the voting system differs according to the size of the municipality: - for municipalities of 1000 inhabitants and more (27 % of the municipalities), direct district elections with parity lists. The result is: 43,7 % of women community councilors; - for the municipalities of less than 1000 inhabitants, the community councilors are the first members of municipal council in the order of the table. These municipalities often send only a single delegate, thus a mayor. The result is: only 20,2 % of women community councilors. Women's share in the Councils of public inter-municipal cooperation institutes (EPCI) in 2014: 34,4 %, Women vice-presidents' share: 20 %, Women presidents' share: 7,8 %. These levels of local government are largely ignored in relation to parity. Even if the new law resulted in a further feminization of the assemblies, there is no parity obligation at the level of the executive of EPCI, consisting primarily of mayors, and in particular of men. Inter-communal entities are managed by more than 92 % by men today.⁴⁸

CONCILIATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND FAMILY LIFE and LABOUR

Laws for/of conciliation of professional and family life - 1909 (maternity leave), 1916 (Family support ground)

⁴⁸ Ibid, pp. 27-29,



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A number of customary laws or practices in force in some non-metropolitan territories contain discriminatory provisions with regards to marriage and family relations that are incompatible with the Convention.

Discriminatory stereotypes in respect of the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society persist in the State party;

Generally high rate of participation by women in the labour force, also numerous steps taken to promote gender equality in the labour market, including measures to facilitate the reconciliation of family and work life, strengthen the social entitlements of part-time workers and reduce the share of women in this category.⁴⁹

Labour force participation: M: 60,1%, F: 50,7% (UNDP HDR)

Female legislators, senior officials and managers : 39,4% (UNDP HDR)

Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) - 112 (UNDP HDR)

Notwithstanding the reforms, the amount of parental leave taken by men remains very low⁵⁰

The limitation of the duration of parental leave should increase female employment and encourage a more equal sharing of family responsibility; but if new childcare opportunities are not created quickly, these measures could be a trap for women employment.⁵¹

Youth unemployment: (15-24) - 24,7 (Not in school or job, 15-24 - 10,7) (UNDP HDR)

Governmental support to women leadership and entrepreneurship

Women's entrepreneurship plan launched in 2013. Main concerns: (a) The system of joint taxation of both members of a married couple or persons living in a civil union, which may discourage the employment of women and have unequal effects on couples depending on the level of their income and the distribution of paid work in the couple; and the variation in the treatment of couples depending on their civil status in tax and social law; (b) The underrepresentation of women in sports federations and cultural institutions and the significantly lower share of broadcasting time allocated to women's sports competitions and artistic activities.⁵²

HEALTH

Free Access to parenthood planning and contraceptives -

The implementation in 2009 of the "Contraception Pass" (Pass contraception) in Poitou-Charentes by Ségolène Royal, president of the region, had two aims: to fight against teenage pregnancy, voluntary interruption of pregnancy (IVG) and sexually

⁴⁹ Ibid, pp. 6, 13, 28;

⁵⁰ Ibid, p. 13

⁵¹ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Shadow Report 2014 on France, p. 41,

⁵² Concluding observations on the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports of France, p. 15



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transmitted diseases; to guarantee minors free, anonymous and local access to contraception. Distributed in schools and in centers of the French Movement for Family Planning (MFPF) the "Contraception Pass" provides free vouchers that entitle medical consultations, medical tests and contraception. Beneficiaries of the pass are middle and high school girls, female apprentices and girls who have dropped-out of the school system. The costs are borne by the region. The Pass can be renewed. Following the success of this first initiative, a dozen regions have adopted it. The Social Security Financing Act for 2013 makes provision for the State to 100% sponsor contraception for teens between 15 and 18 years (65% previously). Simultaneously, Family Planning and education centers (Centres de planification et d'éducation familiale - CPEF) can issue anonymous and free contraceptive prescriptions to minors requesting anonymity. This service, as well as the 100% provision of contraceptives by the State and Contraception Pass, greatly facilitates access for all girls to contraception. However, insufficiencies remain: the provision of free contraceptives excludes minors under 15 years; the state support does not cover the medical consultations or medical tests; minors under 16 years old have to use the health insurance card of their parents to obtain a medical consultation and do not have the guarantee of anonymity; girls living in regions where the Pass has not been implemented have fewer opportunities for local contraception; the CPEF centers are now widely accessible nationwide. Nevertheless, these family planning centers distribute contraceptives, perform for free and anonymously blood samples and gynecological examinations, even for minors under 15 years and for girls between 18 and 25 years old.⁵³

EDUCATION

Expected years of schooling: M:15,9 F:16⁵⁴,6

Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older): M: 85,5, F: 79,7 (UNDP HDR)

Sexual education at school

2001; The law of 2001 imposes 3 classes per school year cycle, although it is not respected in a lot of schools

Insufficient access to sexual education in schools, which does not appear to meet the needs of girls and boys or contribute to the fulfilment of responsibilities in that regard⁵⁵ According to a circular from 2003 at least three annual sessions of sexuality education should be introduced in colleges and high schools.⁵⁶

⁵³ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Shadow Report 2014 on France, p. 43,

⁵⁴ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/FRA> Last accessed 27/09/2018

⁵⁵ Concluding observations on the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports of France, p. 12;



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GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Violence against women ever experienced, intimate partner/non-intimate partner: 26% / 9% (UNDP HDR)

Protection Laws against gender based violence

Act No. 2010-769 of 9 July 2010 on violence against women and on marital violence and its impact on children.

Fourth interministerial plan for preventing and combating violence against women, covering the period 2014-2016;

Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, in 2014.

fifth interministerial plan for preventing and combating violence against women (2016 - 2018).⁵⁷

Laws against unhealthy and harmful traditional practices

2013; Sexual mutilation is penalized with 10 years of imprisonment.

Legislative and other measures taken to combat harmful practices, including child and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and crimes in the name of so-called honour.

However, limited prosecution of acts of gender-based violence against women, including female genital mutilation and forced and/or child marriage, perpetrated by French nationals abroad to cases in which the act is not criminalized in the country in which it is committed.⁵⁸

YOUTH PARTICIPATION

In France, for nearly 15 years, lots of authorities (ministries, municipalities, departments, regions) settled down to promote youth participation through the organization of youth councils. Since 1991, an association, the National association of the children's and youth councils (called ANACEJ), has been created in order to help the creation, the development and the promotion of youth councils. The ministry in charge of youth financially supports this association. In 1998, the National youth council (called CNJ) was founded. It was used to give recommendations to the minister for youth. Its proposals were also sent to all members of Parliament and of the Government. Its operation is currently suspended. A reflexion on its reorganization is underway.

⁵⁶ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Shadow Report 2014 on France, p. 36,

⁵⁷ Concluding observations on the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports of France, pp. 2,3, ;

⁵⁸ Ibid., pp. 6,9.



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Good participation in election since 2008 of young educated voters. Important youth engagement in politics when high study level, on the contrary, young JAMO tend to be excluded. (INJEP: Youth Observatory– November 2010).

In France, there are nearly 1 600 youth councils which have been created by a local authority (municipality, department, and region). Each local authority chooses by itself the way its youth council should be organized.

Some local authorities (municipality, department, and region) choose to set up a youth assembly. There are no specific rules concerning the organization of such an action. Local authorities decide by themselves the organization.⁵⁹

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

The Committee for National and International Relations between Youth and Non-formal Education Associations(CNAJEP) represents more than 70 national youth and non-formal education organizations of France, which themselves represent more than 90,000 local organizations. CNAJEP is present domestically through 23 regional coordination bodies across the country and internationally as a member of the European Youth Forum.⁶⁰

In France, there is a national program (called "Junior associations") which allows minors to create associations. Thanks to this program young people have the possibility to set up various types of projects (cultural, international solidarity ...). They benefit from different kinds of advises and supports. There are in France nearly 2 000 of junior associations.

In France, there are a lot of programmes which enable young people to set up a project in different kinds of fields (cultural, international solidarity ...). Youth are often accompanied by professionals. So, they can benefit from methodological, technical and financial supports.⁶¹

INSPIRING PEOPLE AND HIGHLIGHTS

Olympe de Gouges (Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen), George Sand, Marie Curie, Coco Chanel, Simone de Beauvoir (The Second Sex)

Sustainable Development Goal 5, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Netherlands Biennial Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly;

⁵⁹ Information Sheet: Participation of Young People. France, 2013 p. 2, 5, 7,

https://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/1017981/1668155/information_sheet_participation_of_young_people_France_2011.pdf/74b359b7-5383-4e9c-98cc-cd26064bc947

⁶⁰ <http://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/france/>

⁶¹ Information Sheet: Participation of Young People. France, 2013 p. 9,

https://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/1017981/1668155/information_sheet_participation_of_young_people_France_2011.pdf/74b359b7-5383-4e9c-98cc-cd26064bc947



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SOCIAL SUPPORT

France commits to a goal of enabling all women and girls in the world to freely go to school, to have access to work, to found their own businesses and to lead independent lives. A second goal is to promote the place of women in peace. Having noted that climate injustices deepen inequalities, and that women can be among the most capable in finding solutions to global warming and preserving the environment, France urges that financing for women be a priority in the Paris climate negotiations. It calls for the universal ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, noting that to promote the equality of women is to act for dignity. For the Sustainable Development Goals to truly become the global order, France will advocate for women to have more responsibility in countries that make up the international community, and for measures to ensure equality at all levels of administration and politics. Speaking at the Global Leaders' Meeting on 27 September 2015, President François Hollande said: "The goal is to enable all girls in the world to freely go to school, to have access to work, to also be able to found their own businesses, and to be able to be autonomous and independent in their lives."⁶²

⁶² <http://www.unwomen.org/en/get-involved/step-it-up/commitments/france>



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PATHWAYS NATIONAL STUDY MOZAMBIQUE

COUNTRY INDICATORS

Capital: Maputo

Population: 29,668,834 (2017)⁶³

Male Population: 48,9%

Female Population: 51,1%⁶⁴

Median age: 17 (Worldometers)

GDP per capita (PPP): 1,247.28⁶⁵

Human Development Index: 0,418 (181)⁶⁶

GENDER POLICY

Gender development index - 0.879, gender inequality index - 0.574 (UNDP HDR)

National Strategy for Gender Equality 2012, without civil society participation, no funding, not intersectorial

After the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, the Government of Mozambique started to accelerate its initiatives to develop policies and systems for gender related issues. Since 2002, the Government formulated the National Action Plans for the Advancement of Women and Gender Equality Policy and its Implementation Strategy (PGEI) to work on gender equality.

The PGEI stresses the importance of women's advancement of their status and empowerment through the following four specific goals: (1) promotion of gender equality; (2) strengthening of the coordination for gender mainstreaming; (3) enhancing the implementation and monitoring of priority actions defined in the Beijing Platform; and (4) improvement of the services for victims of gender-based violence in all the aspects.

In the revised Mozambican Constitution established in 2004, several clauses emphasize gender equality. Article 35 stresses on universality without discrimination (including sex), and Article 36 promises gender equality, while Article 122 stipulates promotion and support

⁶³ <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/mozambique-population/> Last accessed 27/09/2018

⁶⁴ <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/world-population-gender-age.php> Last accessed 27/09/2018

⁶⁵ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?locations=MZ> Last accessed 27/09/2018

⁶⁶ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MOZ> (UNDP HDR) Last accessed 27/09/2018



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for women's participation, role, and empowerment in all spheres of the country's political, economic, social and cultural life.

Other gender related legislations have been gradually revised/ formulated. The Family Law was revised in 2004, the Law on Domestic Violence was formulated in 2009, and the Penal Code which is essential to promote and protect women's rights is also in the final revision stage as of December 2014.⁶⁷

According to reports, Mozambique is equal to or even more advanced than other African countries in terms of the organization of national gender machinery, formulation of gender policies and introduction of gender-related government functions. According to a report of the UN Economic Commission for Africa concerning the trends of gender machinery, Mozambique has met many criteria, including the formulation of institutional mechanisms (gender units, gender focal points and parliamentary committees, etc.), formulation of gender policies, improvement of laws and policies, decentralization of gender-related institutional mechanisms, gender budgeting, and the status of submission of CEDAW progress reports (MMAS is currently preparing the third report). At the same time, Mozambique is reported to lag behind other African countries in terms of the necessary budgeting to make the machinery function properly, human resources with sufficient knowledge and skills, gender-specific data, monitoring system, coordinating power and decision-making power of the gender machinery.⁶⁸

Ratification of CEDAW Convention

1997 CEDAW, 2008 CEDAW-OP⁶⁹

Despite the adoption of laws and policies on gender, discrimination against women is still a major challenge. Many women, especially elderly are accused of involvement in witchcraft, thus becoming victims of violence. This adds to the challenge of approving a Law on Succession that does forbid any form of discrimination against women as regards the succession in the event of death of a spouse, as it currently happens, whereby she is deprived of any rights to the property acquired in common life, if they were not legally married.⁷⁰

⁶⁷ Country Gender Profile: Mozambique. Final report, 2015, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan Development Service Co., Ltd., p. i

⁶⁸ Country Gender Profile: Mozambique. Final report, 2015, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan Development Service Co., Ltd., p. 18

⁶⁹ https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=118&Lang=EN Last Accessed 27/09/2018

⁷⁰ National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21* Mozambique, 2016 p. 10



POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Women's right to vote

Suffrage is universal at 18. Women received the right to vote and stand for public office at independence in 1975.

None of the existing political parties are led by women. Indeed, a study found that the political parties are still highly patriarchal and that the parties' female wings (FRELIMO's OMM and RENAMO's Women's League) are marginalized in decision-making processes. The study also found that in 1994 and 1999, in the most recent legislative elections none of the political parties made any systematic effort to garner the votes of the female electorate through specific promises to promote gender equality or address women's issues. While women politicians were active in election campaigns, their relation to the party they represent was given more visibility than their feminine identity. Less than a quarter of the rallies and marches held during the election campaign were led by women, but "it was noted that women by far outnumbered men in the marches and door-to-door canvassing [...] this difference in women's participation in the day-to-day campaign activities is largely due to use of women's capacity to mobilize and their willingness to take on the less visible work". Thus, in most large public meetings "the role of women is limited to singing and to urging people to vote for their leader and their party".

Nonetheless, Mozambique is often praised for having steadily increased the number of women in public office. The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) reveals whether women are taking an active part in the economic and political life of a country; it is calculated on the basis of the number of seats held by women in parliament, number of female administrators and managers, number of women engaged in the professions and technical workers, and estimated female earnings (PPP).⁷¹

Share of seats in parliament (% held by women) - 39,6 (UNDP HDR)

Quotas or parity laws: In 2005 Mozambique signed the SADC Protocol for Gender and Development – with the goal of reaching 50/50 parity of women in public and private decisionmaking positions, paving the way for another strong commitment towards gender equality.

Despite the legal achievements, laws and regulations on gender equality, the labour market in Mozambique still confronts women with many challenges and disadvantages. Although gender parity employment policies are in place that both public and private sector employers aspire to, parity does not yet exist.⁷²

⁷¹ A Profile on Gender Relations Update 2006 Towards Gender Equality in Mozambique, SIDA, 2007, pp, 48-49

⁷² S. Karberg, Female Political Participation and Their Influence Towards Greater Empowerment of Women in Mozambique, <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/mosambik/13027.pdf>, p. 8,



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Women account for only 13.6 per cent of the representatives in Parliament and hold 36.7 per cent of the ministerial positions.⁷³

CONCILIATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND FAMILY LIFE and LABOUR

Laws for/of conciliation of professional and family life - 2006

Labour force participation: M: 75,4%, F: 82,5% (UNDP HDR)

Female legislators, senior officials and managers: n/a (UNDP HDR)

Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) - 60 (UNDP HDR) The revised Labour Act of 2007 stipulates that employees are guaranteed equal rights at work regardless of sex and that harassment including sexual harassment is a disciplinary offense. This law also contains articles on maternity and paternity leave; which includes that it purports to reduce labour for pregnant women, prevents personnel transfers that disregard the wishes of pregnant women, guarantees 60 days of maternity leave and 30 minutes of nursing time twice a day (or once a day for 1 hour), recognizes one day of maternity leave for fathers, and so on. However, there are some challenges such as lack of monitoring systems for gender-equal employment and provisions on maternity leave and nursing break that do not respond to the actual needs.⁷⁴

Youth unemployment: (15-24) - 42,7 % (Not in school or job, 15-24 - 10,1) (UNDP HDR)

Governmental support to women leadership and entrepreneurship

The Commercial Code was revised in 2005, officially enabling women to register their company (or business) under their names, use loans, and run businesses. However, priority still tends to be given to social cultural norms, and in the north of the country especially, there are barriers that prevent women from running businesses outside the domain of the household.⁷⁵

HEALTH

Free Access to parenthood planning and contraceptives - 2006,

In spite of the increased coverage of institutional deliveries, the country is still far from achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health services. For example, even though maternal mortality has decreased, the rate is still high. In the same vein, in the last

⁷³ United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Country Profile 2016, p. x

⁷⁴ Country Gender Profile: Mozambique. Final report, 2015, Japan International Cooperation Agency/Japan Development Service Co., Ltd., p. 32

⁷⁵ Ibid, p. 32



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decade, high fertility rates, low prevalence in the use of modern contraceptive methods and the unmet needs for family planning were registered.⁷⁶

National Health 4 Sector Strategy (PESS) 2014-2019, the National Policy on sexual and reproductive health and rights (2011); the National Strategy for Family Planning and Contraception 2010-2015 and its acceleration plan 2014-2016 to reach the commitment for FP2020; the National Strategy to Prevent and Treat Obstetric Fistula (2012), and the Strategy for the prevention of the post-partum haemorrhage at community level 2014-2015, the multisectorial Mechanism for Integrated Assistance to Women Victims of Violence (2012). In addition, in July 2012, Mozambique committed politically and financially in the London Family Planning Summit (FP2020) to increase the access to family planning services to women.⁷⁷

EDUCATION

Expected years of schooling: M:9,5 F:8,6⁷⁸

Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older): M: 8,0, F: 2,8(UNDP HDR)

The phenomenon of discrimination against girls in access to education still exists. However, a tendency to improvement has been registered as compared to the past. The school enrollments have increased and the available data show a downward trend in difference between boys and girls. Literacy has also improved among women, although there is still a big difference between men and women.⁷⁹

Sexual education at school

Access to sexual and reproductive health education is low depending on the geographical location and socio-economic status, leaving especially adolescent girls vulnerable to early pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.⁸⁰

Technical courses were provided for 75 teacher trainers (24 females) at the Teacher Training Institutes (IFPs) of Nampula Province, while 81 teacher trainers (26 females) were trained in the IFPs of Zambezia Province. The training courses were part of the on-going UNESCO support to MINEDH on scaling up Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in order to increase children and young people's knowledge on sexual and reproductive health and rights through access to quality CSE. The training also addressed issues related to prevention of child marriage and gender-based violence.

⁷⁶ National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21* Mozambique, 2016 pp. 14-15

⁷⁷ United Nations Country Team in Mozambique Report for the Universal Periodic Review, 2016, p. 4,

⁷⁸ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MOZ> Last accessed 27/09/2018

⁷⁹ National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21* Mozambique, 2016 p. 9

⁸⁰ United Nations Country Team in Mozambique Report for the Universal Periodic Review, 2016, p. 10



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Two Civil Society organizations – the Youth Parliament and the Religious Leaders Association of Mozambique (COREM) – organized trainings to boost community engagement to advocate for the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education. The Youth Parliament held a training on comprehensive sexuality education and reproductive rights for 46 girls in Maputo Province, while the COREM held an awareness workshop aimed at reducing HIV infection and improving sexual and reproductive health outcomes for 101 religious leaders from the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo. The activities are the full part of the UNESCO Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) Regional project on “Strengthening sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention amongst children and young people.”⁸¹

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Violence against women ever experienced, intimate partner/non-intimate partner: 33,1% / n.a. (UNDP HDR)

Protection Laws against gender based violence

In the context of gender-based violence, the Government of Mozambique has implemented the Integrated Multi-Sectorial Assistance Mechanism for Victims of Violence, approved by the Cabinet at the 17th Ordinary Session, on May 22, 2012. The purpose of this mechanism is to guide a national and integrated response to violence against women, ensuring that all stakeholders in the area, in particular, police officers, health, social welfare and other officials, work together in order to respond and follow up all cases of gender based violence.⁸²

The Government, civil society, and development assistance agencies have been collaborating to work on prevention of violence against women since the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. There was significant progress in the legal and policy levels such as the revision of the Family Law and development and approval of the Law on Domestic Violence, which were both materialized as a result of advocacy and collaboration with the civil society. Further, ‘Integrated Multi-Sector Mechanism for Assistance to Female Victims of Violence’ was established in order to provide rapid and efficient quality service for protection, and revision of the Penal Code is in the final stage.⁸³

⁸¹ UNESCO MOZAMBIQUE Annual Report, 2017, p. 23

⁸² National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21* Mozambique, 2016 p. 10

⁸³ Country Gender Profile: Mozambique. Final report, 2015, Japan International Cooperation Agency Japan Development Service Co., Ltd., p. 10



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Laws against unhealthy and harmful traditional practices

Child marriage is common (almost one in two girls are married before the age of 18, and one in ten before the age 15). However, the government of Mozambique has placed the elimination of child marriage and violence against women at the top of their priorities.⁸⁴

YOUTH PARTICIPATION

The National Youth Council (CNJ) serves as a national forum for Provincial Youth Councils (CPJ), which unite numerous youth associations. Registered members of local youth organizations elect the officials of the Executive Committees of the CPJ to represent them at the CNJ. The elected president of the national council sits in the government's National Assembly. Mozambique is also party to the African Youth Charter.⁸⁵

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Non-formal TVET programmes are offered in the form of short term vocational training programmes provided by institutions under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MITRAB) and led by the National Institute for Employment and Professional Training Institutes (INEFP). The institutions under the MITRAB and INEFP are public and private. Non-formal TVET programmes are targeted to youth who have dropped out of primary and secondary school, and is offered to promote vocational training and lifelong learning. Non-formal TVET programmes cover three major areas: commerce; industry; and agriculture. There are ongoing improvements to the non-formal education system, including attempts to recognize non-formal education in the national qualification framework (NQF) through a Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) system. Despite the presence of a significant informal sector in Mozambique, limited information was found on the informal TVET system.⁸⁶

INSPIRING PEOPLE AND HIGHLIGHTS

Luisa Diogo, Tasha de Vasconcelos

SOCIAL SUPPORT

Initiative, supported by the Ministry of the Interior, of constituting specialized offices within police stations that attend women and children that have been victims of violence. Created in 1999, these specialized offices for victims of domestic violence constitute the institutional response to the felt need for a more efficient support to cases of violence. Up until the creation of these offices, women that went to the police to report domestic

⁸⁴ United Nations Country Team in Mozambique Report for the Universal Periodic Review, 2016, p. 5

⁸⁵ <http://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/mozambique/> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

⁸⁶ World TVET Database Mozambique, compiled by UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training, October 2015, p. 8



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violence were frequently dismissed by police officers on duty who would even suggest that they should never return with private problems between husband and wife. Today, the specialized offices represent a space where, for the first time at the State level, women can report violence and expect their rights to be defended.

CSO organizations provide attention, legal assistance and support for the defense of victims in courts of law. This work is carried out by law professionals (lawyers, legal technicians, and trainees).⁸⁷

Strategies to promote women's access to Justice continue to be implemented throughout the country. The government has established more than 200 Police Station-Based Violence Victim Support Units as a mechanism to support women and children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation throughout the country. These units provide a safe space for victims to report incidents of all forms of violence and refer the victims to other service providers (legal and medical). In 2012, the Government of Mozambique developed a multisectoral mechanism of integrated assistance to women victim of violence with a view to improve the quality of services provided by the police, psycho-social, health and legal areas. Furthermore, it has taken steps to continue the implementation both at the central and provincial levels through institutional capacity.⁸⁸

⁸⁷ Stage of implementation of the CEDAW in Mozambique, Shadow report, 2007, p. 39

⁸⁸ United Nations Country Team in Mozambique Report for the Universal Periodic Review, 2016, p. 7



PATHWAYS

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PATHWAYS NATIONAL STUDY PERU

COUNTRY INDICATORS

Capital: Lima

Population: 32,165,485 (2017)⁸⁹

Male Population: 50,1%

Female Population: 49,9%⁹⁰

Median age: 27,8 (Worldometers)

GDP per capita (PPP): 13,434.1⁹¹

Human Development Index: 0,740 (87)⁹²

GENDER POLICY

Gender development index - 0.959, gender inequality index - 0.385 (UNDP HDR)

National Strategy for Gender Equality 2012,

The National Plan for Gender Equality 2012-2017 is a public policy instrument to implement the provisions of the Law on Equal Opportunities between women and men; and in general, to comply with national and international mandates on equality, in such a way that Peru achieves inclusive development with equality and non-discrimination for the entire population.⁹³

Article 2, subsection 2 of the Constitution, recognizes the right to equality as a fundamental right of individuals and prohibits discrimination based on sex and other grounds, such as race, origin, religion, opinion and socioeconomic status, but it does not specifically mention discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity. However, the Constitution provides an open clause from which it is understood that the prohibition of discrimination extends to any other reason. It is important to note that the silence that the Constitution keeps with regard to discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity leads to restrictive interpretations of the scope of the constitutional provision. These are expressed in the absence of explicit recognition of the rights of LGBTI people, as

⁸⁹ <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/peru-population/> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

⁹⁰ <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/world-population-gender-age.php> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

⁹¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?locations=PE> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

⁹² <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PER> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

⁹³ <http://www.para-agua.net/en/biblioteca/normativa/508-plan-nacional-de-igualdad-de-genero-2012-2017> Last Accessed 27/09/2018



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well as discriminatory behaviors and practices widespread both among private agents and among public officials at different levels.⁹⁴

Ratification of CEDAW Convention

1982,

Peru has been among the more compliant states in terms of its ratification and periodic reporting. Peru has filed periodic reports 1-8 and is currently in compliance with CEDAW's reporting timetables. The government has also signed and ratified the Optional Protocol expressing its willingness to grant the Committee authority to receive and consider allegations of treaty violations from individuals or groups within Peru.⁹⁵

Peruvian delegation highlighted the creation of the Ministry of Women, the National Commission against Discrimination and the criminalization of domestic violence.

The persistence of discrimination and violence against women, particularly indigenous women and girls, was one of the main concerns raised during the review. The Committee also mentioned forced sterilizations, and impunity for sexual violence and violence against women.

The experts inquired as well about the status of the review of legislation with the view to decriminalize abortion and also discussed trafficking in persons, the participation of women in political life, sexual harassment in the workplace, forced labour, and the huge wage gap between men and women. The Committee also called Peru to create national plans to fight all forms of discrimination against women in Peru.⁹⁶

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Women's right to vote

In Peru, as in the rest of Latin America, women have historically been excluded from political power and participation in democracy. Suffrage was granted for women in 1955, but it was not until 1979 that suffrage was extended for the illiterate population. In October 1997, once major armed conflict had ceased, Peru adopted electoral gender quotas for both national and local elections. The quota law stipulated that at least 25 percent of the candidates competing for a seat in the national congress or in a municipal council should be either males or females⁹⁷

Share of seats in parliament (% held by women) - 22,3 (UNDP HDR)

⁹⁴ Shadow Report At Seventh and Eighth Periodic Report of the Peruvian State, for the 58th Session of the CEDAW Committee Coordinated by: Latin American and the Caribbean Committee for the defense of Women's rights - CLADEM Perú, p. 15

⁹⁵ S. L. Shirley: "CEDAW: Compliance and Contestation in Latin America", p. 478, European Scientific Journal May 2016, pp. 473-487

⁹⁶ <http://acnudh.org/en/un-committee-on-discrimination-against-women-reviews-peru/> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

⁹⁷ http://omargarciaponce.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/GarciaPonce_APSA_2016.pdf Last Accessed 27/09/2018



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Quotas or parity laws: The law requires that no less than 30% of municipal council candidate lists be comprised of members of each gender. No less than 20% of candidates must be young citizens under the age of 29, and at least 15% of council members must be representatives of native communities and indigenous peoples from the province, wherever such communities and peoples exist, in the estimation of the National Election Board. Art. 1, Law No. 28869/2006⁹⁸. 1997, level of achievement - 1/4, Local and regional levels only. Woman back to the list. Not existent at national level (parliament). (MD) The Law on Political Parties mandates that at least 30% of candidates on the party lists be women at both the national and sub-national levels, and there are also voluntary **quotas** maintained by three of the major political parties. While parties abided by the legislation, the country's report to CEDAW (in 2004) found that many women candidates were included at the bottom of the party lists, reducing their likelihood of winning seats on regional and municipal councils. However, according to a 2007 Pew survey, 83% of those surveyed viewed male and female political candidates as equally qualified.⁹⁹

Recommendations concerning political rights focused on temporary measures for promoting equality, specifically Peru's weak mechanisms for enforcing electoral gender quotas. Twelve Latin American states have adopted some form of quotas in the effort to increase women's political representation and strengthen the influence of women on the policymaking process. Although Peru has legislated quota laws, the state was criticized for not sanctioning political parties which failed to elect women. Peru's quota laws thus tend to elect fewer women than do states with compulsory quota laws such as those of Argentina and Bolivia (Frazier, 38-41). CEDAW's recommendations to Peru called for strengthening its targets and timelines for ensuring women's representation and revoking the registration of political parties that placed women at the bottom of party lists thereby undermining existing regional and municipal quotas (UN CEDAW/C/PER/CO/7-8).¹⁰⁰

CONCILIATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND FAMILY LIFE and LABOUR

Laws for/of conciliation of professional and family life - 2012,

Labour force participation: M: 82,6%, F: 65,7% (UNDP HDR)

Female legislators, senior officials and managers : 29,7% (UNDP HDR)

Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) - 90 (UNDP HDR) Peru offers 90 days of **maternity leave** at 100% of a woman's average daily wage, financed through a national social security system. This applies to women in the public and private sectors, and

⁹⁸ <https://oig.cepal.org/en/countries/52/system> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

⁹⁹ <https://www.genderindex.org/country/peru/> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

¹⁰⁰ Shirley, S. L. "CEDAW: Compliance and Contestation in Latin America", p. 480, European Scientific Journal May 2016, pp. 473-487



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independent workers may also become insured voluntarily by paying into the system. Pregnant women cannot be dismissed during their period of leave, under *Legislative Decree No. 728 establishing the Act to Encourage Employment and, according to Act No. 28 983, of the Labour Code, one may not be discriminated against because of sex or marital status*¹⁰¹

Youth unemployment: (15-24) - 9,3 (Not in school or job, 15-24 - 15,3) (UNDP HDR)

Governmental support to women leadership and entrepreneurship

1996

Free Access to parenthood planning and contraceptives - 2006, level of achievement - 1/2. Condoms for + than 18 years old; No peals to the next day "you have to buy on the private hospital. People with less than 18 years old can get it with parents. Inaccessible in the rural areas.

Abortion laws (2012 PromSex campaign)

EDUCATION

Expected years of schooling: M:13,2 F:13,5¹⁰²

Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older): M: 67,0, F: 56,2 (UNDP HDR)

Sexual education at school

The Superior Court of Lima voted to partially annul a gender parity focus in the national school curriculum. Peruvian's conservative sector opposed this new curriculum because they say sexual education should be up to the parents and reject social construction of gender. The judgement annuls the section that includes a social construction of gender.¹⁰³ During 2008 and 2009, technical advice, advocacy and workshops on issues of comprehensive sex education were conducted and materials and guidelines on mentoring in this field for parents, teachers and students have been produced. However, the fact is that such services and supplies are intended for the educational community of the urban area. Another limitation is that the actions of comprehensive sex education are not developing at baseline level according to the social, cognitive and psychological development of children, even though the curriculum so provides.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰¹ <https://www.genderindex.org/country/peru/> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

¹⁰² <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PER> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

¹⁰³ <http://www.jgspl.org/perus-human-rights-setbacks/> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

¹⁰⁴ Shadow Report At Seventh and Eighth Periodic Report of the Peruvian State, for the 58th Session of the CEDAW Committee Coordinated by: Latin American and the Caribbean Committee for the defense of Women's rights - CLADEM Perú, p. 24



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GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Violence against women ever experienced, intimate partner/non-intimate partner - 33,2% / n/a

Protection Laws against gender based violence

2015, not upheld by the police or by judges.

In 2007, the government approved the Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, providing for the eradication of domestic and sexual violence and, in 2009, the government instituted a National Plan on Violence against Women (2009-2015), which includes physical, sexual and psychological violence against women¹⁰⁵

2003 the Prevention and Punishment of **Sexual Harassment** Act (Law 27942) was published, which aims to prevent and punish sexual harassment that arises in relationships of authority or dependency in the workplace. The law was amended by Law 29430 to include all hierarchical and non-hierarchical relationships and to broaden the scope of the workplace to include education, the military, and law enforcement, which are not covered under Labour Law.¹⁰⁶

Femicide is an increasing problem in the Central and South American context. It is defined in a 2011 amendment to Peru's Penal Code as a homicide of a woman when "she is or has been the spouse or common-law partner of the aggressor, or when she was linked to him in any kind of intimate relationship"¹⁰⁷

Laws against unhealthy and harmful traditional practices

Such practices are not common in the country.

However, a number of cases of women affected by a massive, compulsory, and systematic government policy to stress sterilization as a means for rapidly altering the reproductive behavior of the population, especially poor, Indian, and rural women.

More than 200,000 Peruvian women and men were sterilized during the government of Alberto Fujimori in the 1990s.¹⁰⁸

More than 2,000 forced sterilizations have been reported to authorities, but human rights groups contend that these represent only a small portion of such cases.¹⁰⁹

YOUTH PARTICIPATION

The youth strategy was presented at the second National Youth Congress in 2012, and "constitutes a kind of 'National Agreement' for the youths of the country: a clear roadmap of the steps we must take to implement strategies for young people". The

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.genderindex.org/country/peru/> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.,

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.,

¹⁰⁸ <https://america.cgtn.com/2016/09/16/forced-sterilization-program-in-peru-leaves-dark-shadow-for-victims>

¹⁰⁹ <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/peru>



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Congress elected a National Committee for the Implementation of the National Youth Strategy Plan to monitor the implementation of the plan. The document was informed by decentralized regional consultations with youth groups, CSOs, minorities and LGBT groups, coordinated by the National Secretariat for Youth (SENAJU). The key areas of the strategy are: Access to inclusive, quality education; Participation & youth representation; Employment & Entrepreneurship; Health Culture, Identity & Integration; Environment & Sustainable Development.¹¹⁰

The National Secretariat for Youth (SENAJU) is the state body in charge of implementing the national youth strategy, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and is structured in three directorates. As highlighted in this article, in 2011 it replaced the National Youth Council (CONAJU), and National Youth Commission (CNJ). The Secretariat organises events and provides information to youth –for example through use of flyers - on national and regional level. It also provides services such as legal advice and volunteering.¹¹¹

The National Youth Network (RENAJUV), a non-governmental youth association, campaigns for the re-activation of the Council for Youth Participation (CPJ), the youth representative body created by the previous youth plan.¹¹²

Even though there has been an increase in youth participation in civic and political activities, their participation to social, economic and political spheres of public life remains low. Less than 7 per cent of youth were civically engaged in 2014 (ENAHO) (i.e. the percentage of youth who during the past month have volunteered their time to an organization). In addition, institutional trust seems to have deteriorated, with a high proportion of youth who declared not being confident in institutions, such as national government, civil services, police, military, judiciary services and media: for instance, 80 per cent of youth declared that they did not trust the Congress in 2014 (ENAHO).

Yet, the National Youth Strategy of 2012 identifies 'Youth Participation and Representation' as a strategic priority of public policy and defines as its objective "to promote the integration, civic participation, and political engagement of young people in national development and the democratic system." In this line, the National Secretariat for Youth (SENAJU) established the volunteer program *Voluntariado Juvenil*, which articulates, promotes and coordinates youth volunteering in Peru. The priority areas of intervention are poverty alleviation, humanitarian aid, and public policies that contribute to the Millennium Development Goals. The programme *Jóvenes Electores* also aims to promote political participation among young people, while the programme *Jóvenes Voluntarios* organize awareness-raising activities about civic and political life, elections and

¹¹⁰ <http://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/peru/> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

¹¹¹ Ibid.,

¹¹² Ibid.,



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young people's rights. Finally, the Youth Parliament of Peru is comprised of 130 members allowing young people (18-29) to become familiar with decision and law-making processes.¹¹³

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

According to the 2014 budget, Peru allocated 18.2 million PEN (6.5 million USD) to the Ministry of Education, in charge of youth. However, the amount for youth is unspecified. According to the World Bank, Peru spent 2.76% of its GDP on education in 2012, but does not calculate what this translates to in terms of percentage of government expenditure or factual allocation towards formal or non-formal education.¹¹⁴

INSPIRING PEOPLE AND HIGHLIGHTS

Maria Jesus Alvarado, Adela Montesinos, Zoila Aurora Cáceres and Elvira Garcia (Voting Rights Movement)

1995 Convention of Belem, Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women. It is one of only two legally binding treaties in the world exclusively focused on eliminating gender-based violence (The other being the Council of Europe's Istanbul Convention).

SOCIAL SUPPORT

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations.

Legislation prohibiting early marriage was adopted in 1999, making the minimum legal age of marriage 16 years for both men and women¹¹⁵

Peruvian Civil Code grants equal inheritance rights to men and women. However, Article 816 of the Code stipulates that the order of succession is children, parents, and then spouse. Domestic partnerships are not recognized under the inheritance rights set out in the Civil Code¹¹⁶

¹¹³ <http://www.oecd.org/dev/inclusivesocietiesanddevelopment/youth-issues-in-peru.htm>

¹¹⁴ <http://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/peru/>

¹¹⁵ <https://www.genderindex.org/country/peru/> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

¹¹⁶ Ibid.,



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PATHWAYS NATIONAL STUDY PORTUGAL

COUNTRY INDICATORS

Capital: Lisbon

Population: 10,329,506 (2017)¹¹⁷

Male Population: 48,4%

Female Population: 51,6%¹¹⁸

Median age: 44 (Worldometers)

GDP per capita (PPP): 32,198,82¹¹⁹

Human Development Index: 0,847 (41)¹²⁰

GENDER POLICY

Gender development index - 0.983, gender inequality index - 0.088 (UNDP HDR)

National Strategy for Gender Equality

In July 2013, the first-ever governmental campaign against homophobic and transphobic bullying was launched by CIG. The first Sector Plan on Gender Equality adopted by the Ministry of Internal Administration defines as one of its main focus raising the awareness of staff (including police officers) to gender and sexual orientation issues.¹²¹

A mechanism managed by CIG was put in place to provide technical and financial support to measures aimed at achieving gender equality, including NGO initiatives to prevent and combat gender-based violence, provide training to relevant groups and assist victims.¹²²

Ratification of CEDAW Convention

1980

Progress achieved since the consideration in 2008 of the State party's seventh periodic report (CEDAW/C/PRT/7) in undertaking legislative reforms, in particular the adoption of the following legislation:

Law No. 26/2014 on asylum, introducing a gender-sensitive framework for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers, in 2014; Amendments to the Penal Code to include "gender identity" as a prohibited ground of discrimination, in January 2013; Law No.

¹¹⁷ <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/portugal-population/> Last accessed 17/09/2018

¹¹⁸ <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/world-population-gender-age.php> Last accessed 17/09/2018

¹¹⁹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?locations=PT> Last accessed 17/09/2018

¹²⁰ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PRT> Last accessed 17/09/2018

¹²¹ CEDAW National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21*

Portugal, 2014, p. 4

¹²² *Ibid.*, p. 9



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7/2011 on gender identity, on 15 March 2010, and amendments to the Civil Code recognizing different forms of family relations, on 31 May 2010; Labour Code, introducing legal provisions on the protection of parenthood and reconciliation of work and family life, on 12 February 2009; Law No. 112/2009 on domestic violence, on 16 September 2009; Fifth national action plan for gender equality, citizenship and non-discrimination (2014-2017); Third national action programme for the elimination of female genital mutilation (2014-2017); Second national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security (2014-2018).¹²³

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Women's right to vote

1931 (Passive) / 1974 (Active)

1931 - Suffrage is given to women with university degrees or secondary schools qualifications. Men had voting rights if they could read and write.

1935 - First three women elected to Parliament.

1946 - Electoral law was altered, but maintained different requirements for men and women. However, there were then fewer restrictions when compared to the law approved in 1931.

1968 - Approval of equal political rights for men and women regardless of marital status is given. For local elections, however, inequalities persisted.

1971 - First woman in the government: Maria Teresa Lobo - Under Secretary of State for Welfare.

1974 - All electoral restrictions based on sex were abolished.

- First woman minister: Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, engineer, Minister of Social Affairs.¹²⁴

Share of seats in parliament (% held by women) - 34,8 (UNDP HDR)

Quotas or parity laws: Efforts made within the state to increase the representation of women in political and public life, which have steadily reaped results. However, the parity law of 2006 establishes a minimum quota of 33.3 per cent for candidates of each sex on electoral lists for European, national and local elections, whereas parity may be seen as meaning equal (50-50) representation. In addition, the parity law has had a limited effect at the local level and that its effectiveness is hampered by the leniency of the sanctions applied in the event of failure to comply with the quota. Furthermore, despite some improvements, the numbers of women in decision-making posts in the executive branch of government (8 per cent in mayorships, 10-30 per cent in various executive bodies) and the diplomatic service remain low. While welcoming the very high proportion of women in the

¹²³ CEDAW Concluding observations on the combined eighth and ninth periodic reports of Portugal, 2015, p. 2

¹²⁴ <http://www.db-decision.de/CoRe/Portugal.htm> Last accessed 17/09/2018



judiciary, the Committee regrets that only 8.2 per cent of justices on the Supreme Court of Justice are women and that a number of public bodies have fewer than 35 per cent women. Lastly, Madeira will also use a parity system in future elections.¹²⁵

CONCILIATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND FAMILY LIFE and LABOUR

Laws for/of conciliation of professional and family life - 1979

Labour force participation: M: 63,8%, F: 53,3% (UNDP HDR)

Female share of employment in senior and middle management : 32,013% (UNDP HDR)

Mandatory paid maternity leave (weeks) 6¹²⁶

Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), of ILO, in 2012;

Labour Code, introducing legal provisions on the protection of parenthood and reconciliation of work and family life, on 12 February 2009;¹²⁷

That discrimination against pregnant women and new mothers continues to exist in the area of employment.¹²⁸

In 2011, in its follow-up report to CEDAW, Portugal noted that, although the Portuguese Constitution and Labour Code prohibited any discrimination between women and men in employment, some discrimination persisted in practice, and that discrimination suffered by women in recruitment, employment, career advancement and payment was mainly due to maternity and the fact that the main responsibility for family care fell on women.¹²⁹

Youth unemployment: (15-24) - 23,0 (Not in school or job, 15-24 - 10,6) (UNDP HDR)

Governmental support to women leadership and entrepreneurship

Council of Ministers resolutions No. 19/2012, aimed at increasing the representation of women in decision-making positions in State-owned companies, and No. 18/2014, on equal pay for work of equal value. Various measures taken to increase the representation of women in the private sector, including major companies traded on the stock market. However, to date, the measures taken have had a limited impact on the employment situation of women, including their career advancement and salaries, which remain significantly lower than those of men; That the unemployment rate among women, especially young women below 25 years of age, is very high, and women who belong to

¹²⁵ CEDAW Concluding observations on the combined eighth and ninth periodic reports of Portugal, 2015, p. 7

¹²⁶ Maternity and paternity leave in the EU At a Glance, 2016, p.1

¹²⁷ CEDAW Concluding observations on the combined eighth and ninth periodic reports of Portugal, 2015, p. 2

¹²⁸ Ibid., 2015, p. 9

¹²⁹ Compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, United Nations General Assembly, Human Rights Council, 2014, p. 10



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disadvantaged and marginalized groups, such as Roma, migrant and older women, have very limited access to the labour market;¹³⁰

HEALTH

Free Access to parenthood planning and contraceptives -

Limited freedom experienced by women in their family planning and their choices of birth methods. Women are often subjected to overly medicalized births and caesarean operations without having been consulted beforehand. Amendments in 2015 to the law on voluntary termination of pregnancy (2007), which impose stringent conditions in the form of four separate obligatory consultations prior to abortion, in addition to fees.¹³¹

EDUCATION

Expected years of schooling: M:16,4 F:16,2¹³²

Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older): M: 53,4; F: 52,1 (UNDP)

Sexual education at school

Law No. 69/2009, which mandates sexual education as a compulsory subject, implemented in 83 per cent of all schools; however, the sexual education programme is offered primarily in natural science courses in the third grade and biology courses at the secondary level, resulting in the exclusion of pupils who are not enrolled in those subjects. Furthermore, the focus is being placed primarily on health and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and early pregnancy, rather than on the social relations of gender and the impact of patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes.¹³³

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Violence against women ever experienced, intimate partner/non-intimate partner: 19,0%/ 1%

Protection Laws against gender based violence

Combating violence against women and domestic violence remains a priority for Portugal, as reflected, inter alia, in the 4th and 5th National Plans against Domestic/GenderBased Violence that focus on information, protection, prevention, training and investigation.

¹³⁰ CEDAW Concluding observations on the combined eighth and ninth periodic reports of Portugal, 2015, pp. 8-9

¹³¹ Ibid., p. 9

¹³² <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PRT> Last accessed 17/09/2018

¹³³ CEDAW Concluding observations on the combined eighth and ninth periodic reports of Portugal, 2015, p. 8



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Prevention efforts include measures to reduce social acceptance of domestic and gender-based violence, promote equality, eliminate gender stereotypes and empower women and girls, such as annual awareness-raising campaigns to inform women of their rights and promote their ability to report. Specific training sessions have been provided to, inter alia, social workers, public prosecutors, security forces, teachers and medical staff.¹³⁴

Laws against unhealthy and harmful traditional practices

Programme of Action for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation (2011–2013 and 2014–2017);¹³⁵

YOUTH PARTICIPATION

The Portuguese Institute of Sports and Youth, PI (IPDJ, I.P.), and the Secretary of State for Youth and Sports (SEJD) have guided their action with measures that promote the participation of young people. The following initiatives are examples of such measures: Support programmes for youth organizations (e.g., PAJ, PAE, PAI and Formar); Volunteering programmes targeting young people: Now Us (Agora Nós), with initiatives such as Errands and Company (Recados e Companhia), Dating with Fair Play (Namorar com Fair Play), Generation Z (Geração Z) and Youth Volunteering for Nature and Forests (Voluntariado Jovem para a Natureza e Florestas) (see chapter 2); Consultation processes to collect contributions to the 2013 National Youth Strategy, which materialized in the White Paper on Youth; The current consultation process that is underway for the gathering of young people's opinion about the priorities for the creation of a National Youth Plan; The 70 NOW! Campaign (Campanha 70 JÁ!); The Youth Parliament programme; Euroschool competition; Celebrations of the Associationism Day and International Volunteer Day; Creation and implementation of advisory bodies for youth policies, such as the Youth Advisory Council (CCJ) and the Advisory Board of the IPDJ; Youth Participatory Budget.¹³⁶

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Article 73 of the 1976 Portuguese Constitution, which establishes that everyone should have free access to education. This law encouraged the establishment of various forms of education (including formal and non-formal) and aimed to contribute in overcoming

¹³⁴ CEDAW National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21* Portugal, 2014, pp. 6-7

¹³⁵ Ibid., p.2

¹³⁶

<https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/en/content/youthwiki/55-national-strategy-increase-youth-participation-portugal>

Last accessed 17/09/2018



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economic, social and cultural inequalities, including the personal and social development of citizens. It also aimed to promote a spirit of tolerance, mutual understanding, solidarity and responsibility. Over the last decades, Portugal has made a significant effort to increase the qualification level of the general adult population. However, the current reality is still far from the situation of many European Union and OECD countries as Portugal continues to have low qualification levels, particularly in the older generations and young people.¹³⁷

INSPIRING PEOPLE AND HIGHLIGHTS

Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, first and only female prime minister in Portugal, 3d in Europe. Carolina Beatriz Ângelo, first woman to vote in Portugal. She used the ambiguity of a law, that issued the right to vote to literate head-of-households over 21, to cast her vote in the election of the Constituent National Assembly in 1911. Shortly thereafter, on July 3, 1913, a law was passed to specify the right to vote was only for male citizens, literate and over 21.

Florabela Espanca, a poet known for erotic and feminist writing.

Rosa Mota, first sportswoman from Portugal to win an Olympic Gold medal. Considered an Ambassador of Sport, in 1998 she won the Abebe Bikila Award for contributions to the development of long-distance race training.

Elvira Fortunato, professor in Materials Science Department of Faculty of Science and Technology of New University of Lisbon, a Fellow of the Portuguese Engineering Academy since 2009 and decorated with the grade of Grand Officer of the Order of Prince Henry the Navigator by the President of the Republic in 2010, due to her scientific achievements worldwide. In 2015 she was appointed by the Portuguese President Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Celebrations of the National Day of Portugal, Camões and the Portuguese Communities.

Maria Lamas, a writer, translator, journalist a feminist activist.

SOCIAL SUPPORT

National Plan for Gender Equality,

National Plan for Education in Gender Equality

Education guide on gender and citizenship, primary to highschool school

Municipal day for Gender Equality, October 24th¹³⁸

¹³⁷ EAEA (2011): Country report Portugal. (Helsinki). www.eaea.org/country/portugal/, p. 4

¹³⁸ <https://www.cig.gov.pt/>, last accessed 03/10/2018.



PATHERWAYS

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PATHERWAYS NATIONAL STUDY UNITED KINGDOM

COUNTRY INDICATORS

Capital: London

Population: 66,181,585 (2017)¹³⁹

Male Population: 49,3%

Female Population: 50,7%¹⁴⁰

Median age: 40 (Worldometers)

GDP per capita (PPP): 43,876.6¹⁴¹

Human Development Index: 0,922 (14)¹⁴²

GENDER POLICY

Gender development index - 0.960, gender inequality index - 0.116 (UNDP HDR)

National Strategy for Gender Equality

The Equality Act (2010) prohibits direct and indirect discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other specified conduct, with certain exceptions permitted as lawful where appropriate. Equality Act 2010 prevents discrimination on the grounds of a number of protected characteristics equitably and without creating a hierarchy of equality. UK Government is committed to making the UK fairer for all and is working to identify and tackle the reasons for socio-economic inequality. The Northern Ireland Act 1998, Section 75, places a statutory duty on public authorities when carrying out their functions to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity between men and women generally.¹⁴³

Ratification of CEDAW Convention

1986

On 24 July 2017, the United Kingdom Government received a request from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (the Committee), pursuant to Articles 8 and 9(2) of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (the Convention). The request was to provide written

¹³⁹ <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/uk-population/> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

¹⁴⁰ <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/world-population-gender-age.php> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

¹⁴¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?locations=GB> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

¹⁴² <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GBR> (UN HDR) Last Accessed 27/09/2018

¹⁴³ CEDAW Eighth periodic report submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under article 18 of the Convention, due in 2017, p. 5



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information on measures to implement recommendations in its confidential inquiry report into abortion in Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom and subject to much of its legislation. It notes that the Abortion Act 1967 has never extended to Northern Ireland and the Parliament there has decided not to adopt its provisions. UK Government announced on 29 June 2017 that women normally resident in Northern Ireland would no longer be charged for abortions received in England. For many years, women have been travelling from Northern Ireland to England Wales and Scotland in order to access abortions. This has always been legal, but women have been charged for abortions, which has made it difficult for some women. The Government have now determined how this service will be delivered in England. The Scottish and Welsh governments are making similar arrangements.¹⁴⁴

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Women's right to vote

100 years on from (some) British women being granted the vote for the first time, a recent study has shown that women in the UK are just as likely to vote in elections as men. However, for some, barriers remain. UK Government has announced that it plans to make it easier for domestic abuse survivors to register to vote anonymously. Currently, survivors must provide a court order or have their application supported by a senior independent witness, such as a police superintendent.¹⁴⁵

Parliament's project to mark the 2018 centenary of some women getting the vote, amongst other key anniversaries. The Government has also created a £5 million fund in England, and other funds in the Devolved Administrations, to celebrate the centenary of women's suffrage. The fund will create a legacy for the future by educating young people about democracy, and inspiring women to engage in politics at all levels. The Commons Reference Group on Representation and Inclusion is a cross party group of MPs set up by the Speaker of the House of Commons. The group's main role is to drive forward actions on the recommendations from The Good Parliament Report, published in 2016, towards a more representative and inclusive House of Commons.¹⁴⁶

Share of seats in parliament (% held by women) - 28,5 (UNDP HDR)

¹⁴⁴ CEDAW Observations of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the report of the inquiry concerning United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women under article 8 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 2018, pp. 1-2

¹⁴⁵ Pressing for progress: women's rights and gender equality in 2018, Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2018, p. 17

¹⁴⁶ CEDAW Eighth periodic report submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under article 18 of the Convention, due in 2017, p.14



Quotas or parity laws:

Initiatives exist to improve the representation of women in Parliament, such as the 50:50 Parliament's 28 #AskHerToStand campaign, which aims to address the gender imbalance in Parliament and VOTE 100.¹⁴⁷

Women now make up a record 32% of representatives (MPs) in the UK Government's lower (elected) chamber, the House of Commons. This ranks the UK at just 39th globally, however, a fall from 25th place in 1999. Furthermore, just 4% of MPs are ethnic minority women. A major study into the diversity of the House of Commons was published in July 2016, and its recommendations are being taken forward by the newly created Commons Reference Group on Representation and Inclusion. The EA 2010 extended the period during which women-only shortlists are permitted until 2030. Data is not systematically collected on the diversity of MPs. Section 106 of the Equality Act, if implemented, would require political parties to report on the diversity of their candidates. Women's representation in local councils is also unequal. In England in 2017, 33% of local councillors and 17% of council leaders were women. In Wales in 2017, 33% of Welsh local councillors and 18% of council leaders were women. There is also considerable variation in female representation across Wales' 22 local authorities. This is despite the concerted effort of the Welsh Government's Diversity in Democracy programme. Progress in women's political participation at the national level in Wales has been erratic. When the National Assembly was formed in 1999, 40% of Assembly Members (AMs) were women. This grew to 52% in 2005, but now stands at 43% in 2018. The proportion of women cabinet members and ministers in the Welsh Government was 43% in 2018. A report by the Expert Panel on Assembly Electoral Reform in Wales recommended integrating quotas into the Assembly's electoral system to increase women's representation. Poor public perceptions of politics and the intimidation of parliamentarians are major barriers to participation. An inquiry by the UK Parliament's Committee on Standards in Public Life found that female candidates are disproportionately subjected to intimidation. Research conducted by Amnesty into online violence found that in the six weeks prior to the election, almost half of all abusive tweets to female MPs in the UK were directed towards Diane Abbott, a prominent Black Labour MP. Excluding Diane Abbott, Black and Asian women MPs received 35% more abuse than White women MPs. The 2016 EU referendum campaign also saw the first murder of a sitting MP since 1990, when Jo Cox was killed while working in her constituency.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁷ Ibid., p.14

¹⁴⁸ Pressing for progress: women's rights and gender equality in 2018, Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2018, pp. 17-19



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CONCILIATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND FAMILY LIFE and LABOUR

Laws for/of conciliation of professional and family life -2014

Labour force participation: M: 68,1%, F: 56,8% (UNDP HDR)

Female share of employment in senior and middle management : 33,8% (UNDP HDR)

Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) - 42 (UNDP HDR)

In the UK, discriminating against women in the workplace because they are pregnant is illegal. There are clear regulations in place which every employer must follow. The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) is exploring options to enhance protection against redundancy for pregnant women and women returning from maternity leave. The GEO is also funding the Equality Advisory and Support Service, which is an entirely free advice helpline open to anyone in England, Scotland and Wales who feels that they may have been the victim of unlawful discrimination, including because of pregnancy and maternity. Scottish Government is working with the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) to tackle pregnancy and maternity discrimination.¹⁴⁹

However, research into pregnancy and maternity discrimination in the workplace found that 11% of mothers reported that they were forced to leave their job; equivalent to 54,000 women every year.¹⁵⁰

Youth unemployment: (15-24) - 11,7 (Not in school or job, 15-24 - 10,9) (UNDP HDR)

Governmental support to women leadership and entrepreneurship

Increasing diversity on corporate boards. The final Lord Davies Review (2015) celebrated that the 25% target had been exceeded, with over 500 FTSE board appointments going to women in five years. It also recommended an increased target for 33% women on FTSE 350 boards by 2020, and that a new review be established to look into the executive pipeline. In 2016, the British Government appointed Sir Philip Hampton (Chair, GSK) and the late Dame Helen Alexander (Chair, UBM plc) to lead the FTSE Women Leaders Review. This Review continues the work to increase the number of women on boards, as well as a new focus on the executive layer in FTSE companies. The Review published its first report in November 2016, including recommending two targets which the British Government supports, for women to account for: 33% of FTSE 350 board directors by 2020; 33% of Executive Committees and direct reports to the Executive Committees of FTSE 100 companies by 2020.

¹⁴⁹ CEDAW Eighth periodic report submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under article 18 of the Convention, due in 2017, p. 23

¹⁵⁰ Women's rights and gender equality in 2018, Equality and Human Rights Commission submission to the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women to inform the UK List of Issues Executive summary and formal submission, June 2018, p. 9



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Since 2011, progress has been made: More than double the number of women on boards of FTSE 100 and 250 companies; Only eleven all male boards left in the FTSE 350, down from 152 in 2011. UK Government wants to see further progress being made in helping women make their way up the career ladder to ensure that business is choosing its leaders from a diverse group of talented people. Scottish Government introduced the Gender Representation on Public Boards (Scotland) Bill on 15 June 2017. The Bill sets a “gender representation objective” for public boards in Scotland that 50% of the board’s non-executive members are women, and requires certain steps to be taken in the appointing of non-executive members to achieve the objective. The Bill also requires steps to be taken to encourage women to apply to become a non-executive member of a public board. Scottish Government does not have power to legislate in relation to women’s representation on private boards. In June 2015, Scottish Government launched the Partnership for Change 50/50 by 2020³⁷ campaign, encouraging companies and organisations from across Scotland’s public, private and third sectors to sign up to a voluntary commitment to work towards gender balance on their boards by 2020.¹⁵¹

HEALTH

Free Access to parenthood planning and contraceptives - UK Government has set out its ambition for improving sexual health and wellbeing in: A Framework for Improving Sexual Health in England (March 2013). The Framework addresses all aspects of sexual health and wellbeing across the life course and sets out the mechanisms by which sexual health services and treatment are commissioned and delivered. Teenage pregnancies are at the lowest rates ever recorded - the under 18 conception rate in 2015 was 21.0 conceptions per thousand women aged 15 to 17.¹⁵²

EDUCATION

Expected years of schooling: M:17,9 F:17,0¹⁵³

Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older): M: 85,2, F: 82,4 (UNDP HDR)

Sexual education at school

In Scotland, the Pregnancy and Parenthood in Young People Strategy (PPYP) published in 2016, specifically mentions the importance of supporting positive relationships, high quality sexual health education, as well as the need for comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services in relation to young people.

¹⁵¹ CEDAW Eighth periodic report submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under article 18 of the Convention, due in 2017, pp. 16-17

¹⁵² Ibid., p. 23

¹⁵³ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PER>



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The Sexual Health and Wellbeing Action Plan for Wales 2010-2015 resulted in a number of service and outcome improvements for women such as reduction in rates of teenage conceptions and the delivery of integrated sexual health services across Wales.¹⁵⁴

UK Government wants to help schools deliver high-quality Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) Education, ensuring pupils are taught about healthy and respectful relationships and the knowledge required to prepare for adult life. In England and Wales, the Children and Social Work Act 2017 requires the Secretary of State to make Relationships Education mandatory in all primary schools, and RSE mandatory in all secondary schools through regulations. The Act also provides for a power to make PSHE, or elements therein, mandatory in all schools, subject to careful consideration. The Department for Education (DFE) will conduct a thorough engagement process on the scope and content of RE and RSE, and on the future status of PSHE. This will involve engagement with stakeholders, followed by a formal consultation on the resulting regulations and guidance. The Department will set out in due course more details about the engagement process and the work to consider age-appropriate subject content.¹⁵⁵

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Violence against women ever experienced, intimate partner/non-intimate partner: 29,0% / 7,0%

Protection Laws against gender based violence

UK Government wants to eliminate bullying, intimidation, violence and harassment both on and offline. Women and girls can suffer extreme online abuse, from unacceptable comments about their appearance and views, to intimate pictures shared without their consent, even rape and death threats. There is strong legislation in place to deal with internet trolls, cyber-stalking and harassment, and perpetrators of grossly offensive, obscene or menacing behaviour. The Digital Economy Act will help to ensure that online abuse is effectively tackled through a robust code of practice for social media companies. UK Government is committed to supporting victims of revenge porn, and has given £178,000 over the last two years to fund the Revenge Porn Helpline²¹ which has received over 6,000 calls since it opened in February 2015. A further £80,000 has been awarded this financial year to ensure victims of revenge porn continue to receive the support they need. Since 2015, there has been legislation in place specifically addressing revenge

¹⁵⁴ CEDAW Eighth periodic report submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under article 18 of the Convention, due in 2017, p. 25

¹⁵⁵ Ibid., p. 20



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pornography. Courts in England and Wales can now impose immediate custodial sentences on offenders for up to two years.¹⁵⁶

In March 2017, the Higher Education Funding Council for England awarded more than £2 million to universities and colleges across the country to address sexual violence and harassment on campus. In July, Universities UK published a directory of case studies detailing the innovative projects universities are undertaking to address the issues raised in the 2016 Changing the Culture⁴⁶ report as a means to share effective practice across the university sector.¹⁵⁷

Laws against unhealthy and harmful traditional practices

Implementing legislation to eliminate Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) In 2015, UK Government introduced a number of provisions to strengthen the law on FGM to help break down barriers to prosecution. These provisions included: - extending the reach of the extra-territorial offences in the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (the 2003 Act) to habitual (as well as permanent) UK residents; Providing life-long anonymity for victims of alleged offences of FGM; Creating a new offence of failing to protect a girl from the risk of FGM. This makes those responsible for a girl answerable in law for how the FGM happened and may reduce the need for the girl to give evidence in court - something which young and vulnerable victims may be reluctant or scared to do; The introduction of a new civil protection measure – FGM Protection Orders (FGMPOs) - which offer a specific legal means to protect and safeguard victims and potential victims of FGM; The introduction of a mandatory reporting duty which requires regulated health and social care professionals and teachers to report 'known' cases of FGM in under 18s to the police.

The Northern Ireland Executive has issued Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines on Female Genital Mutilation which provide advice and support to frontline professionals who are responsible for safeguarding children and protecting adults from the abuses associated with female genital mutilation. The Female Genital Mutilation (Scotland) Act 2005 reenacted the Prohibition of Female Circumcision Act 1985 and extended protection by making it a criminal offence to have FGM carried out either in Scotland or abroad by giving those offences extra-territorial powers. The Act also increased the penalty on conviction on indictment from 5 to 14 years' imprisonment.¹⁵⁸

YOUTH PARTICIPATION

The British Youth Council (BYC) is an umbrella organization made up of over 230 national and local youth organizations, which supports young people "to influence and inform decisions that affect their lives." Member organizations elect an annual board of young

¹⁵⁶ CEDAW Eighth periodic report submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under article 18 of the Convention, due in 2017, p. 12

¹⁵⁷ Ibid., pp. 20-21

¹⁵⁸ Ibid., pp. 35-36



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trustees (aged 16 to 25) and guide all policy and strategic decisions. BYC delivers campaigns such as Votes at 16, and participation programmes such the UK Youth Parliament and the international UK Young Ambassadors. BYC is a full member of the European Youth Forum and Commonwealth Youth Council.¹⁵⁹

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Youth workers in voluntary and statutory organisations can make a crucial difference to young people's lives, particularly the lives of those who are most disadvantaged. They can offer young people high quality opportunities for informal learning and personal and social development, and help young people develop the strong aspirations they need to realise their potential.

Locally-commissioned detached and centre-based youth work and youth workers make a vital contribution to the lives of many young people – helping engage them in their communities and supporting their personal and social development through informal learning. This is particularly true for those young people who don't get the support or opportunities they need from their family or community.

The accreditation of youth work and volunteering programmes can also provide an assurance of quality which could be valuable to funders, the workforce, young people and employers; and providers will wish to consider its merits. Individual accreditation can also help to provide formal recognition of young people's achievements, including volunteering.¹⁶⁰

INSPIRING PEOPLE AND HIGHLIGHTS

Istanbul Convention, 2012

Emmeline Pankhurst

SOCIAL SUPPORT

The GEO sponsors the Equality Advisory and Support Service which provides high quality expert information, advice and support for individuals who have problems with discrimination. It has a particular focus on finding early and informal solutions and helping with the most complex discrimination problems for vulnerable clients, providing intensive support for those that need it most.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁹ <http://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/united-kingdom/> Last Accessed 27/09/2018

¹⁶⁰ Positive for Youth A new approach to cross-government policy for young people aged 13 to 19, HM Government, 2011, pp. 15, 39, 75

¹⁶¹ CEDAW Eighth periodic report submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under article 18 of the Convention, due in 2017, p. 9